

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. form	Photo inscription staff request form re: John Cohen (partial) (1 page)	09/03/1998	P6/b(6)
002. form	Photo inscription staff request form re: Chris Donnellan (partial) (1 page)	11/18/1998	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Andrew Rotherham (Events)
OA/Box Number: 17351

FOLDER TITLE:

Baby Boom Echo Event

2011-0103-S

rc160

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]



PHOTO INSCRIPTION

STAFF REQUEST FORM

To: Administrative Assistant/Photos, Room 94, Ext. 67610

From Christa Robinson Room 207 Ext. 65165 Date 11/18/98

Check One:

☒ Photo Attached or choose from: ☐ The President ☐ First Lady ☐ First Couple

Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office

☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady
☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name Officer RONALD BROWN

Organization _____

Address _____

City/State/Zip _____

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE)

Officer Ronald Brown

Message: ☐ Best Wishes ☒ With Appreciation ☐ Congratulations ☐ Happy Birthday ☐ Happy Anniversary

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY



PHOTO INSCRIPTION

STAFF REQUEST FORM

To: Administrative Assistant/Photos, Room 94, Ext. 67610

From CHRISTA Robinson

Room 207

Ext. 65765

Date 11/18/98

Check One:

☒ Photo Attached or choose from: ☐ The President ☐ First Lady ☐ First Couple

Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office
☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady
☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name Officer Andrew Margiotta

Organization Spruance Fibers Plant

Address P.O. Box 27001

City/State/Zip Richmond, VA 23261

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE) Officer Andrew Margiotta

Message: ☐ Best Wishes ☒ With Appreciation ☐ Congratulations ☐ Happy Birthday ☐ Happy Anniversary

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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PHOTO INSCRIPTION

STAFF REQUEST FORM

OK to AP
8

To: Administrative Assistant/Photos, Room 94, Ext. 67610

From CHRISTA ROBINSON

Room 207

Ext. 65165

Date 9/3/98

Check One:

☒ Photo Attached or choose from: ☐ The President ☐ First Lady ☐ First Couple

Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office

☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady

☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name John Cohen

301 608-4802 - Fax

Organization Maryland Governor's Office

Ask Arze Cevala for

Address

P6(b)(6)

his phone number

City/State/Zip

P6(b)(6)

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE)

Message:



Best Wishes



With Appreciation



Congratulations



Happy Birthday



Happy Anniversary

[001]

P6(b)(6)



PHOTO INSCRIPTION

STAFF REQUEST FORM

To: Administrative Assistant/Photos, Room 94, Ext. 67610

From CHRISTA ROBINSON

Room 207

Ext. 6765

Date 11/18/98

Check One:

☒ Photo Attached or choose from: ☐ The President ☐ First Lady ☐ First Couple

Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office

☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady
☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name Captain Francis J. Monahan

Organization Captain of Richmond PD

Address 501 N 9th St.

City/State/Zip Richmond VA 23219

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE) Captain Francis J. Monahan

Message: ☒ Best Wishes ☐ With Appreciation ☐ Congratulations ☐ Happy Birthday ☐ Happy Anniversary

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY



PHOTO INSCRIPTION

STAFF REQUEST FORM

To: Administrative Assistant/Photos, Room 94, Ext. 67610

From Christa Robinson

Room 207

Ext. 65168

Date 11/18/98

Check One:

☒ Photo Attached or choose from: ☐ The President ☐ First Lady ☐ First Couple

Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office

☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady

☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name Melike Monahan

Organization Wife of Capt. Monahan

Address 501 N 9th St

City/State/Zip Richmond, VA 23219

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE) Melike Monahan

Message:

☒ Best Wishes

☐ With Appreciation

☐ Congratulations

☐ Happy Birthday

☐ Happy Anniversary



PHOTO INSCRIPTION

STAFF REQUEST FORM

To: Administrative Assistant/Photos, Room 94, Ext. 67610

From CHRISTA Robinson

Room 207

Ext. 65165

Date 11/19/98

Check One:

☒ Photo Attached or choose from: ☐ The President ☐ First Lady ☐ First Couple

Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office

☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady
☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name Officer Gerry Flynn

Organization Lowell Police Department

Address

City/State/Zip Lowell, Massachusetts

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE) Officer Gerry Flynn

Message: ☒ Best Wishes ☐ With Appreciation ☐ Congratulations ☐ Happy Birthday ☐ Happy Anniversary

OK to AT
[Signature]

Lowell Police Dept.
Gerry Flynn
501 CAND DRIVE
LOWELL, MA 01852



PHOTO INSCRIPTION

STAFF REQUEST FORM

To: Administrative Assistant/Photos, Room 94, Ext. 67610

From CHRISTA ROBINSON Room 207 Ext. 65165 Date 11/18/98

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Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office
☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady
☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name Cynthia Louis Brown officer Ronald Brown

Organization Wife of Officer Brown - who was honor

Address 501 N 9th St.

City/State/Zip Richmond, VA 23219 Louis Brown

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE) Cynthia Louis Brown

Message: ☒ Best Wishes ☐ With Appreciation ☐ Congratulations ☐ Happy Birthday ☐ Happy Anniversary

Sarah
RM 224



216
DPC

*Office of Records Management
OEOB 75, 456-2242*

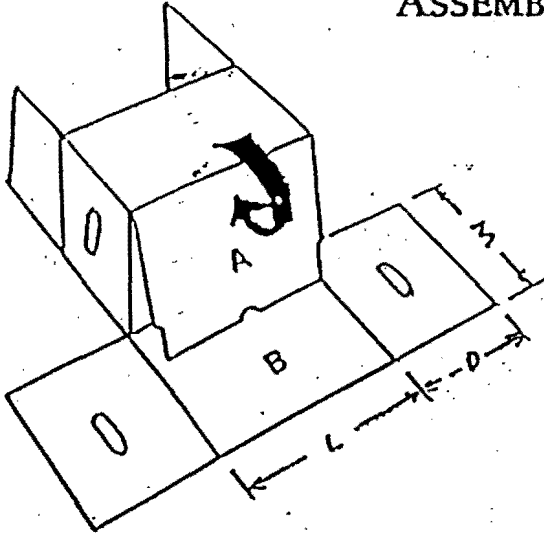
Preparing Records For Storage Or Retirement

10 Simple Steps To Make Your Task Easier:

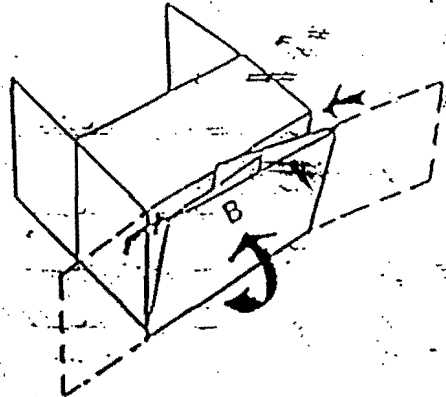
1. **ONLY** use storage boxes provided to you by the Office of Records Management.
2. Put each box together correctly. *(See the back of this page for instructions)*
3. Please use manila or accordion folders.
(If you have binders, hanging files or odd sized materials, please call us for advice)
4. Place files upright in the box and keep them in original order.
(As they were in the filing cabinet)
5. Prepare a detailed inventory listing the folder labels/contents in the order they appear in the box and be sure to include the staff member's name and office at the top of the inventory. Process security classified documents separately.
(All Boxes MUST have an inventory)
6. Place a paper copy of the inventory inside the box and attach an envelope containing an electronic copy on a 3 1/2" diskette. *(Please notify us if you need a diskette)*
7. Mark the top flap of the box appropriately with the staff member's name, office and box number. *(If more than one box is being archived use the format: 1 of 5, 2 of 5, etc.).*
8. Call 456-2242 to arrange for pick-up. *(Be sure to provide the contact person's name, room location, and the quantity of boxes that are ready to be picked up)*
9. Make sure the boxes are in an easily accessible location and that someone will be in the office during pick-up to answer any questions and verify the boxes to be picked up.
(DO NOT place boxes in the hallway, GSA may remove and destroy accidentally)
10. **CALL 456-2242 WITH ANY QUESTIONS**

Remember: Following these simple steps will help us in ensuring that your materials are easily accessible and organized when they are transferred to the Clinton Presidential Library at the end of the administration.

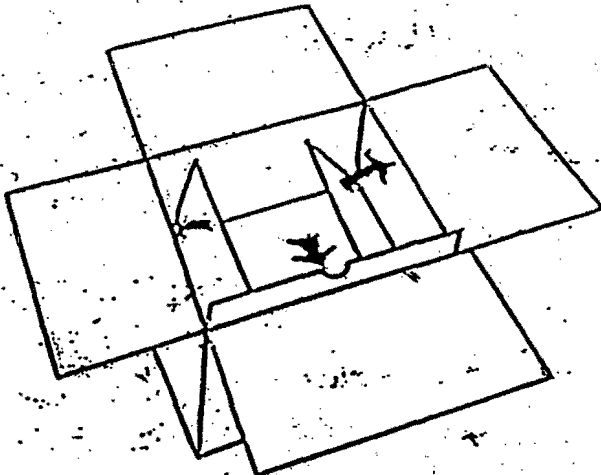
ASSEMBLY INSTRUCTIONS



STEP 1. Square up box on its side, and fold flap A inside.



STEP 2. Fold extensions over on flap B, and fold to closed position.

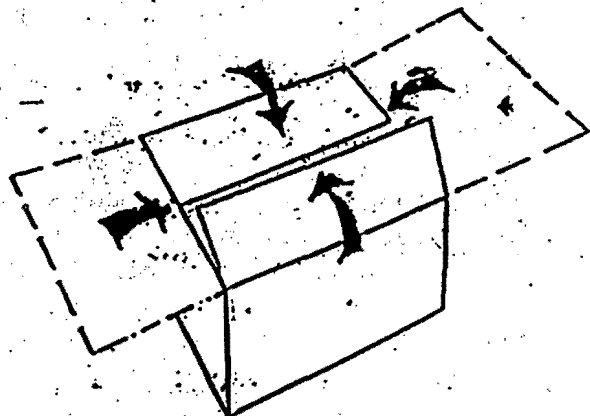


STEP 3. Lift flap A to vertical position, then lift and fold extensions of flap B up against end walls of box.



STEP 4. Lower flap A to bottom of box.

STEP 5. Fold all flaps in (small flaps first, large flaps last).



Andrew Rotherham
OPD/DPC
Special Assistant to the
President for Education

EVENTS SECTION

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Andrew Rotherham
OPD/DPC
Special Assistant to the
President for Education

HILL SECTION

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Andrew Rotherham
OPD/DPC
Special Assistant to the
President for Education

INITIATIVES SECTION

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.
- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

Clinton Library

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002. form	Photo inscription staff request form re: Chris Donnellan (partial) (1 page)	11/18/1998	P6/b(6)
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COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Andrew Rotherham (Events)
OA/Box Number: 17351

FOLDER TITLE:

Baby Boom Echo Event

2011-0103-S

rc160

RESTRICTION CODES

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From CHRISTA ROBINSON

Room 207

Ext. 65165

Date 11/18/98

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Is a lithograph (less expensive photo) suitable for this request? ☐ YES ☐ NO

☒ Return to originating office

☐ Mail (you must attach typed mailing label)

To be signed by: ☐ President ☐ First Lady

☐ Both (first couple only)

For records purposes, please provide the name and address of who this photo is to be inscribed to:

Name Chris Donnellan - S

Organization NATO & International Brotherhood of Police Officers

Address

P6(b)(6)

P6(b)(6)

City/State/Zip

P6(b)(6)

0002

Inscribe to (PLEASE TYPE)

Chris Donnellan

Message:

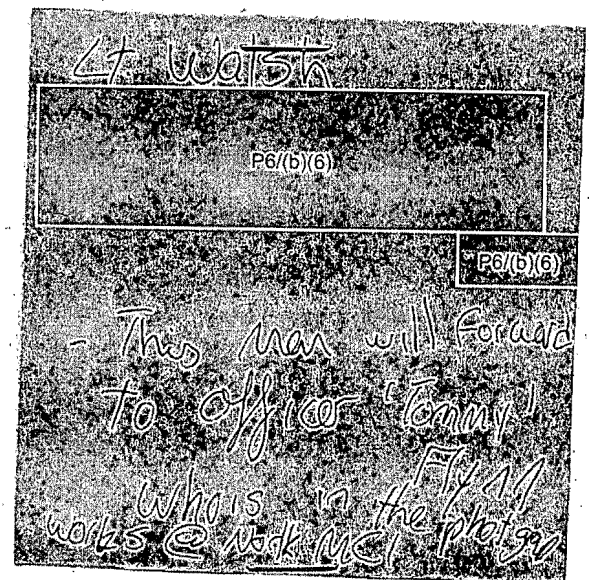
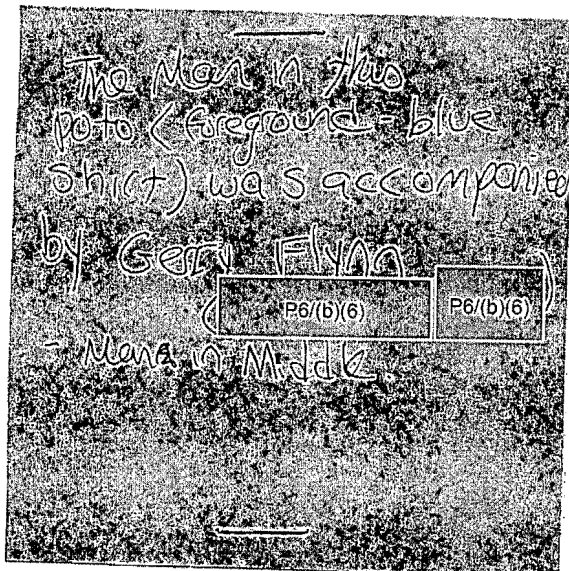
☐ Best Wishes

☒ With Appreciation

☐ Congratulations

☐ Happy Birthday

☐ Happy Anniversary



CHRIS 66241

transfer - ask if he wants to talk. - transfer again to transfer

ZOE 65594

Voice mail

66515

For ZOE

Debbie Reinbockers

Carrie Jagnani's old
Pres C&S am. assoc had

778-3206

ZOE

Voice mail

Anything y/ 65580

Bonnie
Send pres
remarks to Sue Anna
in - congresswoman Sohn son
- 225-4488 send.

Alice Love MS92

AP

writing
about
Medicare
anniversary
Clinton

202-776-9591

Chip Kah.

msg #1

Nina Caron

AFL-CIO

637-5224

Regarding meeting w/
Jennings

Jerry Shea
office

www.eop.gov

9

2182

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

For records purposes, please complete all of the information on the photo inscription form and return to Room 94. Please call x65456 with any questions. Thank you!

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

~~Sve Dorting~~
~~1/82/30~~

~~413 914~~
~~451 2493~~

Box 1

- Drugs 95: ~~state~~ state Drug Free school (C. U.)
- Speedy Trial Act: General
- Anti-Gang Youth Violence Bill Gates
Jacksonville, Boston, Salinas
- Prisons
- Drugs 96
Dele - Drugs, General
- Domestic Violence
VOWA, Dom. Vio. Cases

Box 2

- Crime/Drugs 1996
Clinton C.E.O. outreach '96
REP ATTACKS CRIME
- ~~MAAD~~
- MAND Minimums - 104th Congress
- Lautenberg Gun Bill '97
Lautenberg Bill (Brady)
- Brady law

Box 5

- Kohn pol
- Bratton - NYC Police Commissioner
- Methamphetamine
- Multi-Cultural Programs

CLINTON LIBRARY PHOTOCOPY

Box 4,

International Association of Chiefs of Police

103rd Annual Conference Oct. 28, 1996

Superior Detection of Drug Abuse

Native Americans

Drugs & Crime Data

Gov Affairs Material Update

Drug Discussion Generally

Youth & Firearms

Maryland Gun Violence Act of '96

Firearms

Crime Reading

Congress H. Center

Fellows

Notes & Memorandums

1997 Drug Control Strategy

Miscellaneous cards

Youth/Gang Violence

Suicide

Welfare points

Youth/gang violence cards

Public Health Reports

- US Sentencing Comm. Drugs & Violence in America

Box 3

Terrorism

Admin Bill Sept 96

Anti-Terror Victims

~~Alien Terrorism Bill~~

States ~~(from Amie)~~

Other States

City Crime Sheets

Terrorism II

Crime Stats 95-96

Juvenile Arrests 95

Juvenile Crime Prevention cont.

Local Law Enforcement Block grants

Drugs & Crime Data cont.

Faxes, letters, memorandums

2nd Report of Council on Crime in America

NYPO Youth Academy

Peña Resolutions

Final 08/18/99 9:00pm

Jeff Shesol

PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS ON EDUCATION AND THE BABY BOOM ECHO
THE WHITE HOUSE
August 19, 1999

Acknowledgments: the First Lady TBD; Sec. Riley; Wendell Greer, principal, Manual Arts HS in L.A.; Dan Galloway, principal, Adlai Stevenson HS, Lincolnshire, IL; Dr. Daniel Domenech [*dom-men-NICHE*], Superintendent, Fairfax County Public Schools; Dr. Iris Metts, Superintendent, PG County Public Schools (who spoke at the WH when I signed the Ed Flex Act in April)

This is surely a busy time for teachers and educators preparing for a new school year, so I'd like to thank you for joining us. I've been thinking about the back-to-school season – as all parents do – and all the ways it represents a new beginning. It's not just the new school supplies we buy for our children, or those brand-new pairs of jeans that feel like cardboard for the first couple of weeks. It's not just the new faces in the classrooms, or their expressions of hope. A new school year is a new beginning because it reminds us of the vital role of education in our children's lives, and in the life of our nation.

Today I'd like to talk about the ways we must prepare our nation's schools not just for the new school year, but for the new century. In our lifetimes, America has never had a greater opportunity. This is the longest peacetime expansion in our history. Inflation, interest rates, and unemployment are low; wages and homeownership are high. Opportunity is abundant. Social problems, increasingly, are on the mend: crime is down to a 25-year low; teen smoking and teen pregnancy are down; and, just yesterday, our annual survey showed that drug abuse among young people declined significantly last year. This is a time of great prosperity and even greater promise.

There is, as you know, a great debate underway in Washington – about whether to fulfill this great promise, and how to use the surplus. There are a lot of elements to this debate. Really, though, we're debating one basic question: whether we will seize this chance to invest in the future of our nation and the lives of our children. I believe, in this time of unparalleled prosperity, that the best thing we can do for our children is to meet our long-term challenges: To pay off our debt instead of leaving it as a burden on our children. To save Social Security, so our children won't be forced to save it for us. To strengthen and modernize Medicare, so our children won't be forced to do that, too, for us. And to invest in our future by investing in their education.

Today, I am releasing a report by the Department of Education that makes it clear we must do more, not less, to meet our nation's growing educational needs. It shows that every year, the halls of our schools resound more loudly with what we call the "Baby Boom echo." The children of Baby Boomers are breaking enrollment records for the fourth year running: this academic year, 53.2 million students will fill America's elementary and secondary schools.

That's nearly half a million more than last year. Moreover, the pattern of enrollment is changing: as these children grow older, it is high schools and colleges, not elementary or middle schools, that will carry the burden. During the next decade, America's high schools are projected to swell with the ranks of 1.3 million new students.

This new report on school enrollment gives our nation an important assignment: to make the investments in education that our future demands, and our children deserve.

My administration has worked hard, these six and a half years, to invest in education while bringing revolutionary change to our schools. [The First Lady and] Secretary Riley just spoke about the historic investments we have made to open the doors of college to every American willing to work for it; to connect every classroom, no matter how remote, to the Internet; and the work we are doing to strengthen performance and accountability in our schools.

But Principal Greer described the conditions that exist in too many American schools: the overcrowding, the classes held in trailers, the shortage of individual attention by trained teachers. These challenges will only grow as enrollments rise. They will demand greater resources and greater resolve. The Baby Boom echo is another reason why we must act to build new schools and fix old ones; and to hire trained teachers, particularly in math and science, especially for our high schools. I have proposed, as part of my balanced budget, to build or renovate up to 6,000 schools nationwide; and to fulfill the commitment the Congress and I made to hire 100,000 teachers for our nation's schools, to lower class size in the early grades.

Unfortunately, the majority in Congress wants to back off from our commitment to reduce class size. And the tax plan they have proposed would do further damage to our priorities. Not only would it fail to pay off the debt. . . not only would it fail to strengthen Social Security and Medicare. . . but it could also lead to drastic cuts in education and our other national priorities, from national defense to medical research, from fighting crime to protecting the environment.

I have said I will veto the Republican tax plan. Expanding enrollment in our nation's schools is yet another reason why their plan is wrong for America. Just think about the impact on education if we allowed the majority's plan to become law – while trying to keep the budget balanced. Today, we help 12 million children in poor communities to make more of their education. If the tax plan passes, we'd have to tell 6 million of those children: Sorry. We just can't help you to reach higher. Today, we help a million children learn to read independently by the 3rd grade. If the tax plan passes, we'd have to tell 520,000 of them: Sorry. We just can't help you learn to read. Today, we're nearing our goal of enrolling a million preschoolers in HeadStart. If the tax plan passes: Sorry. We'd have to turn 430,000 away. And compared to our proposal, here's what the tax plan would mean to those already in school: larger classes, fewer teachers, and more trailers. Well, that's a pretty sorry way to educate our children. They deserve the best, not the least, that we can do.

So let's do first things first. Let's pay off the debt for the first time since Andrew Jackson was President. Let's save Social Security and Medicare, and fulfill our obligation to older Americans. And let's invest in the education of our young people. We can do all these things

and still have sensible tax cuts. And if we rise to that responsibility, we can show our children that we still believe what we teach them, not just at school but at home: that every child should have the chance, and the tools, to succeed in the 21st Century. I believe that, and I know you do. Let's keep working to make it a reality for all Americans. Thank you.

Baby Boom Echo Report Qs and As

Q: What report did the President release today and why is it significant?

A: Today, the President announced the U.S. Department of Education's "Baby Boom Echo" report which tracks enrollment patterns in our nation's schools and universities. The report is significant because it shows record-breaking enrollment in elementary and secondary schools for the fourth consecutive year and in colleges and universities for the second straight year. Public and private elementary and secondary schools will enroll 53.2 million students-- almost half-a-million more than last year -- while colleges will enroll a record 14.9 million students. In total, elementary and secondary school enrollment will rise by 8.3 million and college enrollment by 2.8 million between 1989 and 2009.

Q: Are some parts of the country more affected than others?

A: Enrollment is up significantly across the country but southern and western states are experiencing particularly dramatic increases. Nevada has the highest increases with an expected 77 percent increase in public high school graduates over the next ten years, followed by Arizona with 56 percent, and North Carolina with 40 percent.

Q: Are the increases seen in all grades or are they more concentrated in some?

A: According to the report the biggest increase will be in high schools, which will enroll an additional 1.3 million students over the next ten years. During the next 10 years, 15 states will see at least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates.

Q: What is the administration doing to help schools deal with this dramatic growth?

A: The administration is working on several fronts to help our nation's schools deal with this issue and ensure that all of our children receive a high-quality education. First, the President has proposed a school modernization initiative that will support state and local efforts to build or modernize up to 6,000 schools nationwide. The President is also working to ensure that Congress will maintain the commitment made last year to hire 100,000 new, well-prepared teachers to help reduce class size in the early grades to a national average of 18. It is especially important that children not be taught in overcrowded classrooms in these early grades, where they are learning to read and mastering the basics. In addition, the President has strongly supported efforts to recruit new teachers and ensure that every child has a highly qualified teacher.

Q: But doesn't the dramatic size of this "baby boom echo" make your goal of smaller classes more difficult to reach?

A: Of course the challenge of reducing class sizes and recruiting qualified new teachers is significant and this report is further evidence of that; however we have an unprecedented opportunity to meet it. The incredible growth we have experienced over the past 7 years means that we are in a position to invest in research-based practices like reducing class size and modernizing schools in order to ensure that all of our students have the skills they will need in the 21st Century. It is irresponsible for Congress to be considering risky schemes that threaten these key investments.

Q: How is this report on school enrollment related to the Republican tax plan?

A: This report emphasizes the work we must do to provide all of our children with a high-quality education and prepare them to succeed in the 21st century. It clearly illustrates the challenges ahead to modernize schools and provide highly trained teachers and decent school buildings to all students. According to the President, this report highlights the need to invest in our children's future by paying off the debt, strengthening Social Security and Medicare, and maintaining our commitment to education as a national priority. The Republican tax scheme could cause devastating cuts in key initiatives to help children learn to read, keep schools, reduce class size, support after-school programs, and expand access to college. It would also support the modernization of only one-sixth as many schools as the President's plan. Congress needs to enact a responsible tax plan that will help communities build and modernize schools and help families finance their retirement, child care, and long-term care while saving Social Security and Medicare, and leaving room for vital investments in education and defense.

Karin Kullman

08/18/99 11:15:41 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Thursday Update

fyi

----- Forwarded by Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP on 08/18/99 11:15 AM -----

Timothy W. Emrich 08/18/99 10:42:49 AM

Record Type: Record

To: Aviva Steinberg/WHO/EOP@EOP

cc: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP

Subject: Thursday Update

12:10 12:20	pm- pm	BRIEFING OVAL OFFICE Staff Contact: Bruce Reed
12:25	pm	THE PRESIDENT proceeds to Presidential Hall
12:30 1:15	pm- pm	BABY BOOM ECHO REPORT EVENT PRESIDENTIAL HALL Remarks: Jeff Shesol Staff Contact: Bruce Reed Event Coordinator: Aviva Steinberg OPEN PRESS - Off-stage announcement of the President and the First Lady (T), Secretary Richard Riley, and Persons TBD. - (T) The First Lady makes remarks and introduces Secretary Richard Riley. - Secretary Richard Riley makes remarks and introduces Person TBD. - Person TBD makes remarks and introduces the President . - The President makes remarks, works a ropeline, and departs.

Message Sent To:

) Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP
Cathy R. Mays/OPD/EOP@EOP
Eric P. Liu/OPD/EOP@EOP
Anna Richter/OPD/EOP@EOP
Andy Rotherham/OPD/EOP@EOP
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PRESIDENT CLINTON CITES RECORD-BREAKING SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AS MORE EVIDENCE OF THE NEED TO INVEST IN OUR SCHOOLS

August 19, 1999

TODAY, THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED THE RELEASE OF THE BABY BOOM ECHO REPORT, WHICH REVEALS A RECORD HIGH NUMBER OF SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN – AND DRAWS ATTENTION TO THE PRESSING NEED FOR INVESTMENT IN OUR SCHOOLS. President Clinton urged Congress to enact a responsible budget that pays down the debt, strengthens Medicare and Social Security, and invests in national priorities like education. The President pointed out that the Republican tax and budget could cause devastating cuts in key initiatives to keep schools safe and drug-free, help children learn to read, reduce class size in the early grades, support after-school programs, and expand access to college. At a time when the need is urgent, the Republican plan would support the modernization of only about one-tenth as many schools as the President's plan.

CHILDREN OF BABY BOOMERS CONTINUE TO BREAK SCHOOL ENROLLMENT RECORDS

- **Total public and private school enrollment will reach a record 53.2 million students this year.** The 1996-97 school year was the first year that members of Baby Boom Echo broke their parents' record for school enrollment, and they have continued to enroll in the record-breaking numbers every year since then. In fact, it is expected that enrollment will continue to increase every year until 2008.
- **The West and South lead the nation in growth.** While every region of the country will see significant increases in student enrollment, Southern and Western states will experience the greatest growth. Between 1989 and 2009, the West will see enrollment increase by over 35%, while enrollment in the South will increase by nearly 20%.
- **Growth is both urban and suburban.** The top 25 growing districts in the country are both urban and suburban. From 1987 to 1997, New York City has the largest increase (131,920), followed by Dade County (92,635) and Los Angeles (91,119). Suburban districts surrounding Atlanta: Gwinnett County (35,462), Cobb County (24,702) and Fulton County (23,089), and the Washington, D.C. suburbs: Montgomery County (28,752) and Prince Georges County (23,935) have also experienced rapid growth.
- **The most rapid increases over the next ten years will occur in America's high schools.** High school enrollment is expected to increase by 1.3 million students over the next decade (from 14.9 million in 1999 to 16.2 million in 2009), creating a pressing need for more well trained teachers. On average, high schools also cost approximately twice as much to build as elementary schools. The average cost of construction for new schools is \$8 million for elementary schools, and \$16 million for high schools. [Council for Educational Facility Planners International, 1997]
- **College enrollment will rise to an all-time high of 14.9 million this year.** This is the second year in a row that college enrollment has set a new record. This number is expected to jump an additional 1.5 million in the next ten years, at a time when colleges and universities are already filled to capacity.

HIGHER ENROLLMENT UNDERSCORES NEED FOR GREATER INVESTMENT IN SCHOOLS, AS PRESIDENT CLINTON HAS PROPOSED

- **The size of the Baby Boom Echo underscores why we must act now to build new schools and fix old ones; and to recruit and hire high quality teachers to reduce the class size in the early grades.** President Clinton has proposed, as part of his balanced budget, to support state and local efforts to build or renovate up to 6,000 schools nationwide; and to fulfill the commitment he and Congress made to hire 100,000 new teachers to lower class size in the early grades.

REPUBLICAN PLANS FAIL TO ADDRESS URGENT NEED FOR SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION AND MODERNIZATION

- **The Republican plan denies local school districts vital support to build and modernize up to 6,000 public schools across the nation.** The President's targeted tax cut would cover the interest on state and local efforts to build and modernize 6,000 public schools across the nation. The Republican tax cut provides marginal help to address the needs of only one-tenth that many schools. The President's proposal to modernize our public schools could be fully funded using only about 1% of the Republican tax cut approved by the House.

REPUBLICAN PLANS FAIL TO PROVIDE SMALLER CLASSES FOR AMERICA'S CHILDREN

- **Republican plans undermine a bipartisan effort to ensure funding for smaller classes.** Last year, a bipartisan agreement was reached to make a down payment on the President's plan to hire 100,000 teachers to reduce class size in the early grades to a nationwide average of 18; earlier this month the Education Department awarded funds to help local school districts begin hiring 30,000 teachers before school starts this fall. While the President wants to finish the job, House Republicans have passed a bill that undermines this class size initiative and fails to guarantee that one cent will be used to hire a single teacher to reduce the size of a single class.

REPUBLICAN TAX BILL SQUEEZES OUT OTHER KEY INVESTMENTS IN EDUCATION

- **The Republican tax and budget plans could force dramatic cuts in funding for education.** The President cited Administration estimates¹ of the long-term impact of the Republican plans on key investments to improve our schools and expand access to college. In the tenth year alone of the Republican tax and budget plans, the nation could be forced to deny support to nearly 6 million students in high-poverty communities; withhold from 520,000 children the assistance they need to learn to read; deny 430,000 kids access to Head Start; slash Pell grants, and block hundreds of thousands of students from the opportunity to work their way through college.

¹ The calculations are based on the Republican budget and tax plans, assuming that Congress also funds defense at the President's requested level and pays down debt by as much as the Congressional budget resolution promises. Given these assumptions, the budget resolution the Republican tax plan would require dramatic cuts to domestic discretionary programs -- cutting more than half from current funding levels.

August 18, 1999

BABY BOOM ECHO REPORT EVENT

DATE: August 19, 1999
LOCATION: Presidential Hall
OEOB Room 450
BRIEFING TIME: 12:10pm – 12:20pm
EVENT TIME: 12:30pm – 1:15pm
FROM: Bruce Reed, Gene Sperling, Thurgood Marshall, Jr.

I. PURPOSE

To announce the results of the Department of Education's special report *The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight*.

II. BACKGROUND

Today, you will announce the release of the Baby Boom Echo Report, which reveals a record high number of school-age children – and draws attention to the pressing need for investment in our schools. You will address an audience of approximately 130 representatives from education and student advocacy groups. You will take this opportunity to press Congress to enact a responsible budget that pays down the debt, strengthens Medicare and Social Security, and invests in national priorities like education. You will also point out that the Republican tax and budget plans could cause devastating cuts in key initiatives to keep schools safe and drug-free, help children learn to read, reduce class size in the early grades, support after-school programs, modernize our schools, and expand access to college.

Children of baby boomers continue to break school enrollment records

- **Total public and private school enrollment will reach a record 53.2 million students this year.** The 1996-97 school year was the first year that members of Baby Boom Echo broke their parents' record for school enrollment, and they have continued to enroll in the record-breaking numbers every year since then. In fact, it is expected that enrollment will continue to increase every year until 2008.
- **The most rapid increases over the next ten years will occur in America's high schools.** High school enrollment is expected to increase by 1.3 million students over the next decade, creating a pressing need for more well trained teachers. On average, high schools also cost more than twice as much to build as elementary schools.

- **College enrollment will rise to an all-time high of 14.9 million this year.** This is the second year in a row that college enrollment has set a new record. This number is expected to jump an additional 1.5 million in the next ten years, at a time when colleges and universities are already filled to capacity.

Higher enrollment underscores the need for greater investments in our schools

- **The size of the Baby Boom Echo underscores why we must act now to build new schools and fix old ones; and to recruit and hire high quality teachers to reduce the class size in the early grades.** As part of your balanced budget you have proposed to support state and local efforts to build or renovate up to 6,000 schools nationwide; and to fulfill the commitment you and Congress made to hire 100,000 new teachers to lower class size in the early grades.

Republican plans fail to address urgent need for school construction and modernization

- **The Republican plan denies local school districts vital support to build and modernize up to 6,000 public schools across the nation.** Your targeted tax cut would cover the interest on state and local efforts to build and modernize 6,000 public schools across the nation. The Republican tax cut provides marginal help to address the needs of only one-tenth that many schools. Your proposal to modernize our public schools could be fully funded using only about 1% of the Republican tax cut approved by the House.

Republican plans fail to provide smaller classes for America's children

- **Republican plans undermine a bipartisan effort to ensure funding for smaller classes.** Last year, a bipartisan agreement was reached to make a down payment on your plan to hire 100,000 teachers to reduce class size in the early grades to a nationwide average of 18; earlier this month the Education Department awarded funds to help local school districts begin hiring 30,000 teachers before school starts this fall. While you want to finish the job, House Republicans have passed a bill that undermines this class size initiative and fails to guarantee that one cent will be used to hire a single teacher to reduce the size of a single class.

Republican tax bill squeezes out other key investments in education

- **The Republican tax and budget plans could force dramatic cuts in funding for education.** You will cite Administration estimates of the long-term impact of the Republican plans on key investments to improve our schools and expand access to college. In the tenth year alone of the Republican tax and budget plans, the nation could be forced to deny support to nearly 6 million students in high-poverty communities; withhold from 520,000 children the assistance they need to learn to read; deny 430,000 kids access to Head Start; slash Pell grants, and block hundreds of thousands of students from the opportunity to work their way through college.

I. PARTICIPANTS

Briefing Participants:

The First Lady (T)
Secretary Richard Riley
Thurgood Marshall, Jr.
Bruce Reed
Gene Sperling or Brian Kennedy
Loretta Ucelli
Jeff Shesol

Stage Participants:

Iris T. Metts, Ed.D, Superintendent, Prince George's County Public Schools
Daniel Domenech, Ph.D., Superintendent, Fairfax County Public Schools
Dan Galloway, Principal, Adlai E. Stevenson High School, Lincolnshire, IL

Program Participants:

YOU
The First Lady (T)
Secretary Richard Riley
Wendell Greer, Principal, Manual Arts High School, Los Angeles, CA

II. PRESS PLAN

Open Press.

III. SEQUENCE OF EVENTS

- **YOU** will be announced, accompanied by the First Lady (T), Secretary Richard Riley, and Wendell Greer, onto the stage.
- The First Lady will make remarks and introduce Secretary Riley. (T)
- Secretary Riley will make remarks and introduce Wendell Greer, Principal, Manual Arts High School.
- Wendell Greer will make remarks and introduce **YOU**.
- **YOU** will make remarks, work a ropeline, and depart.

VI. REMARKS

To be provided by speechwriting.

I. ATTACHMENT

-Highlights from The Baby Boom Echo Report

DRAFT**The Baby Boom Echo Continues****DRAFT****New records.....**

Total public and private school enrollment will rise to a record 53.2 million;

Total college enrollment will rise to a record 14.9 million.

Between 1989 and 2009.....

Elementary school enrollment will rise by 4.7 million, secondary enrollment by 3.6 million and college enrollment by 2.8 million;

Public high school enrollment is expected to increase by 29 percent, while elementary enrollment is projected to increase by 15 percent;

The number of public high school graduates will increase 18 percent;

Seventeen states will have at least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates, with a 146 percent increase projected for Nevada, 85 percent for Arizona, 56 percent for California, and 51 percent for Florida;

Full-time college enrollment is projected to rise by 26 percent.

Between 1999 and 2009.....

Public high school enrollment is expected to increase by nearly 9 percent, while elementary enrollment is projected to decrease by less than one percent;

The number of public high school graduates will increase 16 percent;

Fifteen states will have at least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates, with a 77 percent increase projected for Nevada, 56 percent for Arizona, and a 40 percent for North Carolina;

The total number of public and private high school teachers is expected to rise by 75,000 - a 6 percent increase; a total of 2.2 million public elementary and secondary school teachers will be needed over the period to accommodate the new students and replace those teachers who retire or leave the profession for other reasons;

Full-time college enrollment is projected to rise by 14 percent.

Beyond 2009.....

Unlike the decline after the previous baby boom, where births dropped down to 3.1 million in the early seventies, the number of births is not projected to fall off, but to increase slowly for the next 10 years. Long-range projections by the U.S. Bureau of the Census indicate that the number of births will continue to rise thereafter, from 4.2 million in 2009 to 4.8 million in 2028.

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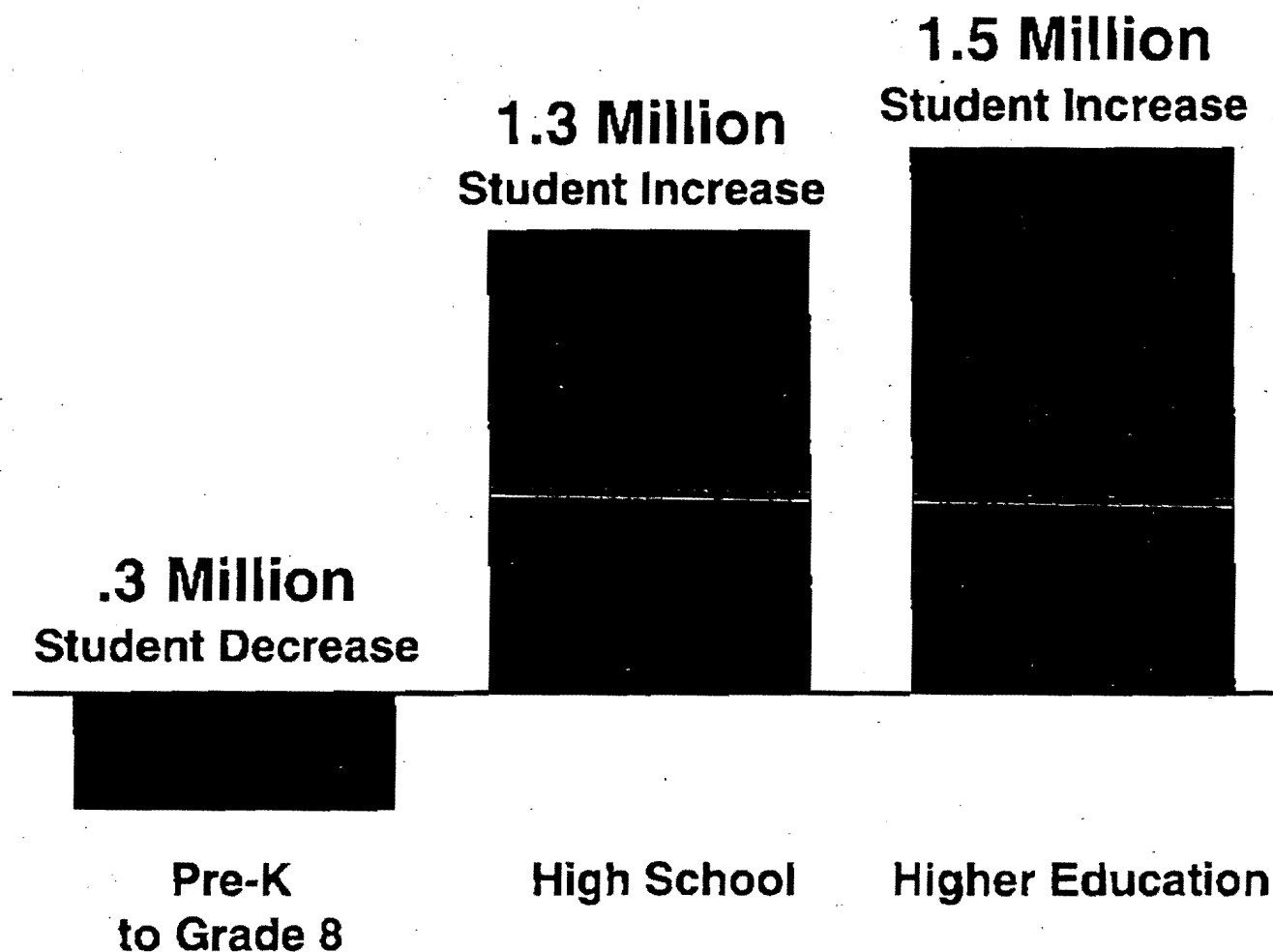
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CHANGING ENROLLMENT PATTERNS

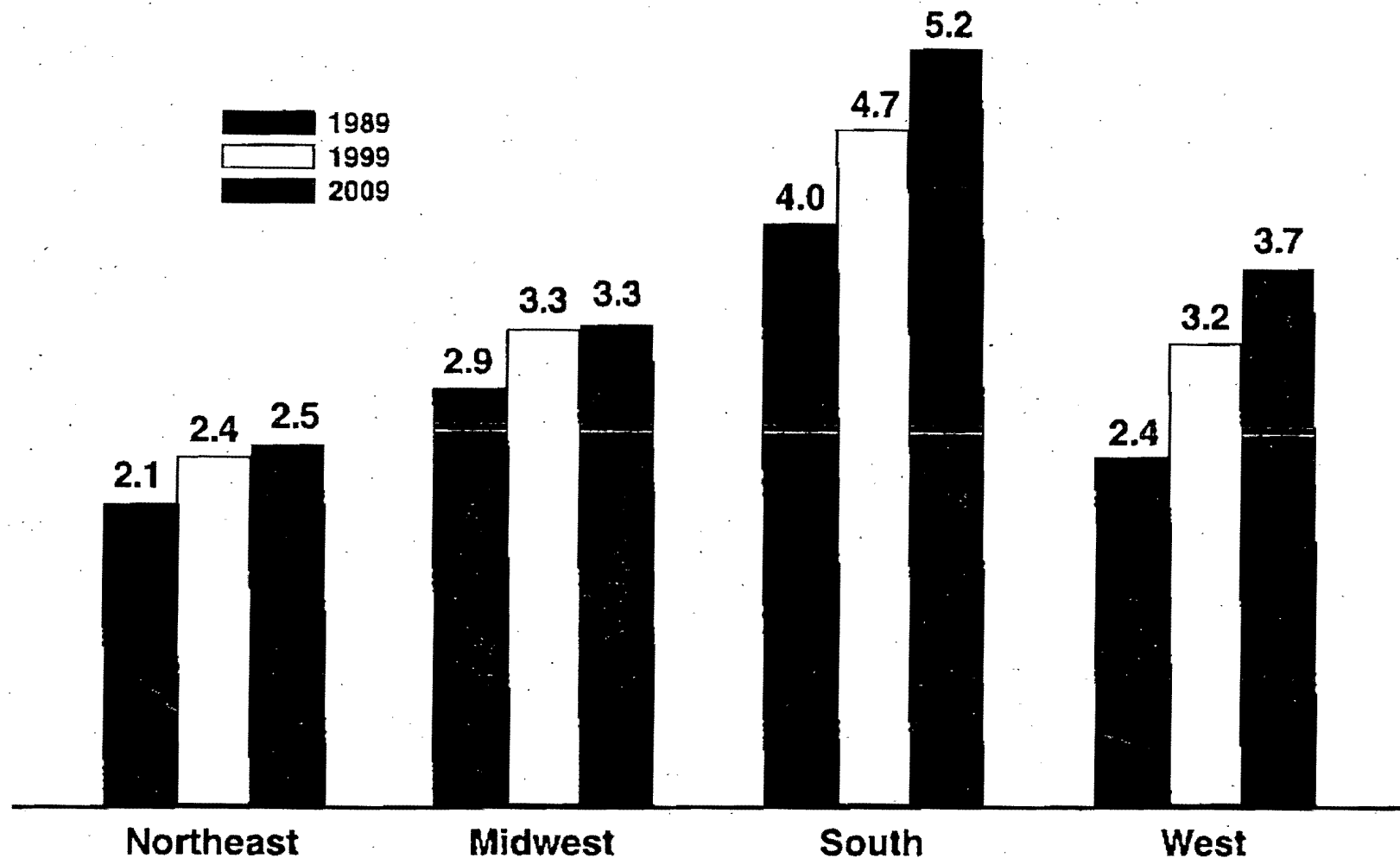
Fall 1999 to Fall 2009



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009*.

HIGH SCHOOL ENROLLMENT UP ALL ACROSS AMERICA

Enrollment in Millions



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2009*.

FOR RRELEASE
k:/shared/nddrafts/babiboom

Contact: David Thomas
(202) 401-1579

**NATION'S SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD;
HIGH SCHOOLS SWELL, MORE STUDENTS GRADUATING**

America's schools and colleges will set another new national enrollment record this fall, with public and private schools surpassing previous years' levels for the fourth consecutive year, and college enrollment breaking the previous level for the second year in a row.

Elementary and secondary schools will pack in 53.2 million students, surpassing last year's record by nearly half-a-million, while college enrollment will rise to an all-time high of 14.9 million, according to a special back-to-school report by the U.S. Department of Education. In addition, new enrollment records will continue for at least the next seven years, and by 2008, 54.3 million students are expected to be in elementary and secondary school.

"Many of our schools are overcrowded and will stay that way since enrollments are expected to continue climbing," said U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley. "And the situation will only get worse if we don't act quickly to build new schools and fix old ones."

"That's why President Clinton has sent Congress a serious school construction plan for three years in a row. This bill will help to build or renovate up to 6,000 schools nationwide."

According to the report, the biggest increase of students over the next decade will be in grades 9-12. Projections through 2009 indicate a nine percent increase in student enrollment, bringing an additional 1.3 million public high school students into the schools. Middle schools will have the next largest increase, where about a third of a million additional students will enter grades 6-8.

"High schools are twice as expensive to build as elementary schools," Riley said, "and we are already hard pressed to fund enough math and science teachers. We need to pay a lot more attention to our nation's high schools."

The report shows a clear shift in the growth rate from elementary to high school. Over the next decade, 15 states will have a least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates. While every region of the country will experience significant increases, southern and western states will experience the greatest boom in K-12 enrollment.

Nevada tops the chart with an expected 77 percent increase of public high school graduates over the next ten years, followed by Arizona with 56 percent and North Carolina with 40 percent.

And although the bulk of the growth in K-12 enrollment is concentrated in states like California, Texas and Florida, states like Illinois and Indiana also face high growth trends. New York City leads the country in overall enrollment increases between 1987-1997.

The report also shows that a large number of teachers will be nearing the end of their teaching career within the next five to ten years. The retirements, coupled with increased student enrollment, will require an estimated 2.2 million teachers to be hired over the next ten years. There will be a nine percent increase in the need for more high school teachers, especially in areas such as physics and advanced math courses.

Noting that most growth will be in middle and high schools, Riley challenged parents, educators, and communities to take new steps to help them get on the right track for the future.

"Earlier this month President Clinton announced the award of 185 new grants totaling \$120 million to help disadvantaged children, beginning in the middle grades, to prepare for and get on the pathway to achieve success in college." Riley said. "These grants will allow colleges to form partnerships with schools to provide guidance and advice to help prepare more students to navigate these changing times.

"In addition, we recently awarded grants to allow low-income school districts to fund Advanced placement tests for their students. Research clearly shows that students who take challenging coursework early excel in college and later on in life. These grants can help encourage students to take harder classes and then measure what they have learned as they prepare to move forward into college."

NOTE TO EDITORS:

Copies of the department's report are available to media by calling (202) 401-3026, and can be obtained at the following website address: ???????????

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AMERICA
GOES BACK
TO SCHOOL

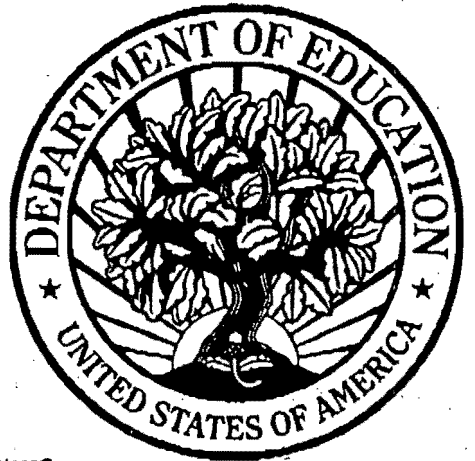
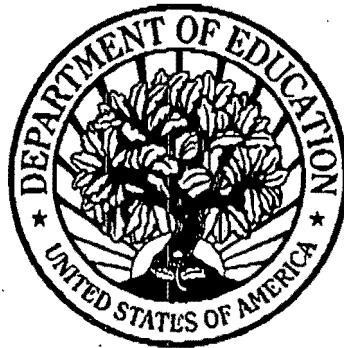
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Table 1.—Enrollment in grades K-8¹ and 9-12 of elementary and secondary schools, by control of institution, with projections: Fall 1984 to fall 2009

(In thousands)

Year	Total			Public			Private		
	K-12 ¹	K-8 ¹	9-12	K-12 ¹	K-8 ¹	9-12	K-12 ¹	K-8 ¹	9-12
1984	44,908	31,205	13,704	39,208	26,905	12,304	25,700	24,300	21,400
1985	44,979	31,229	13,750	39,422	27,034	12,388	5,557	4,195	1,362
1986	45,205	31,536	13,669	39,753	27,420	12,333	25,452	24,116	21,336
1987	45,488	32,165	13,323	40,008	27,933	12,076	25,479	24,232	21,247
1988	45,430	32,537	12,893	40,189	28,501	11,687	25,241	24,036	21,206
1989	45,898	33,314	12,583	40,543	29,152	11,390	25,355	24,162	21,193
1990	46,448	33,973	12,475	41,217	29,878	11,338	25,232	24,095	21,137
1991	47,246	34,580	12,666	42,047	30,506	11,541	25,199	24,074	21,125
1992	48,198	35,300	12,898	42,823	31,088	11,735	25,375	24,212	21,163
1993	48,936	35,784	13,152	43,465	31,504	11,961	25,471	24,280	21,191
1994	49,707	36,258	13,449	44,111	31,898	12,213	25,596	24,360	21,236
1995	50,502	36,806	13,697	44,840	32,341	12,500	5,662	4,465	1,197
1996	51,375	37,245	14,131	45,592	32,759	12,834	25,783	24,486	21,297
1997 ⁴	52,182	37,737	14,445	46,323	33,185	13,137	5,860	4,552	1,308
Projected									
1998	52,768	38,110	14,658	46,844	33,514	13,330	5,924	4,597	1,327
1999	53,215	38,323	14,891	47,244	33,701	13,543	5,971	4,622	1,348
2000	53,539	38,521	15,018	47,533	33,875	13,658	6,006	4,646	1,360
2001	53,821	38,683	15,138	47,785	34,018	13,767	6,036	4,666	1,371
2002	54,071	38,749	15,322	48,010	34,075	13,935	6,061	4,674	1,387
2003	54,228	38,703	15,525	48,154	34,035	14,119	6,074	4,668	1,406
2004	54,369	38,561	15,808	48,286	33,910	14,376	6,082	4,651	1,431
2005	54,477	38,348	16,129	48,392	33,723	14,669	6,086	4,625	1,461
2006	54,500	38,152	16,348	48,418	33,550	14,868	6,082	4,602	1,480
2007	54,435	38,044	16,391	48,362	33,455	14,907	6,073	4,589	1,484
2008	54,316	38,005	16,310	48,255	33,421	14,833	6,061	4,584	1,477
2009	54,174	38,012	16,163	48,126	33,427	14,699	6,048	4,585	1,464

¹ Includes most kindergarten and some nursery school enrollment.² Estimated on the basis of past data.³ Estimate is from the Early Estimates survey.⁴ Projected.

NOTE: Historical numbers may differ from those in previous editions. Projections are based on data through 1996. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Schools*; Common Core of Data surveys; *NCES Bulletin*, December 1984; 1985 Private School Survey; "Key Statistics for Private Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 1988-89," *Early Estimates*; "Key Statistics for Private Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 1989-90," *Early Estimates*; "Key Statistics for Private Elementary and Secondary Education: School Year 1990-91," *Early Estimates*; "Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1991-92," *Early Estimates*; "Public and Private Elementary and Secondary Education Statistics: School Year 1992-93," *Early Estimates*; *Private School Universe Survey, 1995-96*; and National Elementary and Secondary Enrollment Model. (This table was prepared August 1998.)

Figure 6
Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by grade level,
with projections: Fall 1984 to fall 2009

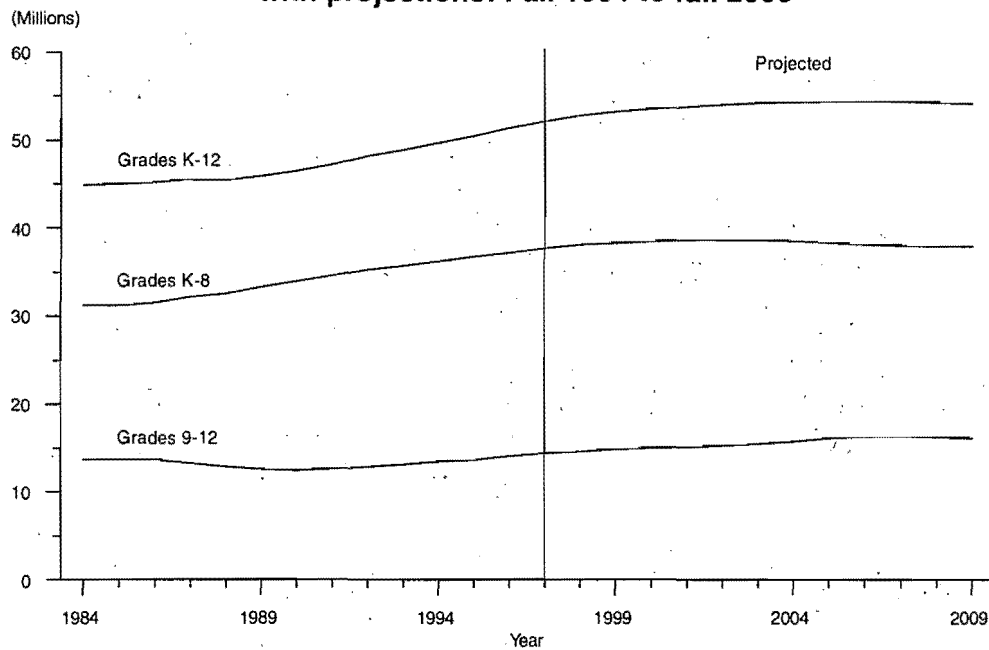


Figure 7
Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control of institution,
with projections: Fall 1984 to fall 2009

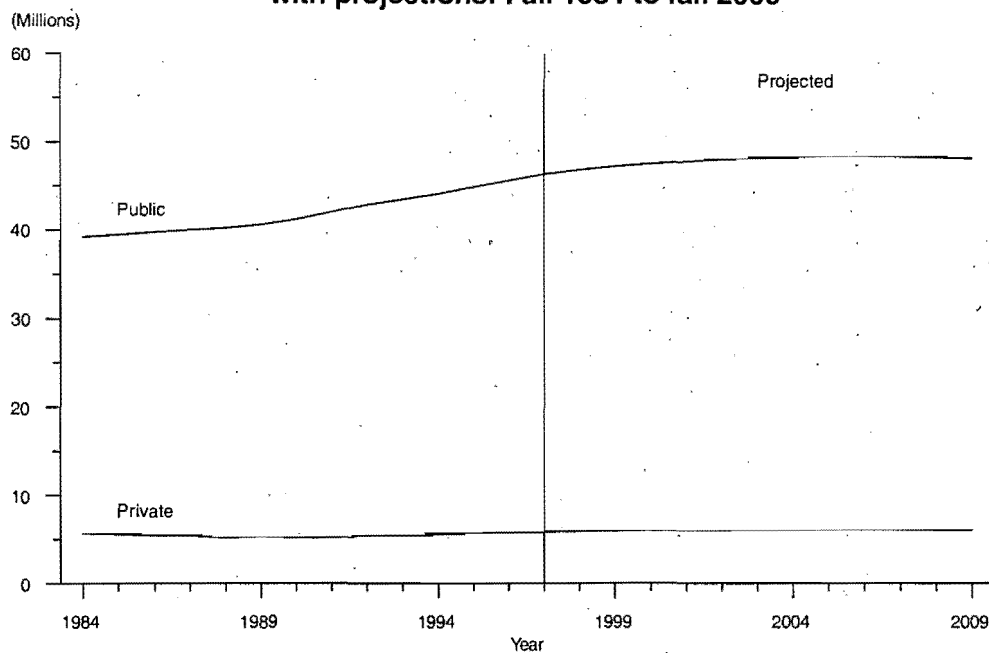


Figure 4
5- to 17-year-old population, with projections: 1984 to 2009

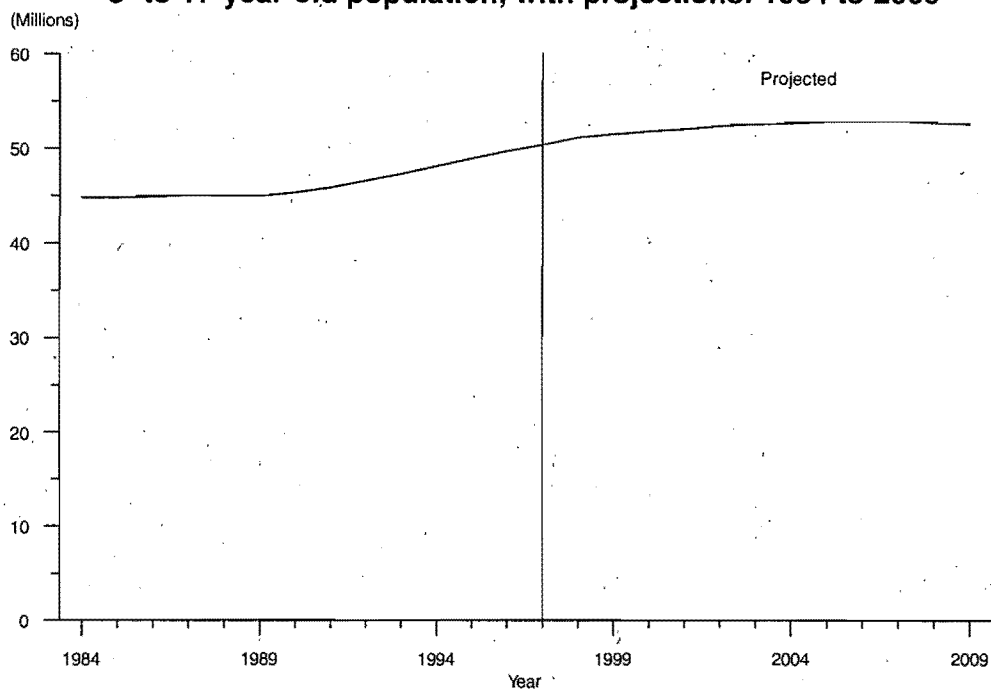
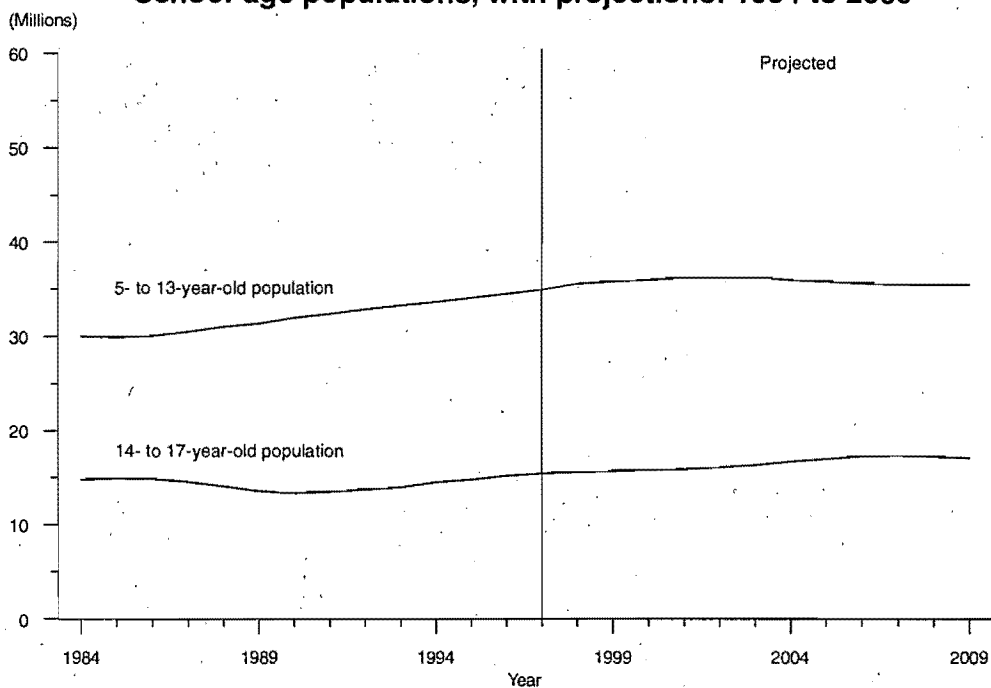
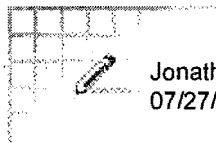


Figure 5
School-age populations, with projections: 1984 to 2009





Jonathan H. Schnur
07/27/99 02:43:05 PM

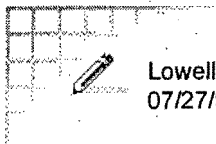
Record Type: Record

To: Bethany Little/OPD/EOP@EOP, Tanya E. Martin/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: boys nation remarks -- 1 pm draft

----- Forwarded by Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP on 07/27/99 02:43 PM -----



Lowell A. Weiss
07/27/99 12:59:16 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc: Joshua S. Gottheimer/WHO/EOP@EOP

Subject: boys nation remarks -- 1 pm draft

Draft 7/27/99 1:00 p.m.

Lowell Weiss

**PRESIDENT WILLIAM J. CLINTON
REMARKS TO BOYS AND GIRLS NATION
ON EDUCATION PRIORITIES
THE WHITE HOUSE
July 28, 1999**

I probably don't need to tell you how much I look forward to meeting with the Senators from Boys Nation and Girls Nation every year. Part of that has to do with my own nostalgic memories of when President Kennedy looked a small-town boy from Arkansas in the eye and made him feel like there was nothing he could not do in life. The other part is the chance to look you in the eye and try to do the same thing for you.

Because your country needs you. Today, you are proud delegates of Boys and Girls Nation. Tomorrow, you will be the men and women who lead the American nation. You've all done wonderful things in your communities. And I know you all have so much more to do and so much more to give. One of the young women here today may go on to become President of the United States - or maybe even one of the young men. One of you might command the first human mission to Mars. One of you might develop the cure for cancer or AIDS. Each and every one of you has enormous potential. You've worked hard. You've set

high goals. You've seized the opportunities before you. If you are willing to stay on this course – and use your gifts for the common good – there is no limit to what you can achieve.

Like you, our nation is looking out on a big and broad horizon. The possibilities for America are spread out as far as the eye can see. Our country is once again the world's greatest force for peace, security, and human rights. The fabric of our society and the bonds of our communities are growing stronger. We're enjoying the longest peacetime expansion in history.

The question is, What are we going to do with this moment? Will we seize the opportunities that this prosperity gives us? Will we invest for the future – for your future? Will we invest in creating the best system of education in the world – with smaller classes, better-prepared teachers, and safe and modern schools? Will we save Social Security and Medicare? Will we help those communities that have not yet been blessed by our prosperity?

This is the debate we are having here in Washington. It is a great debate – the kind of debate that our founders wanted us to have. A good faith debate based on competing visions and values. A debate that will help us define our most fundamental responsibilities to parents and to our children. It is this debate, about your future and the future of our nation, I want to talk about with you today.

Six and a half years ago, most of you were still in elementary or middle school. You may not remember what our country felt like back then – with a budget deficit of \$290 billion and rising, with stagnant paychecks, with inequality growing, with people throwing up their hands and saying that our social problems were too big to fix. You may not remember this, but when I was out on the campaign trail, there was even a best-selling book entitled “America, What Went Wrong?”

Thanks to the hard work of millions of Americans, our nation has made a seismic shift in the last six years. Instead of staring deep into a pit of deficits, we're looking up at \$99 billion in surpluses and looking forward to the new century with confidence and pride.

I'm particularly proud that even as we've ushered in this era of fiscal discipline and surplus, we've nearly doubled investments in key education and training programs – because a good education is the most effective avenue of opportunity ever invented. Without good teachers and high expectations, this small town boy from Arkansas would never have had the honor of standing here before you today.

There is no greater moral imperative for our nation than to give every single child the kind of schools and teachers and opportunities that I had and that so many of you have had. And frankly, there is no greater economic imperative. Given the speed of change in our new economy, given the evolving nature of work, we cannot continue to be the world's most competitive nation if we train the workforce of the future in schools that are anything less than world-class.

Sec. Riley has already talked about the historic investments we have made to open the doors of college to every American, to provide mentors for underprivileged children, to connect every classroom to the Internet, to help all children read by the 3rd grade, to reduce class sizes in the early grades.

This year we can and must do more. I have called on Congress to work with us to finish the job of hiring 100,000 teachers. I have called on Congress to help communities build and modernize 6,000 public schools across America. I have called on Congress to help communities add more after-school programs that will keep children learning and keep them out of harm's way. I have called on Congress to help us strengthen accountability – with higher standards for schools, for teachers, and for students.

Yet, so far, the call the majority in Congress has heard most clearly is the siren call of tax cuts. The reckless plans now being pressed by Republican leaders in Congress – and being debated today in the Senate – would cost \$800 billion over the next 10 years and a staggering \$3 trillion over the next two decades. These plans are so large – and balloon in size so dramatically in future years – that it would make it impossible to invest our surplus to save Social Security, to save and strengthen Medicare, to pay off our national debt. Beyond that, the GOP tax plans are so large they would require dramatic cuts in vital areas such as the environment, biomedical research, defense, crime-fighting, and education. You know, there's an old saying: The time to fix the roof is when the sun is shining. The Republican tax plan says: "It's sunny outside ... Who needs a roof? Let's throw a party."

There is no area where this is more true – or more disturbing – than education. In fact, I am so concerned about it that I asked the Office of Management and Budget to calculate exactly how the Republican cuts would affect our children and our schools ten years from now, when the costs of the Republican tax plan really begin to explode.

Today, we are helping 12 million children in high-poverty communities master the basics and meet tougher academic standards. If the Republican plan passed into law, America could be forced to cut that number in half ten years from now. We'd have to say to nearly six million needy kids: Sorry, there's no money left to help you live up to your full potential.

Today, we are providing funds to help a million children learn to read well and independently by the end of third grade. Under the Republican plan, America could be forced to say to 480,000 young children: Sorry, go off in the corner and figure it out for yourself.

Today, we are approaching our goal of enrolling nearly a million children in Head Start. Under the Republican plan, America could be forced to say to 430,000 preschoolers: Sorry, instead of getting you off on the right foot, we're going to give you the boot.

Last year, we reached across party lines to hire 30,000 new well-prepared teachers to reduce class size in the early grades. And this is a good start toward those 100,000 teachers needed to reduce class size in the early grades to a national average of 18. Under the Republican plan, instead of finishing the job, we'd have to say to more than a million students:

TEA

Sorry, overcrowded classrooms and trailers are the best our nation can do. Even worse, the Republicans passed a bill last week that would go even further, by abolishing our entire class-size initiative and replacing it with a program that doesn't guarantee that a single cent will go toward hiring a single teacher or reducing the size of a single class. Without a moment's hesitation, I will veto that bill.

~~Today, we are helping 400,000 young people keep on learning after school - and I~~ believe we should triple that number next year. Under the Republican plan, instead of tripling the number, America could be forced to cut it in half. We'd have to say to these young people: It's 3:00, school's out, your parents aren't home, but that's just not our concern.

And let me add that even if the Republican tax plan didn't squeeze a dollar of investment on education, it still wouldn't provide adequately for our schools. The school construction tax cut I have proposed would help communities build and modernize 6,000 schools. The Republican tax cut would address the needs of only one tenth as many schools.

If we want to stay on the course of fiscal discipline, decisions over how to invest our money will always be difficult. But the Republican plan would make them impossible - even unconscionable. Remember: These are not just numbers. These are children. Children whose whole future rides on whether we will live up to our deepest obligations to give them the opportunity to learn. So I say to the Republican leaders in Congress: If you send me a short-sighted tax plan that short-changes our students, our teachers, and our schools, it will not get past my desk. We can cut taxes. We do not have to cut kids. We have a simple choice to make: Ten years from now, do we want the largest, most reckless tax cut on Earth - or the finest, most effective schools on Earth?

We have a rare and fleeting chance to use the fruits of our prosperity to build America for tomorrow. We can invest now to lift up our children through education; to save Social Security and modernize Medicare for the 21st century; to pay off the national debt for the first time since 1835; to shine the light of opportunity in our poorest communities; to provide targeted tax cuts for retirement savings, for child care, for long-term care; to give our families safer streets. If we work together, if we resist the temptation to squander our hard-won progress with short-term thinking, we can do all these things.

I know that all of you are here in Washington to learn from us. But I have always believed that we can learn from the delegates of Boys and Girls Nation as well. When I came to Washington as a Boys Nation delegate 36 years ago, we reached across regional and racial lines to pass a tough resolution condemning racial discrimination. When President Kennedy greeted us here at the White House, he made a special point of telling us that we Federalists and Nationalists had done what the nation's Democratic and Republican governors had failed to do in their conference that very week. We had worked together. We had put all kinds of differences aside to do what was right. Already, in your three days in Washington, you have shown the same resolve - especially as you have worked on your resolutions for addressing school violence.

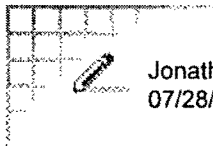
Here in Washington, we need do the same thing. We must recognize, in the words of Thomas Jefferson, that "every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle." At this moment of unlimited possibility, there is no earthly reason why we cannot make this a season of remarkable progress for our schools, for our teachers, for our students. Moments like this happen just once or twice in a lifetime. We must work together to make the most of this remarkable time.

Once again, congratulations to all of the Senators here today. And when the first one of you gets elected to the White House, please remember to invite me back. God bless you all.

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Jonathan H. Schnur
07/28/99 03:32:40 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Bethany Little/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Press Paper

----- Forwarded by Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP on 07/28/99 03:32 PM -----



Dag Vega

07/28/99 10:57:22 AM



Record Type: Record

To: Karin Kullman/OPD/EOP@EOP, Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP@EOP

cc:

Subject: Press Paper

**PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE:
CHALLENGING CONGRESS TO INVEST MORE IN EDUCATION**

July 28, 1999

Today, in his address to the 1999 classes of Girls and Boys Nation, President Clinton will call on Congress to invest more in education and will announce new Administration estimates of the severe long-term impact on education of the Republican tax and budget plans. President Clinton, also will threaten to veto any tax bill failing to leave room for adequate investments in education.

The President will emphasize that the risky, expensive Republican tax and budget could force devastating cuts in key initiatives to reduce class size, support after-school programs, help children read well, keep schools safe and drug-free, and expand access to college. He will urge Congress instead to enact a responsible tax plan targeted to help communities modernize schools and help families finance their retirement, child care, and long-term care while saving Social Security and Medicare, and leaving room for vital investments in education and defense.

REPUBLICAN TAX BILL SQUEEZES OUT FUNDING FOR EDUCATION. The President will announce new Administration estimates of the long-term impact of the Republican tax and budget plans on key investments needed to improve our public schools and expand access to college. These estimates assume defense funding at the President's requested level and pay down of the debt by as much as Republicans promise. In the tenth year alone of the Republican tax plan, the nation could be forced to:

- **Deny 5.9 million children in high-poverty communities academic support under the Title I program.**

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act currently provides much-needed academic support to 12 million children in high-poverty communities, and the President has proposed important reforms to make sure they master the basics and reach high standards. The Republican plan goes in the opposite direction and could reduce the number of children served by this program to pre-1992 levels.

- **Deny 480,000 children the assistance they need to learn to read.** The Reading Excellence program currently provides funding that will help one million children learn to read independently and well by the end of the 3rd grade. Under the Republican budget and tax plans, 480,000 fewer children could get the help they need to learn to read.

- **Deny smaller classes to more than a million young children in the early grades.** The Republican plans could deprive more than one million students of the opportunity to learn in smaller classes in the early grades. Last year, a bipartisan agreement was reached to make a down payment on the President's plan to hire 100,000 teachers to reduce class size in the early grades to a nationwide average of 18, and earlier this month the U.S. Education Department awarded funds to help local school districts hire 30,000 teachers before school starts this fall. While the President wants to finish the job and hire 100,000 teachers, the Republican tax and budget plans could force cuts from current levels by more than half. And just last week, a narrow majority in the House even voted for a bill the President has pledged to veto, which would remove the guarantee that any class size reductions will be achieved at all.

- **Deny early childhood and preschool services to 430,000 kids.** Head Start currently provides early childhood and preschool services to 835,000 students. The Republican plan could deny 430,000 children access to this essential support.

- **Deny 215,000 students the after-school and summer school programs they need.** The 21st Century Community Learning Centers Program currently provides funding to help provide after-school and summer school programs to about 400,000 students in safe and enriching academic environments. While the President wants to nearly quadruple this number to 1.5 million, the Republican budget and tax plans would reduce it by 215,000 students.

- **Slash funding for children with disabilities.** Special Education could be cut by \$3.4 billion by the tenth year of the tax cut, severely limiting the federal contribution to programs that help children with disabilities.

- **Deny local school districts vital support to build and modernize 5400 public schools across the nation.** The President's targeted tax cut would cover the interest on state and local efforts to build and modernize 6,000 public schools across the nation. The Republican tax cut provides marginal help to address the needs of only one-tenth that many schools. The President's proposal to rebuild our public schools could be fully funded using about 1% of the Republican tax cut approved by the House.

- **Cut violence and drug prevention programs.** By the tenth year of the Republican tax cut, Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities funding would be reduced by nearly \$334 million. This is less than half of the \$696 million that would be invested in violence and drug-prevention under current spending patterns. Republican plans could also slash funding for crisis counseling and increased security in schools experiencing violent incidents, such as the recent tragic shootings in Littleton, Colorado and Conyers, Georgia.

- **Make college less affordable for nearly 4 million low and middle-income students by slashing Pell Grants.** The Pell Grant program, which benefits nearly 4 million students, would have its maximum grant level slashed to \$2175, the lowest level since 1987. This would be a sharp cut from the \$3850 which would otherwise

be reached by FY2009 under current spending patterns, and it would deny low-and middle-income students critical financial aid to make college more affordable.

- **Deny nearly 500,000 students the opportunity to work their way through college.** The Work-Study program currently helps approximately 930,000 low and middle-income students work their way through college. Nearly 500,000 students could be denied access to this program under Republican tax and budget plans.
- **Deny nearly 500,000 disadvantaged students the extra guidance and support they need to prepare for college.** Under the Republican plan, nearly 500,000 young people would not get the extra support they need to prepare for college through the GEAR-UP and TRIO programs. GEAR-UP is a nationwide initiative to help about 180,000 low-income middle and high school students receive academic and support services to prepare for college. About 41,000 fewer students could receive these service under the Republican plans. The President has proposed doubling funding for this program. TRIO provides counseling and educational support for 725,000 students nationwide, but the Republican plans could deny 400,000 students access to this crucial support.
- **Deny hundreds of thousands of disadvantaged young people the summer jobs and job training they need to succeed.** Under the Republican plan, 329,000 fewer disadvantaged students would get the education, training, and summer jobs they need. Sixty-two out of 118 Job Corps centers could be forced to close, taking away job training from 21,000 disadvantaged youth, and more than 26,000 thousand students in high-poverty communities would be denied access to education, training, and employment assistance through Youth Opportunity Grants.

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FOR EMBARGOED RELEASE: 7 a.m. EDT
August 19, 1999

Contact: David Thomas
(202) 401-1579

**NATION'S SCHOOL ENROLLMENT BREAKS ANOTHER RECORD;
HIGH SCHOOLS SWELL, MORE STUDENTS GRADUATING**

America's schools and colleges will set another new national enrollment record this fall, with public and private schools surpassing previous years' levels for the fourth consecutive year, and college enrollment breaking the previous level for the second year in a row.

Elementary and secondary schools will pack in 53.2 million students, surpassing last year's record by nearly half-a-million, while college enrollment will rise to an all-time high of 14.9 million, according to a special back-to-school report by the U.S. Department of Education. In addition, new enrollment records will continue for at least the next seven years, and by 2008, 54.3 million students are expected to be in elementary and secondary school.

"Many of our schools are overcrowded and will stay that way since enrollments are expected to continue climbing," said U.S. Secretary of Education Richard W. Riley. "And the situation will only get worse if we don't act quickly to build new schools and fix old ones. That's why President Clinton has sent Congress a serious school construction plan for three years in a row and now is the time to act. This bill will help to build or renovate up to 6,000 schools nationwide."

According to the report, the biggest increase of students over the next decade will be in grades 9-12. Projections through 2009 indicate a nine percent increase in student enrollment, bringing an additional 1.3 million public high school students into the schools. Middle schools will have the next largest increase, where about a third of a million additional students will enter grades 6-8.

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"High schools are twice as expensive to build as elementary schools," Riley said, "and we are already hard pressed to find enough well-trained math and science teachers. We need to pay a lot more attention to our nation's high schools. The administration's proposal to reauthorize the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is a step in the right direction by supporting effective reforms, smaller learning environments, and incentive awards for improving student achievement in 5,000 high schools over five years."

The report shows a clear shift in the growth rate from elementary to high school. Over the next decade, 15 states will have a least a 15 percent increase in the number of public high school graduates. While every region of the country will experience significant increases, southern and western states will experience the greatest boom in K-12 enrollment.

Nevada tops the chart with an expected 77 percent increase of public high school graduates over the next ten years, followed by Arizona with 56 percent and North Carolina with 40 percent.

And although the bulk of the growth in K-12 enrollment is concentrated in states like California, Texas and Florida, states like Illinois and Indiana also face high growth trends. New York City leads the country in overall enrollment increases between 1987-1997.

The report also shows that a large number of teachers will be nearing the end of their teaching career within the next five to ten years. The retirements, coupled with increased student enrollment, will require an estimated 2.2 million teachers to be hired over the next ten years. There will be a nine percent increase in the need for more high school teachers, especially in areas such as physics and advanced math courses.

Noting that most growth will be in middle and high schools, Riley challenged parents, educators, and communities to take new steps to help them get on the right track for the future.

“Earlier this month President Clinton announced the award of 185 new grants totaling \$120 million to help disadvantaged children, beginning in the middle grades, to prepare for and get on the pathway to achieve success in college,” Riley said. “These grants will allow colleges to form partnerships with schools to provide guidance and advice to help prepare more students to navigate these changing times.

“In addition, we recently awarded grants to allow low-income school districts to fund advanced placement tests for their students. Research clearly shows that students who take challenging coursework early excel in college and later on in life. These grants can help encourage students to take harder classes and then measure what they have learned as they prepare to move forward into college.”

The report will be available on the department's website at
www.ed.gov/pubs/bbecho99/

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