

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Handwritten note (partial) (1 page)	01/05/00	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
First Lady's Office
Ruby Shamir (Subject Files)
OA/Box Number: 20366

FOLDER TITLE:

SOTU [State of the Union] - 2000/FY01 Proposals

2012-0565-S

ry1268

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]
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From: Alejandro G. Cabrera@OVP on 01/12/2000 08:57:18 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Vice President Gore Announces New Investment to Create Smaller, Safer and More Successful High Schools

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release

Wednesday, January 12, 2000

Contact:

(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES NEW INVESTMENT TO CREATE SMALLER, SAFER AND MORE SUCCESSFUL HIGH SCHOOLS

Washington, D.C. -- Vice President Gore today unveiled a \$120 million initiative to create smaller, safer and better high schools. The Administration's Small, Safe and Successful High Schools initiative -- which will be included in the Administration's budget for Fiscal Year 2001 -- exemplifies the Vice President's commitment to reforming the American high school, and ensuring a world-class education for all of America's students.

"The idea is simple: small schools give kids a big boost," said Vice President Gore. "Smaller schools mean more personal attention to the varied needs of all our children, helping both those who are struggling and those who are excelling to achieve their full potential."

The program would offer competitive grants to local school districts to create smaller schools or break up larger schools by funding innovative strategies such as autonomous schools-within-schools, career academies, restructured school days, and other innovations that allow schools to ensure that every student receives personal attention and academic support. Funds to create smaller schools could be used for planning and implementation costs, including costs to reorganize schools, train teachers, renovate facilities, and provide extended learning time and support services for students.

In addition to creating smaller, better high schools, the grants would help schools create a clear focus on student success: innovative, engaging and challenging curriculum integrated around a coherent focus; teachers working together to meet the needs of their students; strong leadership; the involvement of families and community; and technology to enhance achievement.

Research confirms what parents intuitively believe: that smaller schools are safer and

more productive because students feel less alienated, more nurtured and more connected to caring adults, and teachers feel that they have more opportunity to get to know and support their students. Smaller schools also have better attendance records, lower dropout rates and fewer discipline problems. Research also shows that small schools can offer a strong core curriculum and, in most cases, a level of academically advanced courses comparable to large schools.

Recent incidents of school violence, like the tragedy in Littleton, Colorado, are causing serious alarm among parents and students who are unsure what has caused such tremendous alienation and aggression in some of our teenagers. In addition to the need for more parental involvement and stricter discipline policies, many educators are pointing to a systemic problem -- the model of the American high school.

In response to these concerns, Representative David Obey (D-WI) included \$45 million in the Fiscal Year 2000 budget to create smaller high schools. The new Administration initiative announced today will build on Rep. Obey's down-payment and will help our children make the most of their education.

"Tragic incidents of school violence make it clear that many of our teenagers need more attention than larger high schools can give them," added the Vice President. "We must help working families struggling to give their children attention and direction, by ensuring that our public high schools offer connections to caring adults as well as high academic standards."

Since the end of World War II, the number of schools nationwide has declined seventy percent, while average enrollment has grown 500 percent, or fivefold. There are more than 12,400 three and four year high schools in the United States. More than seventy percent of students in these schools attend a school with more than 1,000 students, and enrollments of 2,000 and 3,000 are common.

"As our economy changes, so must our schools. It's time for the large, factory-like high schools of the 20th century to make way for the smaller, more flexible and innovative institutions that will mark the 21st century," Gore said.

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Message Sent To: _____

**PRESIDENT CLINTON UNVEILS MAJOR NEW INVESTMENT IN
SAFE, EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES FOR
AMERICAN WOMEN**

Embargoed until 10:06 am EST, Saturday, January 8, 2000

Today, in his weekly radio address, President Clinton will unveil a new \$35 million budget initiative to ensure access to safe, high-quality family planning services for all Americans. This new investment represents a 15 percent increase over FY 2000 funding levels and will be used to: improve access to contraceptive counseling and services; provide affordable contraceptive services; and develop partnerships with community-based providers to conduct outreach to adolescents and other high-risk populations. Funds will also help improve the delivery of comprehensive reproductive health services and provide education and screenings for sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and cancer. The President today will also highlight a new investment of \$169 million, a 45 percent increase over last year's funding level, to assist family planning efforts overseas.

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN WOMEN NEED FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. The Administration has made tremendous progress in reducing unwanted pregnancies and preventing unnecessary abortions. Teenage birth rates are down, teenage pregnancy rates have fallen to their lowest level in 20 years, and teenage sexual activity is also declining. But more must be done:

Over three million unintended pregnancies every year. The United States has one of the highest rates of both unintended and teenage pregnancy among Western nations. Women who use no contraceptives account for almost half of these pregnancies. Eight in 10 teen pregnancies are not intended. Unintended pregnancies among women who do not use contraception result in 1.4 million abortions annually, as well as 1.1 million unwanted births.

Women who do not use birth control often face economic barriers to services. Lack of access is a central reason why many women do not use birth control. Some cannot afford birth control methods on an ongoing basis; 15 percent of women of childbearing age (15 to 44) live in poverty, and one in six have no Medicaid or private insurance.

NEW STEPS WILL HELP PROVIDE SAFE, EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES FOR AMERICAN WOMEN. The initiative announced today reaffirms the Clinton-Gore Administration's commitment to expanding and enhancing the quality of reproductive health services for all Americans. In his radio address, President Clinton will:

Unveil the largest dollar increase in family planning services in over two decades. The FY 2001 budget includes \$274 million for family planning, a \$35 million increase, and the largest dollar increase in over two decades. These grants fund family planning clinics that provide reproductive health services and care to nearly five million women. The funds will help prevent over a million unintended pregnancies each year by:

Improving the delivery of comprehensive reproductive health services. A nationwide network of over 4,600 clinics will use these new funds to provide the full range of reproductive health services, including routine gynecological care; STD and cancer screening and prevention; and HIV/AIDS prevention, education and counseling.

Providing a wide range of contraceptive methods. This initiative will provide a wide range of contraceptives to all clients desiring such services. Services are provided on a sliding fee scale or at no cost to persons below poverty in order to eliminate financial barriers to care.

Reaching high-risk and hard-to-reach populations. Funds will be used to provide safe and effective family planning services to individuals at risk or those who are hard to reach. For example, grantees will work with: HIV/AIDS organizations to discuss safe sexual practices; community-based organizations that serve men to provide reproductive health education and services; and substance abusers, homeless, and the incarcerated.

Preventing teenage pregnancy. Community-based education programs will encourage adolescents to postpone sexual activity and increase the accessibility of contraceptive counseling and services for teens who already may be sexually active.

Ensure that federal employees have access to comprehensive family planning services. The FY 2001 budget continues to ensure that the federal government leads the way as a model health plan by assuring that federal employees and their families participating in the 300 Federal Employees Health Benefit Program (FEHBP) have access to contraceptive coverage. This policy provides coverage to over 1.2 million women of childbearing age and reduces unwanted pregnancies by requiring most FEHB plans to offer the full range of contraceptive services. Before this requirement, only 19 percent of federal health plans covered prescription contraceptives; 10 percent offered no contraceptive coverage at all.

A NEW, \$169 MILLION INVESTMENT FOR FAMILY PLANNING OVERSEAS. An estimated 34,000 children under age five die every day in developing countries, and over 580,000 women die each year of causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. By helping women bear their children during the healthiest times for both mother and baby, family planning helps prevent many deaths as well as unintended pregnancies and abortion. In his radio address, the President will highlight that his FY 2001 budget proposes \$541 million, an increase of 45 percent over FY 2000, to fund the provision of family planning services and related reproductive health services overseas.

CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION'S LONGSTANDING COMMITMENT TO PROVIDING SAFE, EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES FOR WOMEN. Since the Clinton-Gore Administration took office, funding for domestic family planning services has increased by 58 percent. President Clinton has taken a number of steps to provide safe and effective family planning services to women, including launching a National Task Force to coordinate the investigation of violence against women's health care clinics nationwide. The Administration has also given states flexibility through Medicaid waivers to provide family planning services to low-income women. President Clinton has also: reversed the ban on the importation of RU-486 and threatened to veto a provision that would prevent the FDA from using government funds to test, develop or approve drugs that may induce medical abortion; defeated Republican proposals that would restrict access by minors to Title X family planning services; and vetoed a bill banning certain late-term abortions without an appropriate exception to protect the life and health of women.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release

January 6, 2000

VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES
ADMINISTRATION WILL SEEK \$30 MILLION
FOR HIGH-QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATORS

Washington, DC -- Vice President Gore announced today that the Administration will seek \$30 million in the FY 2001 budget to ensure that our young children are being taught by well-trained professionals.

"Although parents are the first and best teachers, it is essential that we provide high-quality teachers to support children's learning at this critical juncture" Vice President Gore said. "This funding will dramatically increase the number of highly-qualified teachers who are preparing our young children for success in school."

Research shows that quality pre-school can lead to higher IQ's, higher reading and achievement levels, higher graduation rates and greater success in the workplace. Well-prepared teachers are essential to creating the kind of high-quality preschool programs that enhance children's school-readiness and can have a lifelong positive impact on a child's learning.

The Early Childhood Educator Professional Development initiative outlined in the Administration's Elementary and Secondary Education Act reauthorization proposal would create professional development opportunities for early childhood educators who serve high concentrations of children living in poverty. The funding would provide competitive grants to local partnerships of entities that provide professional development for teachers such as universities, and early childhood education programs (such as local school districts or Head Start agencies). The initiative would focus on equipping early childhood educators with the tools they need to help children develop the language and literacy skills that are the foundations for academic success.

Currently, 40 percent of preschool teachers have only a high school diploma and another 10 percent have a two-year degree from a community or junior college. About half of all assistant teachers and aides have no more than a high school diploma. One of the most important factors behind a child's educational success is having a caring, competent, and committed educator. With more preparation, early childhood teachers would be better able to contribute to the language and literacy development of the children in the care.

Foundations of school success are laid in the early years and well-trained educators are crucial to improving the quality of early childhood education programs. This \$30 million dollar investment will establish a program that will reach half of the early childhood educators serving high-poverty areas in the next five years. The program will help early childhood educators to obtain high-quality professional development and improve their knowledge of, and skills at, working with young children and their families, particularly in developing language and literacy skills.

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**WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES MAJOR NEW INCREASE IN FUNDING TO
DETERMINE ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF DISEASE FUNDING WILL PROVIDE
NEW INSIGHT INTO THE CAUSES OF BREAST AND PROSTATE CANCER
January 13, 2000**

Today, the White House will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include an unprecedented funding increase to explore the largely unknown environmental causes of diseases, like breast and prostate cancer. This major initiative, which is advocated by the American Cancer Society and the American Academy of Pediatrics, will provide \$27 million, 56 percent greater than last year's funding level, for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Environmental Health Lab to: assist communities investigating unusual incidence of cancer or other diseases; identify regions of the country in which individuals are at increased risk of dangerous exposure to carcinogens and other toxic substances; and ensure rapid evaluation of the impact of public health emergencies. Because of the startling lack of evidence pinpointing the environmental cause of cancers and many other diseases, these studies should play a major role in determining new, more effective diagnostic tests and preventive techniques.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS ARE LINKED TO INCREASED INCIDENCE OF CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES. Studies tracking patterns of cancer development and birth defects suggest the influence of environmental factors.

- **Environmental contaminants are associated with a wide range of birth defects and other diseases.** Of the 120,000 U.S. babies born each year with a birth defect, 8,000 die during their first year of life, making birth defects the leading cause of infant mortality in the United States and contributing substantially to childhood morbidity and long-term disability. Hundreds of thousands of cases of asthma and lead poisoning are also associated with environmental contaminants.
- **Initial scientific evidence demonstrates that increased risk of breast cancer may be associated with unknown environmental factors.** According to the American Cancer Society, one out of nine American women will develop breast cancer in her lifetime, and breast cancer is now the leading cause of cancer for women between the ages of 35 and 54. Despite decades of research, over half of all breast cancer cases cannot be explained by known risk factors, such as genetic predisposition, reproductive history, and diet.
- **Initial scientific evidence demonstrates that increased risk of prostate cancer may be associated with unknown environmental factors.** Prostate cancer is the most common type of cancer found in American men other than skin cancer, and disproportionately impacts African-American men. Researchers estimate that there will be about 180,000 new cases of prostate cancer in the United States this year, 36 percent of all cancer cases, and that about 37,000 men will die of this disease. However, researchers estimate that only 10 percent of prostate cancers are due to genetic predisposition.
- **Lack of research on the association between environmental exposure and breast cancer prostate cancer, and other diseases represents a lost opportunity to improve**

public health. Research on the impact of environmental contaminants on individual health will promote the development of improved diagnostic techniques, prevention strategies, and treatments. If exposure to chemicals in the environment was shown to be associated with only 10 percent of breast and prostate cancer cases, and we reduced or eliminated the identified hazards were reduced and eliminated, the development of these diseases in 30,000 men and women could potentially have been prevented each year.

- **Biomonitoring provides the critical information necessary to link exposure and disease.** Biomonitoring is the measurement of toxic substances in the human body, providing information necessary to link exposure to a toxic substance and the development of diseases such as cancer and a wide range of birth defects. It identifies which groups of people are in the most danger from toxic substances, evaluates the success of preventive actions, and improves the response of public health officials to emergencies. This technique, combined with the application of new advances in determining the genetic causes of disease, will inevitably lead to striking developments in treating and preventing cancer and other diseases.

CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION MAKES MAJOR NEW INVESTMENT TO INVESTIGATE THE ENVIRONMENTAL CAUSES OF CANCER AND OTHER DISEASES. Today, the White House will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a \$27 million investment to:

- **Double the level of assistance provided to state and local public health officials investigating adverse health events potentially linked to environmental exposures.** This new investment will allow epidemiologists and toxicologists at the CDC's Environmental Health Lab to double the level of critical technical support to communities to investigate increased incidence of cancer or other diseases potentially linked to toxic environmental exposures. As part of these interventions, the CDC will test the exposure of thousands of individuals to toxic substances to determine the cause of their illness. Studies that evaluate increased risk of cancer or birth defects from exposure to potential carcinogens or toxic substances will be given funding priority. When dangerous exposures are identified, CDC will work with local public health officials to take all measures necessary to protect residents from further harm.
- **Identify regions of the country where individuals are exposed to toxic substances that cause cancer and other diseases.** Although the Environmental Health Lab has conducted studies that link exposure to the pesticide dieldrin to increased risk of breast cancer and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) to increased risk non-Hodgkins lymphoma, there is currently no way to determine the national level of exposure to these dangerous substances. These new funds will allow for the routine conduct of nationwide monitoring of over 100 potentially toxic substances, including dieldrin, PCBs, and over 70 other potential carcinogens. This initiative will assess exposure to these dangerous substances among women of childbearing age, children, minorities, and the elderly and will develop a blueprint for action to prevent dangerous exposures in the future.

- **Ensure rapid evaluation of the impact of public health emergencies.** This new initiative will also ensure that the CDC's Environmental Health Lab, together with state and local public health officials, can immediately address public health emergencies, such as widespread exposure to a toxic substance through a chemical spill or contamination of a product through a manufacturing error. Together with epidemiologists, toxicologists, and other public health personnel, the lab will conduct a comprehensive investigation to identify all sources of contaminant and work with local officials to protect residents from further exposure. For example, when methyl parathion, a lethal pesticide, was illegally sprayed in thousands of homes during 1996 and 1997, the Environmental Health Lab created a new method to test for the presence of this dangerous substance and provided the laboratory support services and scientific expertise necessary to prioritize medical treatment and determine which homes should be evacuated. The funds announced today will enable the CDC to respond swiftly to future emergencies.

Filed at 8:01 p.m. EST
By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) -- The White House wants to spend \$27 million to develop blood tests for measuring toxic substances in humans. The money also would be used to help communities use the tests to investigate unusually high cancer rates or chemical accidents.

The funds, to be included in President Clinton's 2001 budget, would more than double what the government spent last year to develop ways of measuring toxic exposure in humans. Officials say the tests are needed to study the link between chemicals and disease and to identify regions of the country where Americans are exposed cancer-causing substances.

If funds are approved by Congress, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention plan to test thousands of people and make the tests available to state and local health officials, said Dr. Jeffrey Koplan, CDC director.

"We have currently in a more experimental mode tests for a wide variety of toxins in the human body," said Koplan. "This will move the capability of doing these tests out into the community."

The tests could be used in studies of so-called cancer clusters -- places where a higher-than-normal numbers of people who live or work in the same place come down with cancer. The tests could also be used to measure toxic exposures from chemical spills or accidents.

The CDC's Environmental Health Lab, which develops such tests, has already conducted studies that link pesticide exposure to breast cancer and PCBs to non-Hodgkins lymphoma. It also does a national survey that tracks lead exposure in children.

But the CDC wants to develop tests that can withstand the rigors of field work so that communities can routinely monitor people for exposure to over 100 potentially toxic substances and, in the case of chemical accidents, quickly determine whether people were exposed to dangerous poisons.

Right now there are few tests for measuring a wide variety of toxic chemicals in humans.

"The lab is developing ways to look for dozens or hundreds of chemicals in just a teaspoon of blood," said Dr. Richard Jackson, director of the CDC's center for environmental health. "The CDC wants to take them from the research lab to the county health officer who is dealing with a cancer cluster or a toxic spill."

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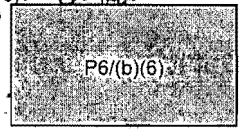
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[001]

Cell: non
RTH



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- nursing

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702-759-8888

#1613526

1/5: Fam Planning video

1/10 M: infectious diseases - mfg - Sunday

1/11 T: throat mercury youth empowerment

1/12 W: Fam. planning
Wall st

1/13 Th: Breast Cancer release Monday

1/14 F: 2pm ent w/ poms

Teacher Eval

College Affordability w/ Schinner?

College Affordability -
noting in the budget

1/15 (red add HCC)

After

1/18 CML

1/19 - Butthole = 1/2

1/20 w/ poms - charging

1/21 CC in Wash State

1/25 Sch. Supers

Proctor DC day

Health, Ed, Values

Base want to do radio
because:

① not political

② each HCC can
each chem

1/14

Teacher

9/21

1/28 Youth town hall
Westport afterward

Issue papers done

- Where did we
start

Validators

- What xns
were taken

Speeches

- Where are we
now

ents

Policy dev process

(happ on 5/1/00)

**WHITE HOUSE RELEASES NEW REPORT ANNOUNCING TWO MILLION CHILDREN
ENROLLED IN THE STATE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM
Unveils New Initiative to Finish the Job Enrolling Uninsured Children
January 11, 2000**

Today, the Clinton-Gore Administration will release a new report by the Department of Health and Human Services documenting that 2 million children have now been enrolled in the new State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), doubling the program's enrollment in less than a year. The White House will also unveil a new, multi-faceted proposal that will be included in the President's FY 2001 budget to accelerate enrollment of uninsured children in Medicaid and SCHIP. This initiative will invest \$2.7 billion over the next five years to: (1) provide new options to find and enroll uninsured children through schools; (2) allow additional sites such as child care referral centers to immediately enroll low-income, uninsured children while their applications are formally processed; (3) require states to make their Medicaid enrollment as simple as that of SCHIP; and (4) expand Medicaid to include an option to cover children through age 20 and extend the same option to SCHIP. Together, these steps will help states finish the job of enrolling uninsured children in Medicaid and SCHIP.

NEW REPORT SHOWS THAT 2 MILLION CHILDREN ARE NOW ENROLLED IN SCHIP.

Today, HHS is releasing a state-by-state report on SCHIP enrollment and implementation. Created in 1997, SCHIP enables states to cover children from working families whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to afford private health insurance. This expanded coverage can be achieved through Medicaid expansions, a separate state program, or a combination of both strategies. As states continue to expand their programs, this report shows that great progress has already been made in enrolling children. Highlights include:

- **The number of children enrolled in SCHIP has doubled in less than a year.** Nearly 2 million children were served by SCHIP between October 1, 1998 and September 30, 1999, a doubling in enrollment from December 1998.
- **The number of states covering children up to 200 percent of poverty has increased by more than seven fold.** In March 1997, only 4 states covered children with family incomes up to at least 200 percent of the Federal poverty level (about \$33,000 for a family of 4). Today, 30 states have plans approved to cover children with incomes up to at least this level.

MORE NEEDS TO BE DONE TO FINISH THE JOB. Despite these positive enrollment trends, millions of children remain eligible for Medicaid or SCHIP. Reasons why children remain uninsured include:

- **Lack of awareness of eligibility.** Many parents believe that working or not receiving welfare disqualifies their children from Medicaid or SCHIP. Others do not know about SCHIP, which targets families that typically do not qualify for other public programs.
- **Lack of coordination between programs.** A recent study by the Urban Institute found that approximately 60 percent – almost 4 million – of the uninsured children nationwide are currently enrolled in school lunch programs. However, Federal law prohibits these programs from sharing enrollment information with Medicaid.

- **Difficult enrollment process.** While states, the Administration and Congress have made it significantly easier for parents to enroll their children, barriers remain. These include confusing applications with complicated paperwork requirements; some states' requirement for in-person interviews, often at inconvenient times and places; different processes within states for Medicaid and SCHIP applications; and Federal statutory limits on where Medicaid eligibility can be established on a "presumptive" basis (e.g., most schools are disqualified).

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION UNVEILS NEW INITIATIVE TO HELP STATES FINISH THE JOB OF ENROLLING UNINSURED CHILDREN IN MEDICAID AND SCHIP. Today, The White House will unveil a new, five year, \$2.7 billion investment in children's health outreach that will be included in the Administration's FY 2001 budget. This initiative will:

- **Provide new options to find and enroll uninsured children through schools.** This proposal, similar to bipartisan legislation proposed by Senator Lugar (S. 1570), would allow school lunch programs to share application information with Medicaid staff for the sole purpose of outreach and enrollment (this is already allowed for SCHIP). It would also allow states to use enrollment in school lunch programs as the basis for presumptive eligibility for Medicaid and/or SCHIP. This means that qualified entities, at the states' discretion, may immediately enroll potentially eligible children in Medicaid and SCHIP on a temporary basis while their applications are formally processed.
- **Allow additional sites, like child care referral centers, to help bring kids into SCHIP and Medicaid.** The President's proposal also gives states added flexibility to use additional sites, beyond schools, to determine presumptive eligibility: child care centers, homeless shelters, agencies that determine eligibility for Medicaid, TANF, and SCHIP, and other entities approved by the Secretary. This option can help states provide critical health care services to children pending official enrollment and increases the likelihood that families complete the application process.
- **Require states to make their Medicaid and SCHIP enrollment equally simple.** Complicated, long application processes for Medicaid and SCHIP discourage enrollment. While many states have recognized this and have simplified the process in SCHIP and Medicaid, not all states have carried over all of their simplification strategies to Medicaid. To ensure that children do not fall through the cracks in states that have different rules and procedures for Medicaid and SCHIP, this proposal would require that states conform certain Medicaid eligibility rules and procedures for children to the rules and procedures used in SCHIP. If a state, in SCHIP: (1) does not require an assets test; (2) uses simple eligibility requirements and a mail-in application; and (3) determines eligibility for SCHIP no more than once a year, it would need to apply these same rules and procedures for children in Medicaid.
- **Expand Medicaid to include an option to cover children through age 20 and extend the same options to SCHIP.** Currently, states have the option to extend Medicaid eligibility to some children through age 20. This proposal would allow states the same flexibility for SCHIP and for all other Medicaid children, helping them cover people in one of the most vulnerable age groups; the highest uninsured rate – 30 percent – is for people ages 18 to 24 years old.

BUILDS ON THE CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION'S LONGSTANDING COMMITMENT TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH. President Clinton and Vice President Gore have a

long standing commitment to children's health – and to ensuring that children eligible for insurance know about it. In 1998, the Clinton-Gore Administration, together with the National Governors Association and private sector partners, launched a nationwide "Insure Kids Now" Outreach Campaign that established a national toll-free number for children's health insurance outreach (1-877-KIDS NOW or 1-877-543-7669) and a website (www.insurekidsnow.gov). In 1999, the Administration launched a major back-to-school children's health outreach campaign that enlisted over 1,500 schools to conduct local outreach activities. The Administration supported and, with bipartisan Congressional support, passed an extension of the TANF \$500 million fund for outreach, providing states with resources to conduct aggressive education campaigns. It has promoted the use of a single, simple joint application for Medicaid and SCHIP; encouraged states to make Medicaid and SCHIP easy to enroll in and user-friendly; and created an Interagency Task Force on Children's Health Insurance Outreach that coordinates outreach actions for over 10 Federal agencies. In addition, the Administration has targeted hard-to-reach populations like rural children and legal immigrant children, by clarifying regulations so that enrolling in Medicaid or SCHIP and the receipt of other critical benefits will not threaten their immigration status.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION ANNOUNCES NEW BUDGET INITIATIVES TO ENCOURAGE COMMUNITY SERVICE

January 11, 2000

Today, the White House will announce an investment of over \$850 million in President Clinton's FY 2001 budget to support community service and to empower more Americans to renew our civic life. This increase of nearly \$120 million for the Corporation for National Service keeps AmeriCorps on track for the President's goal of 100,000 members each year by the year 2004. The budget will also include a new "AmeriCorps Reserves" program, modeled after the military reserves, and designed to engage former Corpsmembers in times of need. Finally, the Administration will also announce \$15.5 million in new initiatives that reward innovations in youth service, as well as additional resources to encourage service by senior citizens, and to engage students in learning through community service.

EXPANDING AMERICORPS AND CREATING A NEW "RESERVES" PROGRAM TO ENGAGE AMERICORPS ALUMS IN COMMUNITY SERVICE.

- **Keeping AmeriCorps On Track for 100,000 Members a Year.** With a \$73 million increase, AmeriCorps will be able to grow to 100,000 new members a year over the next four years. Since the launch of AmeriCorps five years ago, more than 150,000 Americans have served on the front lines in hard-pressed neighborhoods—tutoring in schools, responding to natural disasters, helping to make our streets safer, building homes, and more. In fact, more Americans have served in AmeriCorps in the last five years than have served in the entire history of the Peace Corps.
- **"AmeriCorps Reserves" to Engage Former Corpsmembers in Service.** The President's budget includes \$5 million to create a new AmeriCorps reserves program that will enable former Corpsmembers to re-engage in service to their communities, particularly in times of crisis. This pilot program would be modeled on the military reserves: former AmeriCorps members would serve in the Reserve Corps on weekends and/or after work, and would address national crises, including natural disasters. The Reserves will build on the AmeriCorps Continuing Service initiative, which connects AmeriCorps alums to community service projects through a partnership with national non-profit organizations such as the American Red Cross, the Boys and Girls Club, Big Brothers/Big Sisters, Habitat for Humanity, the National Mentoring Partnership and the YMCA.

"COMMUNITY COACHES" AND OTHER INNOVATIVE INVESTMENTS IN YOUTH-DRIVEN SOLUTIONS.

- **Community Coaches.** For the first time, the Corporation for National Service will award \$5 million in grants to place a "community coach" in nearly 1,000 schools. Community Coaches – AmeriCorps members, teachers, and

counselors – can help students make the most of their community service and can act as a vital link between the school, the business sector, and the local community. This initiative is modeled after the Community Coaches program pioneered by the national youth leadership non-profit organization Do Something. Do Something is already supporting community coaches in more than 100 schools in 75 communities across the country.

- **Youth Empowerment Grants.** The budget also includes \$3 million for new Youth Empowerment Grants, competitive fellowships that reward young social entrepreneurs dedicated to solving problems in their communities. The Corporation for National Service will award the grants to community-based organizations that sponsor young people who have designed and developed their own projects. These will include efforts to prevent youth violence, programs to improve civic participation, and initiatives that engage older students in tutoring and mentoring.
- **America's Promise: The Alliance for Youth.** The budget will include \$7.5 million for this national crusade to help all children grow into healthy, strong, and productive adults. America's Promise focuses on five promises for every child: (1) an ongoing relationship with a caring adult -- parent, mentor, tutor or coach; (2) a safe place with structured activities during non-school hours; (3) a healthy start; (4) a marketable skill through effective education; and (5) an opportunity to give back through service.

SUPPORTING SENIOR CITIZENS IN SERVICE TO THEIR COMMUNITIES.

- The President's budget expands funds for senior service by \$9.7 million. These funds will provide additional opportunities for thousands of older Americans to serve their communities.

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera@OVP on 01/10/2000 09:52:52 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Vice President Al Gore Announces Administration Will Seek \$50 Million to Help Restore the Great Lakes

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE ANNOUNCES ADMINISTRATION WILL SEEK \$50 MILLION TO HELP RESTORE THE GREAT LAKES

Washington, DC -- Vice President Al Gore announced today that the Administration will propose a new \$50 million initiative in its fiscal year 2001 budget to help restore the beauty and livability of our nation's Great Lakes.

Under the proposal, Great Lakes communities -- such as Detroit, Milwaukee, Cleveland, Gary, Duluth, and Buffalo -- would be eligible for matching grants to help them restore and protect their waterways for drinking, fishing, swimming, boating and urban redevelopment.

"The Great Lakes are among our nation's most cherished natural treasures. We have made tremendous progress in restoring the quality of their waters, but much remains to be done," said Vice President Gore. "Today, we are proposing a major new partnership with Great Lakes communities to help restore their treasured lakes and enhance their livability. Working together, we can continue to improve water quality, redevelop some of our nation's oldest urban centers, and protect the health of millions of Americans who use and enjoy the Great Lakes every year."

The proposed initiative would provide \$50 million in matching grants to state and local governments to clean up contaminated sediments, control stormwater, restore wetlands, acquire greenways and buffers, and control polluted runoff. The funds would be awarded by the Environmental Protection Agency through a competitive grant process. State or local governments would be required to provide at least 40 percent of project costs, resulting in a total investment of more than \$80 million.

States or municipalities will use the funds to address existing "areas of concern" that were defined in 1987 by the International Joint Commission -- a joint partnership between the

United States and Canada. There are 42 designated "areas of concern" around the Great Lakes Basin where the aquatic environment has been most severely affected. Of the 42 "areas of concern," 26 are located exclusively in the United States, five are in waters shared by the U.S. and Canada, and the remaining 12 are located exclusively in Canada. All of these areas have significant water pollution problems that restrict fishing, swimming, boating, and use for drinking water. Most are in older, urban communities confronting a range of pollution problems that detract from their livability by making it difficult to attract new industries and restricting access to water and open space.

For over a decade, the governments of Canada and the United States have been working with local governments, private industry, and community organizations to develop cleanup plans to restore and protect water quality in these 42 areas. While virtually all of these areas have developed detailed restoration plans and initiated significant environmental protection efforts, funding shortfalls have acted as a roadblock to achieving cleanup goals. The new grants proposed by the Clinton-Gore Administration would help speed implementation of existing cleanup plans here in the U.S. and within shared waters.

The Environmental Protection Agency's fiscal year 2000 budget includes \$17 million for research, demonstration projects and other efforts to support Great Lakes cleanup. The Administration will propose continuing this funding in fiscal year 2001.

Surrounded by rich farmlands and growing urban centers, the Great Lakes are home to over 25 million Americans. Many people use the Great Lakes as a source of drinking water. In addition, millions enjoy the recreational opportunities provided by the Great Lakes each year, including boating, fishing, and sightseeing. The Great Lakes also sustain a rich diversity of birds and other wildlife; an estimated three million birds migrate through the Great Lakes each year, relying on the lakes for their food and shelter.

Great Lakes "Areas of Concern"

Illinois:	Waukegan Harbor
Indiana:	Grand Calumet River
Michigan:	Clinton River Deer Lake Detroit River Kalamazoo River Manistique River Muskegon River Raisin Rouge River Saginaw River/Bay St. Clair River St. Marys River Torch Lake

White Lake

Minnesota: St. Louis River

New York: Buffalo River
EighteenMile Creek
Niagara River
Oswego River/Harbor
Rochester Embayment
St. Lawrence River

Ohio: Ashtabula River
Black River
Cuyahoga River
Maumee River

Pennsylvania: Presque Isle Bay

Wisconsin: Lower Green Bay & Fox River
Menominee River
Milwaukee Estuary
Sheboygan River

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Message Sent To: _____

From: Alejandro G. Cabrera@OVP on 01/10/2000 09:49:21 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Vice President Gore Unveils New \$150 Million Initiative to Combat the Spread of AIDS and Contribute to International Infectious Disease Prevention Efforts

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Monday, January 10, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE UNVEILS NEW \$150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT THE SPREAD OF AIDS AND CONTRIBUTE TO INTERNATIONAL INFECTIOUS DISEASE PREVENTION EFFORTS

New York, NY -- Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Al Gore will announce that the Administration's FY 2001 budget include a new \$150 million investment to assist efforts to combat the international AIDS pandemic and contribute to international infectious disease prevention efforts. This new initiative provides \$100 million for preventing and treating HIV and AIDS in Africa, Asia, and other regions of the world -- double last year's increase.

It also dedicates \$50 million for purchasing vaccines against other diseases that ravage poor nations, including hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis and yellow fever, helping to save millions of children. Purchasing existing vaccines is the first step toward accelerating the development and delivery of vaccines for AIDS, malaria, TB, and other diseases disproportionately affecting the developing world. This investment is part of a comprehensive plan for action that will meet the Administration's commitment in this area, as described in the President's September speech to the U.N. General Assembly.

"AIDS and other infectious diseases are the largest catastrophes in the history of modern medicine," Vice President Gore said. "We hope this initiative will provide relief and hope to the millions of children and families around the world."

THE AIDS PANDEMIC THREATENS THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STABILITY OF SUB SAHARAN AFRICA AND ASIA. The United Nations calls the AIDS pandemic in sub-Saharan Africa "the worst infectious disease catastrophe since the bubonic plague." An estimated 5.7 million people were infected with HIV by the end of 1999, and India may have

become the country with the largest number of new infections this year.

- **Sub-Saharan Africa and Asia disproportionately bear the impact of the AIDS epidemic.** While sub-Saharan Africa accounts for only one-tenth of the global population, over 70 percent of individuals infected with AIDS globally live there. Currently, 22.5 million people in sub-Saharan Africa are infected with HIV, and every day, an additional 11,000 become infected. In Asia, HIV and AIDS is already widespread. Because this region has 60 percent of the world's population and has the steepest infection curve, experts are predicting that Asia will soon become the epicenter of the epidemic. In addition, during the next decade, more than 40 million children in Africa will be orphaned by AIDS, making it difficult -- if not impossible -- for them to obtain adequate food, clothing, education, and health care services.

- **The AIDS epidemic is jeopardizing the economic stability of the sub-Saharan African and Asian regions.** The economic toll in HIV and AIDS are taking in Africa underscores the linkage between the spread of this disease and poverty in the region. Although Africa is making unprecedented economic gains, they are jeopardized by an infection which is killing skilled personnel -- and which demands increased investment in government spending.

- **The AIDS pandemic threatens Africa and Asia's regional and national security.** High levels of HIV infection among members of the armed forces weakens their ability to perform their national duties. In addition, studies have linked the growing number of children orphaned by AIDS to future increases in crime and civil unrest as these children raise themselves alone, often turning to crime, drugs, prostitution, and gangs to survive.

ONE THIRD OF ALL DEATHS EACH YEAR WORLDWIDE -- 17 MILLION PEOPLE -- RESULT FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES. The developing world bears a disproportionate burden of these diseases, which not only destroy lives, but perpetuate the cycle of sickness and poverty. Vaccines have been critical and cost-effective weapons that have eradicated smallpox, reduced polio to the lowest levels in history, and drastically lowered measles rates. Building upon these extraordinary achievements, we must work to ensure that all children have access to effective vaccines.

- **Over eight million children die each year of centuries-old diseases -- and more than four million of these deaths could be prevented by existing vaccines.** The dramatic expansion of vaccine coverage in the past several decades now saves almost three million lives each year, and prevents hundreds of thousands of cases of paralysis and blindness. Yet, the wider use of existing vaccines against hepatitis B, certain forms of meningitis, yellow fever, and other diseases could prevent an additional four million deaths each year and reduce untold suffering.

- **Immunization is one of the most cost-effective health interventions.** It costs only \$15 to immunize a child, yet in developing countries, children remain 10 times more likely to die of a vaccine-preventable disease than those in the industrialized world.

- **Vaccines are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve the well-being and productivity of the poorest countries.** Investments in health are as central to economic progress in poor countries as investments in education and physical infrastructure. Yet, because these countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect developing nations.
- **Effective vaccines do not yet exist for malaria, TB and AIDS, which kill nearly 6 million people each year.** Because developing countries often cannot afford to buy vaccines, the market does not provide incentives for pharmaceutical companies to develop vaccines for diseases that disproportionately affect those countries. Only 2 percent of all global biomedical research by the public and private sectors is devoted to the major killers in the developing world. Vaccines are the best solution for these diseases, but progress has stalled. The global community must intensify both research and development, and make commitments to purchase new vaccines for these diseases when developed.

VICE PRESIDENT GORE UNVEILS NEW, \$150 MILLION INITIATIVE TO COMBAT AIDS AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, in a speech before the United Nations, Vice President Gore will announce that the President's FY 2001 budget will include a new, multi-million dollar investment in combating the spread of HIV, AIDS, and other infectious diseases in Africa, Asia and other developing countries. This initiative will:

- **Invest an additional \$100 million in HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment efforts in Africa and Asia.** The President's budget will invest a total of \$325 million in HIV prevention and AIDS treatment around the world, doubling last year's allocation. Funds will be targeted to the countries where the disease is most widespread and where our efforts will have the greatest impact. Activities include:

Increasing primary prevention efforts. To reduce the incidence of new HIV infections, this initiative will help to: implement mass education efforts and community based counseling and testing services, provide AZT short-course therapy to infected individuals to prevent further transmission, implement treatment protocols to reduce mother to child transmissions, and implement blood supply screening procedures.

Providing care and treatment for individuals infected with HIV. Currently, treatment options for HIV infected people in sub-Saharan Africa and India are limited; less than 5 percent of people know their HIV status, and health care providers are often without the tools necessary to diagnose and treat HIV and the associated opportunistic infections. This initiative will provide medical and social services to individuals with HIV, including treatment of sexually transmitted diseases, opportunistic infections associated with HIV, and tuberculosis.

Caring for children orphaned by AIDS. Together with host government and social service agencies, this initiative will invest \$10 million to provide school fees, food assistance,

counseling, basic health care, and other services that orphaned children need through community mobilization programs.

Strengthening the public health infrastructure. This initiative will assist African and Asian institutions in effectively tracking the spread of HIV infections throughout the Sub-Saharan and Asian regions, in order to focus HIV and AIDS prevention and treatment resources and provide training and technical assistance to developing clinics and community based organizations delivering prevention and care.

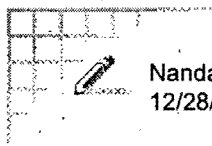
Assisting armed forces in preventing the spread of HIV within military organizations. The DoD will work with its African counterparts to invest \$10 million to prevent the spread of HIV within military agencies throughout Africa.

Initiating HIV prevention programs in the workplace. This initiative will invest \$10 million to initiate workplace programs designed to reduce discrimination against employees infected with HIV and AIDS. Funds will also be used to develop partnerships with the business and labor communities to launch HIV prevention activities for employees, their families and communities.

- **Invest \$50 million in purchasing vaccines for developing countries.** As part of a broad Administration vaccine initiative, the budget includes a new \$50 million investment in the Global Fund for Children's Vaccines. The fund, administered by the Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunizations (GAVI), a new, collaborative effort of UNICEF, the World Bank, the World Health Organization, and other governments and private organizations around the world.

Initial contributions to this fund will be used to purchase existing vaccines for hepatitis B, haemophilus influenzae B, and yellow fever, along with related safe injection equipment. Vaccine purchases will be administered through UNICEF, which runs an efficient immunization program today.

This fund is one step toward encouraging the development and delivery of new vaccines. The developed nations have the scientific and technological capacity to make new vaccines possible, and a renewed international commitment to purchase vaccines will encourage private research and development. The Administration is now developing further proposals to accelerate the invention and production of new vaccines, and to increase investment by developing nations in building sound delivery systems for vaccines, medicines, and other basic health services.



Nanda Chitre
12/28/99 09:24:27 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: The Clinton Administration Unveils New Initiative To Protect Consumers Buying Prescription Drug Products Over the Internet

**THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION UNVEILS NEW INITIATIVE TO PROTECT
CONSUMERS BUYING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRODUCTS OVER THE INTERNET**
December 28, 1999

The White House today will announce that President Clinton is proposing a new initiative to protect consumers from the illegal sale of pharmaceuticals over the Internet. The initiative, which will be included in this year's budget, would: establish new Federal requirements for all Internet pharmacies to ensure that they comply with state and Federal laws; create new civil penalties for the illegal sale of pharmaceuticals; give Federal agencies new authority to swiftly gather the information needed to prosecute offenders; expand Federal enforcement efforts; and launch a new public education campaign about the potential dangers of buying prescription drugs online. The President's FY 2001 budget will include \$10 million to fund these and other activities.

UNSUSPECTING CONSUMERS MAY FALL PREY TO FLY-BY-NIGHT INTERNET PHARMACIES. Use of the Internet to buy medical products is growing rapidly, and many consumers, including those in rural areas or those who cannot leave their homes, benefit from the convenience and privacy of this new option. Unfortunately, the safe use of the Internet by both consumers and businesses is now being threatened by fraudulent or disreputable Internet pharmacies that sell products illegally.

- **Internet Pharmacies Can Bypass Safeguards.** Traditionally there have been several safeguards to protect consumers against unsafe use of drugs, including the requirement that drugs be dispensed only for valid prescriptions and that new prescriptions be issued only after a physical exam. The Internet makes it easy to bypass these safeguards. Unethical doctors can illegally prescribe pills online to consumers they have never met in states where they are not authorized to work. Unscrupulous, unlicensed pharmacies can ship pills across state lines.
- **Fly-By-Night Internet Pharmacies Put Online Consumers at Increased Risk.** In cyberspace, consumers have no way of telling whether an online pharmacy is a legitimate operation. Consumers who buy prescription drugs online from illegitimate websites are at risk for adverse effects from inappropriately prescribed medications,

dangerous drug interactions, or contaminated drugs. Some online pharmacies do not employ licensed pharmacists, removing an important safety check. And because patients can easily provide false information to obtain medications, the potential for serious abuse exists.

- **Federal Authority to Prosecute is Limited, Penalties are Inadequate.** Because of some limitations on Federal authority, it has been difficult for FDA to take action against certain offenders, such as online corporations that employ licensed physicians who prescribe drugs without taking a consumer's medical history or checking for potential drug interactions. And even where FDA has authority to prosecute, the penalties in most cases are not adequate and may not be enough to deter these fly-by-night operations.

CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION TAKES NEW STEPS TO PROTECT CUSTOMERS OF ONLINE PHARMACIES. Today, the Clinton-Gore Administration will unveil a new legislative proposal that addresses these problems. Specifically, the initiative:

- **Enables Consumers to Identify Legitimate Pharmacy Sites.** This proposal establishes a new Federal requirement to enable consumers to identify legitimate Internet pharmacy sites. Sites would have to demonstrate to FDA their compliance with Federal and state law on pharmaceutical sales before they received approval to operate. Sites operating without first demonstrating FDA compliance would be subject to sanctions. This system would allow for rapid, coordinated Federal-state investigations and prosecutions without disturbing state systems regulating the practice of medicine and pharmacy.
- **Strengthens the Current Penalty Structure For Illegal Pharmaceutical Sales Over The Internet.** This proposal creates new civil money penalties of \$500,000 per violation for the sale of prescription drug to an individual without a valid prescription.
- **Provides New Authority to FDA in Order to Ensure Rapid and Effective Investigation of On-Line Sites.** In order to streamline the investigative process, this proposal also provides FDA with administrative subpoena authority when investigating potentially illegal Internet drug sales. Administrative subpoenas would be issued in accordance with standards established by the Administration's draft privacy regulations.

In addition, the White House will also:

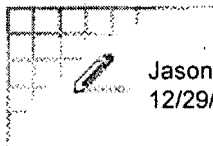
- **Unveil A New \$10 Million Investment to Target and Punish Those Who Engage in Illegal Drug Sales Over the Internet.** The FY 2001 budget will invest \$10 million to develop a rapid response team and upgrade FDA's computer technology to identify, investigate, and prosecute websites selling such items as: prescription drugs without a valid prescription, unapproved new drugs, counterfeit drugs, and expired or illegally diverted pharmaceuticals. This initiative will also help crack down on the

marketing of products based on fraudulent health claims.

- **Announce Plans for a New Public Education Campaign on the Dangers Of Buying Pharmaceuticals Online.** In the beginning of the new year, FDA will launch a new public education campaign about safe ways to purchase pharmaceutical products over the Internet. The campaign will include: placing advertisements on health related websites; taping public service announcements for distribution to television stations nationwide; and developing a "safety checklist" to be posted online and distributed through health care providers and consumer advocacy organizations.

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Message Sent To: _____



Jason H. Schechter
12/29/99 01:09:06 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: New Housing Vouchers

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S NEXT BUDGET WILL INCLUDE 120,000 NEW HOUSING
VOUCHERS FOR AMERICA'S WORKING FAMILIES**
December 29, 1999

Today, President Clinton will announce that his FY 2001 budget will include \$690 million for 120,000 new housing vouchers to help America's hard-pressed working families. These housing vouchers subsidize the rents of low-income Americans, enabling them to move closer to job opportunities. Last year, the President secured 50,000 housing vouchers, the first in four years. This November, thanks to the President's leadership, 60,000 additional vouchers were included in the final FY 2000 budget agreement -- after having been eliminated in both the House and Senate bills. Now, as the President prepares to unveil his budget for the next fiscal year, he will urge Congress to fund this initiative and help make housing more affordable for more working Americans.

NEW VOUCHERS WILL HELP FAMILIES MOVE CLOSER TO JOBS. In today's booming economy, about two-thirds of new jobs are being created in the suburbs -- far from where many low-income families live. The new housing vouchers that are part of the President's new budget will help families move closer to a new job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing that will help them get or keep a job. Families with housing vouchers pay about a third of their income in rent, with the vouchers paying the remainder of the cost (up to a maximum rent for a modest apartment in that locality.)

Of the 120,000 new housing vouchers proposed by the President, 32,000 will be targeted to families moving from welfare to work, 18,000 vouchers will help homeless individuals and families who would otherwise have the most difficult time securing permanent housing, and 10,000 vouchers will be used to help low-income families move to new housing constructed through the Low Income Housing Tax Credit. The remaining 60,000 vouchers will be allocated to local areas to help address the large unmet need for affordable housing.

**HOUSING VOUCHER PROPOSAL BUILDS ON RECORD OF HELPING
HARD-PRESSED WORKING FAMILIES.** Housing vouchers are an integral part of the Administration's efforts to reform welfare, reward work, support working families, and provide affordable housing for low-income families.

110,000 Housing Vouchers Over Past Two Years. In FY 1999, the President proposed and Congress approved \$283 million for 50,000 new welfare to work housing vouchers, which are now available to help 50,000 current or former welfare recipients in 35 states and two tribes to get or keep a job. Thanks to the President's leadership, the final FY 2000 budget included \$347 million for an additional 60,000 housing vouchers for hard-pressed working families, as well as \$10.8 billion for the renewal of all Section 8 rent subsidy contracts.

EITC Puts Money Back in Working Families' Pockets. In President Clinton's 1993 Economic Plan, EITC was expanded to make work pay for 15 million working families, and in 1998, the EITC lifted 4.3 million Americans out of poverty.

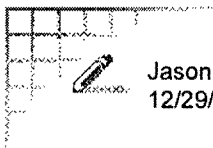
Health Care for Low-Income Working Families. The President has successfully fought to increase low-income families' access to health care. The President, with bipartisan support from the Congress, created the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 allocated \$24 billion dollars over the next five years to extend health care coverage to uninsured children through State-designed programs: States will cover up to 5 million children through a combination of Medicaid and CHIP outreach.

Job Access Transportation Grants to help those on Welfare get to Work. The Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorized \$750 million over five years for the President's Job Access initiative and reverse commute grants. The Job Access competitive grants assist states and localities to develop flexible transportation alternatives, such as van services, for welfare recipients and other low-income workers. This program was funded at \$75 million in FY 1999 and FY 2000. Last May, Vice President Gore awarded \$71 million in FY 1999 funds to 179 communities in 42 states around the country.

Millions Moving from Welfare to Work. In 1992, President Clinton promised to end welfare as we know it, and three years after the enactment of the welfare reform law, welfare reform is working. We've seen revolutionary changes to promote work and responsibility: welfare rolls are down by half to their lowest level in 30 years, nearly four times more of those on welfare are working, and the employment rate of people receiving welfare in the previous year has increased by 70 percent. All fifty states are meeting the law's overall work requirement, and numerous independent studies confirm that people are moving in record numbers from welfare to work.

Child Care for Working Families. Under the Clinton-Gore Administration, federal funding for child care has increased by 80 percent, helping parents pay for the care of about 1.25 million children. Last year, the President proposed an historic child care initiative, but Congress failed to include these critical investments in the final FY 2000 budget.

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Jason H. Schechter
12/29/99 02:51:58 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Resend: Statement by the President: Housing Vouchers (grammatical change in second paragraph)

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

December 29, 1999

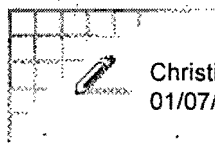
STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

I am pleased to announce that my budget for FY 2001 will include \$690 million for 120,000 new housing vouchers to help America's hard-pressed working families. These housing vouchers subsidize the rents of low-income Americans, helping them to move closer to job opportunities. Housing vouchers are a critical part of my Administration's efforts to reform welfare, reward work, support working families, and provide affordable housing for low-income families.

In today's booming economy, about two-thirds of new jobs are being created in the suburbs -- far from where many low-income families live. These new housing vouchers will enable families to move closer to a new job, reduce a long commute, or secure more stable housing that will help them get or keep a job. We should use 32,000 of the 120,000 new housing vouchers to help families moving from welfare to work, and use 18,000 vouchers to help homeless individuals and families secure permanent housing.

Last year, we worked with Congress to secure 50,000 housing vouchers, the first in four years. This November, we fought hard to provide 60,000 additional vouchers for hard-pressed working families in the final FY 2000 budget agreement -- after having been eliminated by both the House and Senate bills. As we work on the next budget, I urge Congress to join me in a bipartisan effort to fund new housing vouchers that will make housing more affordable for more working Americans.

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Christine L. Anderson
01/07/2000 06:40:32 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Embargoed Radio Address Paper: President Clinton Unveils Major New Investment in Safe, Effective Family Planning Services for American Women

**PRESIDENT CLINTON UNVEILS MAJOR NEW INVESTMENT IN
SAFE, EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES FOR
AMERICAN WOMEN**

Embargoed until 10:06 am EST, Saturday, January 8, 2000

Today, in his weekly radio address, President Clinton will unveil a new \$35 million budget initiative to ensure access to safe, high-quality family planning services for all Americans. This new investment represents a 15 percent increase over FY 2000 funding levels and will be used to: improve access to contraceptive counseling and services; provide affordable contraceptive services; and develop partnerships with community-based providers to conduct outreach to adolescents and other high-risk populations. Funds will also help improve the delivery of comprehensive reproductive health services and provide education and screenings for sexually transmitted diseases, HIV/AIDS, and cancer. The President today will also highlight a new investment of \$169 million, a 45 percent increase over last year's funding level, to assist family planning efforts overseas.

MILLIONS OF AMERICAN WOMEN NEED FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES. The Administration has made tremendous progress in reducing unwanted pregnancies and preventing unnecessary abortions. Teenage birth rates are down, teenage pregnancy rates have fallen to their lowest level in 20 years, and teenage sexual activity is also declining. But more must be done:

Over three million unintended pregnancies every year. The United States has one of the highest rates of both unintended and teenage pregnancy among Western nations. Women who use no contraceptives account for almost half of these pregnancies. Eight in 10 teen pregnancies are not intended. Unintended pregnancies among women who do not use contraception result in 1.4 million abortions annually, as well as 1.1 million unwanted births.

Women who do not use birth control often face economic barriers to services. Lack of access is a central reason why many women do not use birth control. Some cannot afford birth control methods on an ongoing basis; 15 percent of women of childbearing age (15 to 44) live in poverty, and one in six have no Medicaid or private insurance.

NEW STEPS WILL HELP PROVIDE SAFE, EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES FOR AMERICAN WOMEN. The initiative announced today reaffirms the Clinton-Gore Administration's commitment to expanding and enhancing the quality of reproductive health services for all Americans. In his radio address, President Clinton will:

Unveil the largest dollar increase in family planning services in over two decades. The FY 2001 budget includes \$274 million for family planning, a \$35 million increase, and the largest dollar increase in over two decades. These grants fund family planning clinics that provide reproductive health services and care to nearly five million women. The funds will help prevent over a million unintended pregnancies each year by:

Improving the delivery of comprehensive reproductive health services. A nationwide network of over 4,600 clinics will use these new funds to provide the full range of reproductive health services, including routine gynecological care; STD and cancer screening and prevention; and HIV/AIDS prevention, education and counseling.

Providing a wide range of contraceptive methods. This initiative will provide a wide range of contraceptives to all clients desiring such services. Services are provided on a sliding fee scale or at no cost to persons below poverty in order to eliminate financial barriers to care.

Reaching high-risk and hard-to-reach populations. Funds will be used to provide safe and effective family planning services to individuals at risk or those who are hard to reach. For example, grantees will work with: HIV/AIDS organizations to discuss safe sexual practices; community-based organizations that serve men to provide reproductive health education and services; and substance abusers, homeless, and the incarcerated.

Preventing teenage pregnancy. Community-based education programs will encourage adolescents to postpone sexual activity and increase the accessibility of contraceptive counseling and services for teens who already may be sexually active.

Ensure that federal employees have access to comprehensive family planning services. The FY 2001 budget continues to ensure that the federal government leads the way as a model health plan by assuring that federal employees and their families participating in the 300 Federal Employees Health Benefit Program (FEHBP) have access to contraceptive coverage. This policy provides coverage to over 1.2 million women of childbearing age and reduces unwanted pregnancies by requiring most FEHB plans to offer the full range of contraceptive services. Before this requirement, only 19 percent of federal health plans covered prescription contraceptives; 10 percent offered no contraceptive coverage at all.

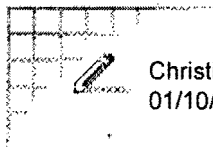
A NEW, \$169 MILLION INVESTMENT FOR FAMILY PLANNING OVERSEAS. An estimated 34,000 children under age five die every day in developing countries, and over 580,000 women die each year of causes related to pregnancy and childbirth. By helping women bear their children during the healthiest times for both mother and baby, family planning helps prevent many deaths as well as unintended pregnancies and abortion. In his radio address, the President will highlight that his FY 2001 budget proposes \$541 million, an increase of 45 percent over FY 2000, to fund the provision of family planning services and related reproductive health services overseas.

CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION'S LONGSTANDING COMMITMENT TO PROVIDING SAFE, EFFECTIVE FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES FOR WOMEN. Since the Clinton-Gore Administration took office, funding for domestic family planning services has increased by 58 percent. President Clinton has taken a number of steps to provide safe and effective family planning services to women, including launching a National Task Force to coordinate the investigation of violence against women's health care clinics nationwide. The Administration has also given states flexibility through

Medicaid waivers to provide family planning services to low-income women. President Clinton has also: reversed the ban on the importation of RU-486 and threatened to veto a provision that would prevent the FDA from using government funds to test, develop or approve drugs that may induce medical abortion; defeated Republican proposals that would restrict access by minors to Title X family planning services; and vetoed a bill banning certain late-term abortions without an appropriate exception to protect the life and health of women.

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Message Sent To: _____



Christine L. Anderson
01/10/2000 05:24:51 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Release: White House Announces New Multi-Million Dollar Investment to Combat Emerging Infectious Diseases

WHITE HOUSE ANNOUNCES NEW MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR INVESTMENT TO COMBAT EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES

January 10, 2000

Today, the White House is announcing that President Clinton will include a substantial increase in his FY 2001 budget to significantly improve the nation's ability to target, contain, control, and prevent outbreaks of infectious disease. The nearly 50 percent increase, \$20 million over last year's funding level, will help fund a nationwide electronic disease surveillance network. It will also help implement a new initiative to harness the power of private sector laboratories in increasing disease surveillance efforts.

EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES THREATEN THE PUBLIC HEALTH. Over the past twenty years, America has made tremendous progress in its ability to identify and address outbreaks of infectious disease. In 1982, it took months to identify E.coli 0157:H7 as the cause of the first outbreaks of bloody diarrhea. Now, using modern disease monitoring and laboratory techniques, outbreaks can be identified early, causes can be identified, and interventions can be initiated. Identifying an outbreak early makes it easier to contain its spread, prevent illness, and save lives. Nevertheless, newly emerging or re-emerging infectious diseases have serious health consequences.

Once-conquered diseases continue to re-emerge in stronger, more virulent forms. A number of diseases once thought to be under control, such as dengue, have begun to increase and spread to new regions. The long-term use and misuse of antibiotics has allowed many microorganisms to adapt to these drugs, creating 'superbugs' that render current treatments ineffective. In recent years, multi-drug resistant tuberculosis and drug resistant pneumococcal infections (the most common cause of middle ear infections in children and pneumonia in the elderly) have become common. These infections result in longer hospital stays, rising health care costs, and increasing death rates.

The incidence of newly emerging infectious diseases continues to rise. Between 1973 and 1999, more than 35 newly emerging infectious diseases were identified, including AIDS, toxic shock syndrome, Legionnaires disease, Lyme disease, and hantavirus pulmonary syndrome. The emergence of West-Nile like virus along the East Coast this year, and the recent

emergence of a novel strain of influenza pandemic in Hong Kong underscore the ongoing threat that infectious diseases pose to our health and the increasing impact they have on health care costs.

Infectious diseases contribute substantially to the escalating cost of health care.

Approximately one out of every six domestic health care dollars is spent on infectious diseases, which account for 25 percent of all physician visits and constitute the most common reason for outpatient visits in the country. In addition, antimicrobial agents are the second most frequently prescribed class of drugs in the United States. Infectious complications in hospital settings result in an estimated \$20 billion in excess health care costs.

PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NEW, \$20 MILLION INVESTMENT TO COMBAT EMERGING INFECTIOUS DISEASES. Today, The White House will announce that President Clinton's FY 2001 budget will include an increase of nearly 50 percent over last year's funding level, to develop a national disease surveillance system that can rapidly detect the infectious disease cases that signal the beginning of an outbreak. The increased funding, which supplements the CDC's current budget of \$44.3 million for this initiative, will ensure that disease outbreak information is used for immediate public health action by:

Speeding the development of a national electronic disease surveillance network. New funds will be used to enhance the development of an electronic disease surveillance network in all 50 states. This new network will develop a two-way information highway that will ensure the timely transmission of information from physicians and health facilities on the front lines to state health departments and the CDC in order to rapidly assimilate information, pinpoint potential outbreaks, and alert health care providers if there is a potential infectious disease threat. Special emphasis will be placed on enhancing reporting systems in emergency rooms, often the first contact between health care providers and rare infectious diseases.

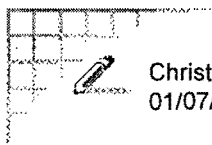
Getting critical information to doctors to ensure effective treatment for infectious diseases. Information collected through these new surveillance activities will also be compiled and sent to physicians through this electronic infrastructure. This will enable physicians to offer their patients more appropriate care. For example, physicians will know which types of bacteria are resistant to antibiotics, or which strain of influenza is circulating amongst their patients, and prescribe a more effective course of treatment.

Coordinating disease surveillance efforts with the private sector. New funds will be invested in developing public-private partnerships to ensure that commercial labs implement an electronic reporting system compatible with the one currently being developed for state and local public health departments. Under this system, private commercial labs, with appropriate privacy protections, will automatically send information on the incidence of infectious diseases to public health departments for analysis and integration into larger surveillance efforts. This will help make reporting of incidence of infectious disease become commonplace. Pilot projects implementing this type of system in seven states have indicated significant increases -- in some states, as high as a 230 percent increase -- in reporting of infectious disease. The

increase in reported data provides a more complete picture of disease incidence to public health officials, allowing them to move quickly to address potential public health threats.

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Message Sent To: _____



Christine L. Anderson
01/07/2000 10:41:53 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Clinton and Vice President Gore: Promoting Cyber Security for the 21st Century

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: PROMOTING CYBER SECURITY FOR THE 21ST CENTURY

January 7, 2000

Today, President Clinton launches the National Plan for Information Systems Protection and announces new budget proposals for initiatives to strengthen America's defenses against the emerging threats posed to our critical infrastructure, computer systems, and networks.

The United States has benefited from the most advanced information technology (IT) infrastructure in the world. This same IT infrastructure, however, makes us particularly vulnerable to cyber attack. The most vital sectors of our economy -- power generation, telecommunications, banking and finance, transportation and emergency services -- are potentially susceptible to disruptions from hackers, terrorists, criminals or nation states. President Clinton has increased funding on critical infrastructure substantially over the past three years, including a 16% increase in the FY2001 budget proposal to \$2.03 billion. He has also developed and funded new initiatives to defend the nation's computer systems from cyber attack. To jumpstart the FY01 program initiatives, the President will also propose a \$9 million supplemental this spring.

In the 18 months since the President signed Presidential Decision Directive 63, we have made significant progress in protecting our critical infrastructures. Last year the President called for the development of a National Plan to serve as a blueprint for establishing a critical infrastructure protection (CIP) capability. Version One, the "National Plan for Information Systems Protection," was released today. It is called Version One and invites a national dialogue leading to future editions. This plan lays out two broad goals: the establishment of the U.S. government as a model of information security, and the development of a public-private partnership to defend our national infrastructures.

The Federal Government as a Model of Information Security. The Clinton has developed and provided full or pilot funding for the following key initiatives designed to protect the federal government's computer systems:

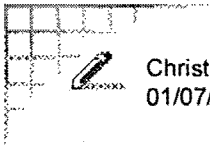
- **Working to Recruit, Train and Retain Federal IT Experts.** We have developed and provided FY2001 funding for a Federal Cyber Services Training and Education initiative led by OPM and NSF which calls for two programs: the first is an ROTC-like program where we pay for IT education (B.S. or M.S.) in exchange for federal service; and the second is a program to establish competencies and certify our existing IT workforce. (\$25 million)
- **Conducting federal agency vulnerability analyses and developing agency CIP plans.** Federal agencies have all developed CIP plans, and these have been reviewed by a newly created "Expert Review Team" (ERT) of federal computer security experts. We have also established the ERT as a permanent team (at the Commerce Department's NIST), with funding lines in FY2000 and 2001. (\$5 million)

- *Designing a Federal Intrusion Detection Network (FIDNET).* To protect vital systems in Federal civilian agencies, we are providing funding for development of a cyber "burglar alarm" which alerts the federal government to cyber attacks, provides recommended defenses, establishes information security readiness levels, and ensures the rapid implementation of system "patches" for known software defects. (\$10 million)
- *Piloting Public Key Infrastructure Models.* The Clinton Administration is funding seven PKI pilot programs in FY2001 at different federal agencies. (\$7 million)
- *Developing Federal R&D Efforts.* In addition to the Institute, we have worked to ensure that R&D investments in computer security will grow more than 35% in the FY2001 budget. (\$621 million)

Building the Public-Private Partnership. The President is committed to building partnerships with the private sector to protect our computer networks through the following initiatives:

- *Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection.* Building on a Science Advisory Panel, we are proposing to create an Information Infrastructure Institute which would combine federal and private sector energies to fill the gaps in critical infrastructure R&D that are not now being met in the private sector or the Department of Defense. It would also provide demonstration and development support in key areas like benchmarks and standards, and curriculum development. (\$50m)
- *Partnership for Critical Infrastructure Security.* This alliance of more than ninety Fortune 500 companies is spearheaded by Secretary Daley and had a successful kickoff in New York on December 8th. We will build on this partnership to provide public education and cooperation with the private sector on a wide variety of information security issues
- *Information Sharing and Analysis Centers (ISACs).* Two of the proposed six private sector computer security centers have been established (banking and finance and telecommunications). We are working with the other four sectors to get their proposed ISACs operational in 2000.
- *National Infrastructure Assurance Council.* The President signed an Executive Order creating this advisory Council, last year. Its members are now being recruited from senior ranks of the IT industry, key sectors of the corporate economy, and academia.

Message Sent To: _____



Christine L. Anderson
01/07/2000 10:40:43 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 7, 2000

FACT SHEET

Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection

The President proposed today the creation of the Institute for Information Infrastructure Protection to identify and fund research and technology development to protect America's cyberspace from attack or other failures.

The Institute will fill research and other key technical gaps that neither the private sector nor the government's national security community would otherwise address, but that are necessary to ensure the robust, reliable operation of the national information infrastructure.

The President announced he would propose initial funding of over \$50 million for the Institute in his budget to be submitted next month. Funding would be provided through the Commerce Department's National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST).

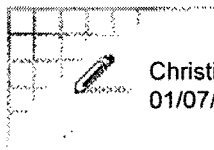
The Institute was first proposed by the scientists and corporate officials who served on the President's Committee of Advisors on Science and Technology, and then supported by leading corporate Chief Technology Officers (CTOs).

The Institute will work directly with private sector information technology suppliers and consumers to define research priorities and engage the country's finest technical experts to address the

priorities identified. Research work will be performed at existing institutions including private corporations, universities, and non-profit research institutes. The Institute will also make provisions for private sector funding for some research activities.

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Message Sent To:



Christine L. Anderson
01/07/2000 10:40:14 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: Federal Cyber Services Training and Education Initiative

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

January 7, 2000

FACT SHEET

Federal Cyber Services Training and Education Initiative

The President announced today a \$25 million funding proposal for the Federal Cyber Services (FCS) Training and Education initiative led by OPM. The demand for information technologists and information security specialists has grown faster than the supply. In both the public and the private sector, there is a dearth of qualified new professionals in information security. The National Plan for National Information Infrastructure, which details the FCS initiative, calls for the following five programs to address this challenge. Vigorous implementation of these programs will help address the current shortages of information security personnel.

- A study by the Office of Personnel Management to identify and develop competencies for federal information technology (IT) security positions, and the associated training and certification requirements.

- The development of Centers of IT Excellence to establish competencies and certify current Federal IT workers and maintain their information security skill levels throughout their careers.

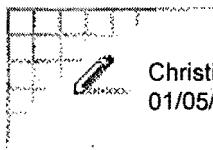
- The creation of a Scholarship for Service (SFS) program to recruit and educate the next generation of Federal IT managers by awarding scholarships for the study of information security, in return for a commitment to work for a specified time for the federal government. This program will also support the development of information security faculty.

The development of a high school recruitment and training initiative to identify promising high school students for participation in summer work and internship programs that would lead to certification to Federal IT workforce standards and possible future employment.

The development and implementation of a Federal INFOSEC awareness curriculum aimed at ensuring computer security literacy throughout the entire Federal workforce.

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Christine L. Anderson
01/05/2000 11:58:01 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet: President Clinton's Commitment to Repair, Renovate, and Renew America's Schools

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S COMMITMENT TO REPAIR, RENOVATE, AND RE AMERICA'S SCHOOLS

January 5, 2000

"Today too many of our schools are so old they're falling apart, or so over-crowded students are learning in trailers. Last fall, Congress missed the opportunity to change that. This year, with 53 million children in our schools, Congress must not miss that opportunity again."

--President Clinton, State of the Union Address, 1999

President Clinton's FY2001 Budget demonstrates a strong commitment to investing in school construction and modernization. The FY2001 Budget:

- **Renews the President's strong commitment to his school modernization tax credit bond proposal.**

The President's School Modernization Bond proposal provides \$24.8 billion in tax credit bonds over two years to modernize up to 6,000 schools. This proposal costs \$3.7 billion over five years; expands the Qualified Zone Academy Bonds, a proven success; and is fully paid for in the budget.

- **Includes a new \$1.3 billion school urgent/emergency renovation loan and grant proposal**

This \$1.3 billion initiative leverages nearly \$7 billion of (approximately 8,300) renovation projects in high-poverty, high-need school districts with little or no capacity to fund urgent repairs. Both loans and grants would be made available, with the smaller grant program directed toward the neediest districts.

Nationally, there is an urgent need for school modernization

- **One-Third of All Schools Need Extensive Repairs.** One third of all public schools -- about 25,000 schools -- need extensive repair or replacement. *School Facilities: The Condition of*

America's Schools, GAO Report Number HEHS-95-61, 1995-6.

- **Average School is 42 Years Old.** The average public school in America is 42 years old, and school buildings begin rapid deterioration after 40 years. *How Old are America's Schools*, NCES, 1999.
- **\$112 Billion Needed Just for Repairs.** \$112 billion is needed just to repair the existing schools across the nation. *School Facilities: The Condition of America's Schools*, GAO Report Number HEHS-95-61, 1995-6.
- **School Enrollment Higher than Ever.** A record 52.7 million children are enrolled in elementary and secondary school today, and this number will climb to 54.3 million by 2008. 2,400 new public schools will be needed by 2003 to accommodate rising enrollments. *The Baby Boom Echo: No End in Sight*, Department of Education, 1999.

School Modernization Tax Credit Bond Proposal

This new type of bond -- a tax credit bond -- would provide interest-free financing to help state and local governments pay for school construction and renovation to help address issues of aging facilities and overcrowding.

Instead of paying the interest and principal on school construction bonds, the issuer would only be responsible for repaying the principal. The federal government would provide tax credits to the bondholders in lieu of interest payments.

The Administration's proposal would support nearly \$25 billion in bonds over the next two years to help states and districts build and modernize up to 6,000 public schools. President Clinton's proposal has an estimated cost of \$3.7 billion over five years, and is fully paid for in his budget.

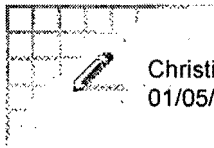
School Renovation Loan and Grant Program

The School Renovation program would provide interest free federal loans and grants to needy school districts to fund urgent renovations; approximately 8,300 renovation projects would receive funding over 5 years. The loan program would be targeted to those districts unable to finance the interest cost associated with facilities renovation.

The smaller direct grant program would provide direct funding to the needy school districts unable to finance the capital expenditures associated with school renovation. Renovations funded through loans and grants could include repairs to roofs, climate control systems, or plumbing. Loans and grants could also fund school modernization to improve technology capability, if no other source of funds is available.

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Message Sent To: _____



Christine L. Anderson
01/05/2000 11:58:34 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Fact Sheet 2: President Clinton and Democratic Congressional Leaders: Focused on Getting the Job Done for the American People in 2000

**President Clinton And Democratic Congressional Leaders:
Focused On Getting The Job Done For
The American People in 2000
January 5, 2000**

Today, President Clinton meets with Senate Minority Leader Tom Daschle and House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt to reaffirm their common commitment to making progress on priority issues for the American people. Specifically, they will discuss a new expanded proposal on school construction and modernization. In addition, the President and Leaders will discuss a list of issues where there is unfinished business and where they can expect bipartisan progress in the coming year.

An Agenda For Progress In 2000

- **Repairing, Renovating and Renewing Our Schools**
- **Cutting Taxes While Maintaining Fiscal Discipline**
- **Modernizing Medicare, Including A Voluntary Prescription Drug Benefit**
- **Strengthening Social Security**

- **Enacting A Real Patients' Bill Of Rights**
 - **Passing Common Sense Gun Safety Legislation**
 - **Raising The Minimum Wage**
 - **Passing Legislation To Fight Hate Crimes**
-

**President Clinton And Democratic Congressional Leaders:
Focused On Getting The Job Done For The American People 2000**
January 5, 2000

Repairing, Renovating and Renewing Our Schools

It is incomprehensible that during one of the greatest periods of economic prosperity in our history, the Congressional Majority has refused to act on a tax proposal to provide for school construction and modernization. Many schools are crumbling. And in many other communities, new schools are needed to give exploding student populations a decent place to learn. This year, the President and Democrats are united in an effort to seek bipartisan support for measures aimed at dealing with this crisis in education.

Cutting Taxes While Maintaining Fiscal Discipline

Last year, the President's budget proposal included targeted tax cuts and a substantial tax cut to promote retirement savings as part of a framework to maintain fiscal discipline and extend the life of Social Security and Medicare. While the President's tax proposals are still being finalized, the President plans to announce a similar-sized targeted tax cut during his State of the Union speech later this month. The President's tax cuts will help people save for retirement, continue to reward work for hard-pressed families, encourage investment in poorer communities, help expand health coverage, and provide middle-class tax relief.

Modernizing Medicare, Including A Voluntary Prescription Drug Benefit

Three out of four seniors are without dependable, affordable prescription drug coverage. Last year, the President laid out a serious plan to reform and modernize Medicare, including the creation of a voluntary prescription drug benefit. In the coming year, the President and Democrats will continue to push for bipartisan Medicare reform that meets the health, demographic, and financing challenges of the 21st century.

Strengthening Social Security

Last year, the President put forth a specific proposal to use the benefits of fiscal discipline and debt reduction to strengthen Social Security, extending its solvency from 2034 to 2050. This would be a down payment on truly saving Social Security. The Republican so-called "lockbox" legislation would not add a single day to the life of Social Security. The President and Democratic Leaders will work again this year to enact legislation to truly strengthen Social Security.

Enacting A Real Patients' Bill Of Rights

Americans who receive their health care through managed care organizations lack adequate protections. They are not ensured access to specialists. They can be forced to change doctors in mid-treatment. They do not have adequate recourse when a health plan provides less than adequate care. Last year, the President and Democrats supported a real, bipartisan "Patients' Bill of Rights" bill that addressed all of these problems. That bill passed overwhelmingly in the House. In the Senate, Democrats unanimously rejected the unacceptably flawed Senate version of the bill. The President and Democratic Leaders will work to insure that a strong, enforceable, bipartisan, Patients' Bill of Rights is signed into law this year.

Passing Common Sense Gun Safety Legislation

After a number of tragic school shootings across America, the President and Democratic Leaders finally persuaded Republicans in the Senate to pass common-sense, bipartisan gun measures to keep guns out of the hands of children and criminals. Unfortunately, the House defeated similar gun safety provisions. This year, the President will work with Democratic Leaders to enact common-sense gun measures in Congress, like closing the gun show loophole. In addition, the President has made clear that he will search for other ways, including through Executive actions, to reduce gun violence.

Raising The Minimum Wage

We have the best economy in a generation. And yet there are too many families working full-time, 50 weeks a year that don't earn enough to support a family. Currently, a person working full-time and earning the minimum wage receives only \$10,300 -- not enough to move families from dependency to self-sufficiency. Last year in his State of the Union Address, the

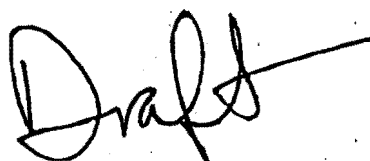
President called on Congress to pass the Kennedy-Bonior proposal to raise the minimum wage by \$1 over two years, from \$5.15 to \$6.15 an hour. The President and Democratic Leaders will work enact bipartisan legislation -- and defeat attempts to prevent a minimum wage hike through "poison pill" amendments by opponents.

Passing Legislation To Fight Hate Crimes

In 1998, almost 8,000 hate crime incidents were reported -- nearly one per hour. Since 1997, the President and Democratic Leaders have been working to pass the Hate Crimes Prevention Act. There is bipartisan support for the bill and broad public support. This year, the President and Democratic Leaders will work to insure that this measure is enacted and signed into law.

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Message Sent To: _____



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Vice President

For Immediate Release
Friday, January 7, 2000

Contact:
(202) 456-7035

**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES ADMINISTRATION WILL SEEK
OVER \$1 BILLION TO MAKE CONSERVATION PAYMENTS TO FARMERS
AND PROTECT THE ENVIRONMENT**

Washington, DC -- Vice President Al Gore announced today that the Administration will seek nearly \$1.3 billion in the FY 2001 budget for conservation programs that help family farmers take steps to protect water quality and the environment and to preserve farmland pressured by sprawl. This conservation package is part of a larger Administration budget proposal to strengthen the farm safety net.

"Farmers are among the most important stewards of our land and water. Despite the accomplishments made in recent years in stopping soil erosion and protecting water quality, agriculture's environmental challenges are multiplying. The initiatives that I am announcing today will provide needed financial support to our family farmers as well as tremendous environmental benefits for the American people. "

The centerpiece of the proposal is a new \$600 million program providing additional income to family farmers who voluntarily adopt comprehensive plans to curb erosion and protect water supplies from pesticide and nutrient runoff.

An additional \$125 million will be used to provide additional opportunities for farmers to benefit through USDA's Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) for farmers to establish buffer strips along waterways to improve water quality. The proposal also asks Congress to expand CRP so that an additional 4 million acres of farmland (for a total of 40 million acres) may be enrolled in the program.

An additional \$550 million will be used to strengthen several other USDA programs to assist farmers with conservation and environmental efforts. These programs include the Environmental Quality Incentives Program, Wetlands Reserve Program, and Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program. This funding also will be used to expand technical assistance for farmers and ranchers for conservation efforts and expand the Farmland Protection Program.



Conservation Initiatives in the 2001 Farm Safety Net Proposal

Strengthening the Farm Safety Net Through Conservation: The Administration believes a crucial part of the farm safety net that will yield benefits to all Americans is providing assistance to farmers and ranchers who practice environmentally sound land management. This conservation initiative will help farmers and ranchers continue to protect and enhance the environment, while increasing farm family income. Through these USDA programs, participants can receive cost-share assistance, technical assistance, and in many cases, annual payments, for high-priority conservation activities, including wetlands restoration, farmland protection, and comprehensive nutrient management. The proposal, totaling nearly \$1.3 billion in FY 2001 mandatory funding, would:

- Fund a new Conservation Security Program at \$600 million in FY 2001 and 2002;
- Increase the Environmental Quality Incentives Program by \$125 million per year;
- Increase the Wetlands Reserve Program to enroll 250,000 acres per year;
- Increase the Conservation Reserve Program to 40 million cumulative acres;
- Increase bonuses for "Continuous sign-ups" under the Conservation Reserve Program by \$100 to \$125 million per year, FY 2000 to 2002;
- Increase the Farmland Protection Program to \$65 million per year;
- Increase the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program to \$50 million per year;
- Provide the necessary USDA technical assistance to implement these programs.

Conservation Security Program

The new Conservation Security Program (as proposed by Senator Harkin) would provide annual payments to farmers and ranchers who implement various conservation practices. Payment levels would be based on the range and comprehensiveness of the practices implemented. Eligible practices would include comprehensive nutrient management, prescribed grazing, and partial field conservation practices such as grassed waterways and windbreaks. The program would be funded through the Initiative at \$600 million in each of FY 2001 and 2002. (Legislation required.)

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP)

The EQIP, a key component of the President's Clean Water Action Plan, provides financial, technical, and educational assistance to farmers and ranchers who wish to implement conservation practices on land currently in production. By statute, half of the program funds must be used to address livestock-related concerns. Eligible practices include animal waste management, integrated pest management, habitat restoration, and livestock water development. Program contracts are for 5 to 10 years. The annual authorized level for this program is \$200 million (although Congress limited it to \$174 million in FY 2000), and the Initiative would increase the annual level to \$325 million. (Legislation required.)

Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP)

The WRP offers technical and financial assistance to farmers who wish to restore and protect

Draft

agricultural wetlands. USDA provides up to 100 percent of the wetland restoration costs and up to 100 percent of the fair market agricultural value of the land in return for permanent or 30-year easements or wetlands restoration cost-share agreements.

The 1996 Farm Bill authorized the WRP to enroll 975,000 cumulative acres. After FY 2000, there will be only 40,000 acres left to enroll under the cap. The Initiative would remove the acreage cap and enroll an additional 210,000 acres in FY 2001, for a total of 250,000 acres, and an additional 250,000 acres in each subsequent year. (Legislation required.)

Conservation Reserve Program (CRP)

The CRP provides farmers with technical and financial assistance, including annual rental payments, in exchange for removing environmentally sensitive land from production and implementing conservation practices such as wildlife habitat restoration and field windbreaks. The program's 10-15 year contracts are awarded through a competitive bid process in which USDA selects land for enrollment that offers the most environmental benefit. The Administration's farm safety net proposal increases the CRP cap set by the 1996 Farm Bill by 3.6 million acres to 40 million acres, allowing more than twice as many acres to sign up in FY 2001 as would be allowed under current law. (Legislation required.)

Conservation Reserve Program "Continuous Sign-up" Bonuses

The Administration also plans to offer bonuses totaling up to \$100 million in FY 2000 and up to \$125 million in fiscal years 2001-2002 to producers who enroll land in CRP through the "continuous sign-up." The CRP continuous sign-up allows producers to enroll certain high priority practices such as grassed waterways, filter strips, and riparian buffers at any time during the year. These bonuses will help offset much of the expense of installing costly continuous sign-up practices, and encourage enrollment of high environmental-value acreage. (No congressional action required.)

Farmland Protection Program (FPP)

The FPP, part of the President's Lands Legacy Initiative, provides matching funds (up to 50 percent of the fair-market farmland value) to state, local, and Tribal governments to permanently protect farmland threatened by development from urban and suburban "sprawl", through the purchase of easements that preserve the land for farm use. Applications are prioritized based on criteria such as quality of the land (including environmental, historical, and scenic qualities), likelihood of development, and availability of nonfederal matching funds. Funding for this program provided by the 1996 Farm Bill has been exhausted, and the Initiative would provide \$65 million per year for it. (Legislation required.)

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP)

For farmers, ranchers, and other landowners who wish to implement wildlife habitat practices, WHIP offers cost-share assistance for up to 75 percent of the habitat restoration expenses and technical assistance. Eligible practices include native grass restoration, riparian area restoration, and aquatic habitat establishment. Contracts are generally for 5-10 years. Funding for this program provided by the 1996 Farm Bill has been exhausted, and the Initiative would provide

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\$50 million per year for it. (Legislation required.)

Technical Assistance

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) will provide additional technical assistance to farmers and ranchers to carry out these enhanced programs. NRCS technical expertise will ensure the practices associated with the programs are implemented successfully and maximize environmental benefits. (Legislation required.)

This historic conservation Initiative will be financed within the context of the FY 2001 balanced budget, which protects Social Security, that the President will submit to Congress on February 7, 2000.

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DRAFT--FY2001 BUDGET ROLLOUT ITEMS--DRAFT

(A/O 12/29/99)

POSSIBLE HOLIDAY SEASON ADVANCES:

NOTE: Rollout strategy should be coordinated with both the Office of the Vice President and the Office of the First Lady.

- **Internet Drug Sales Initiative.** This \$10 million initiative would invest new funds in the investigation and prosecution of entities selling drugs illegally over the Internet. It would establish new Federal certification requirements for all Internet pharmacy sites to ensure that they meet all state and Federal requirements. It would also update the current penalty structure to create new civil money penalties of up to \$500,000 for dispensing without a valid prescription over the internet or for selling drugs without Federal certification; give Federal agencies authority to require internet service providers to verify the identity and business location of domain name registrars; and provide FDA with new administrative subpoena authority in order to gather the information necessary to build a case against offenders. (Was released for December 28.)
- **120,000 New Housing Vouchers for America's Hard-Pressed Working Families.** The FY 01 budget will include \$690 million for 120,000 additional rental assistance vouchers to meet the critical housing needs of America's low income families, including 18,000 vouchers for homeless families and 32,000 to help those moving from welfare to work. These vouchers will subsidize the rents of America's hard-pressed working families and enable families to move closer to economic opportunities. Families with such vouchers pay about a third of their income in rent, with the vouchers paying the remainder of the cost. This November, only because of the President's leadership, were 60,000 new vouchers added to the final budget after having been left out of both the House and Senate bills and last year, the President secured 50,000 vouchers, the first in four years. (Was released for December 29).
- **Expanding Charter Schools, Second-Chance Schools, and Public School Choice.** With a \$30 million increase in the FY01 budget, from \$145 to \$175 million, the President will surpass his goal of creating 3,000 charter schools. We are also providing seed money for innovative public school choice projects, and are continuing to support universal public school choice for students in failing schools. At the same time, the Department of Education's 4th Year Charter School Report, which details the continued growth of charter schools, is ready for release. (Now planned for January 3).
- **Enhancing the Nation's Food Safety System.** CDC estimates that contaminated food kills up to 5,000 Americans and sickens 76 million more each year. This \$35 million initiative will increase the number of imported and domestic food inspections by over 7,000, with a special emphasis on high-risk domestic foods such eggs and unpasteurized juice. It will also place an additional 100 inspection agents in the field. The FDA expects that this new investment will prevent over 100,000 illnesses per year. *[released 12-11]*

Podestis lead

JANUARY EVENT RECOMMENDATIONS:

NOTE: Rollout strategy should be coordinated with both the Office of the Vice President and the Office of the First Lady.

- **Federal Firearms Enforcement Budget Initiatives and Gun Violence Reduction**

3/4 wh
Strategy. This initiative puts an unprecedented level of resources into firearms enforcement, and includes: 1) 500 new ATF agents and inspectors, to investigate more gun trafficking cases and to bring the successful Youth Crime Gun Interdiction Initiative to more cities, and to crack down on unscrupulous dealers, manufacturers and distributors; 2) a comprehensive crime gun tracing package; 4) 1,000 new gun prosecutors and additional funds to help cities create community gun prosecutors; 5) a major expansion of existing ballistics testing systems; 6) funding for better Brady background checks; and 7) a new national notification system tied to NICS that speeds certain Brady denials (felons and other restricted persons) to local authorities. We could also release our gun violence reduction strategy, developed in response to the President's directive earlier this year. The report will also lay the groundwork for current and new legislative/budget proposals: more resources at the state/federal level, stronger gun laws, industry accountability, prevention and local partnerships. *NOTE: This is our highest priority event, and must be done before the January 21st Gun Industry Annual Trade Show.*

- **Medicare Fraud.** This new \$30 million initiative will create a team of over 100 anti-fraud analysts to be placed in the offices of Medicare contractors nationwide to ensure a swift and coordinated response to suspected instances of fraud. In addition, it will invest new funds to implement new, financial management computer systems to accurately track and identify claims payments and prevent Medicare claims processors and auditors from defrauding the program. This initiative was developed in response to a critical GAO report detailing a myriad of abuses and a range of fraudulent activity by Medicare contractors. Any announcement on this front should be coordinated with the early January release of an HHS-DOJ report detailing our current success in fighting fraud, waste and abuse in Medicare. (Ready for week of Jan. 17.)

- **Teacher Quality Initiatives.** The Teaching to High Standards block grant is a \$1 billion initiative that includes: 1) a pay-for-performance and peer review program; 2) Transitions to Teaching Program to recruit and prepare retired military and mid-career professionals as teachers for high-need schools; 3) teacher recruitment proposal that would provide a down payment on the Vice President's 21st Century Teachers Corps (modeled after Teach for America), and an OMB initiative to recruit future teachers while they're still in high school; 4) a school leadership initiative to fund independent School Leadership Centers to recruit nontraditional candidates into principal and superintendent positions and to focus on effective management, school design, technology, and district governance; and 5) a continuation of the President's class size reduction initiative. *The President could announce this budget initiative at the Department of Education's Teacher Quality Summit, January 9-10, which will include participation by university presidents, deans, professors, and teachers (approx. 800 participants).* *+ 1000000*

- **Health Insurance Coverage.** This initiative to expand access to affordable health insurance to working Americans represents the most significant investment in health coverage in recent years. Its centerpiece is a proposal to give states financial incentives to cover uninsured parents of children eligible for Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The initiative could also help: (1) people without access to job-based insurance by offering a 15 percent tax credit towards individual health insurance; (2) people ages 55 to 65 buy into Medicare and offers them a new tax credit to make this option more affordable; (3) workers in small businesses by providing firms a 25 percent tax credit for small businesses that join purchasing coalitions; (4) workers between jobs by providing them and their former employers a tax credit towards COBRA coverage; and (5) legal immigrants by allowing states to cover them in Medicaid or CHIP at states' option. These policies to expand access to affordable insurance would be complemented by an investment of an additional \$175 million in community-based efforts to strengthen the safety-net (e.g., community health centers, public hospitals). *This announcement could be timed to coincide with the January 13 release of a HIAA / Families USA / RWJ study on this issue.*
- **Preventing Medical Errors and Improving Health Care Quality.** This initiative will respond to the recent Institute of Medicine study and the President's request to develop new avenues for the prevention of medical errors. It will include new funding to increase medical errors prevention, patient safety research, information dissemination, and create a new Center for Patient Safety at HHS. It will also include new funds to strengthen FDA's post-market surveillance system for prescription drugs and its voluntary adverse event reporting system for health professionals and consumers, and to implement new requirements for the naming, labeling, and packaging of drugs designed to prevent medical errors. The FY 2001 budget will include steps to develop a consistent national architecture for health care information technology. This could be combined with patient safety regulatory actions at both the DVA and HCFA -- for instance, requiring hospitals participating in Medicare to implement error reduction programs. (Ready for week of January 17.)
- Tax Cut Radio Address (i.e., long-term care, faith-based) (DEFER TO NEC)

AVAILABLE FOR ADVANCES BEFORE STATE OF THE UNION:

NOTE: Rollout strategy should be coordinated with both the Office of the Vice President and the Office of the First Lady.

EDUCATION

- **SAT and ACT Test Preparation.** This program would support partnerships among high schools, proven providers of college test prep courses (such as Kaplan and Princeton Review), and community-based organizations to offer high-need students college test preparation and other services related to college admissions. *(Policy still in development.)*
- **AP Online.** This distance learning initiative aims to ensure that students in underserved areas get access to high-quality academic courses and ESL programs online. In order to ensure high-quality content, the proposal also calls for a partnership with leading course software developers like APEX, which would subsidize the cost of high quality Web-based course development in return for cut-rate prices for high poverty school districts.
- **Higher Education Initiatives** (DEFER TO NEC)
- **Special Education.**

HEALTH CARE

- **Children's Health Insurance Program Outreach Initiative.** This initiative promotes school-based CHIP and Medicaid enrollment by: (1) allowing school lunch application information to be shared with Medicaid and CHIP for outreach; (2) letting enrollment in the school lunch program serve as a proxy for Medicaid or CHIP eligibility while formal applications are being processed; and (3) allowing additional sites like child care referral centers and homeless programs to determine presumptive eligibility. The initiative would also simplify the enrollment process. Finally, it creates a \$10 million competitive state grant program in Medicaid to coordinate programs and increase enrollment of homeless children and families in Medicaid, CHIP, and other social service programs. Its rollout could be combined with the release of a new report announcing that 2 million children have been enrolled in CHIP – a doubling in enrollment in the past year. This announcement could be timed to coincide with the January 4 release of a RWJ / Kaiser Family Foundation study on outreach and enrollment. Cost: TBD, about \$1-1.5 billion/5 years. (If event, can be done first week in January, if have adequate lead time.)
- **Finishing The Job on Kennedy-Jeffords.** This proposal rounds out the Work Incentives Improvement Act by removing the arbitrary limit on Medicare coverage imposed in the final

compromise. The final legislation limits Medicare coverage for people returning to work, postponing rather than eliminating the disincentive to work.

- **Announcing A Major Increase In The War On Emerging Infectious Diseases.** This \$20 million initiative will dedicate new funds to further the development of a national electronic disease surveillance network to track newly emerging infectious diseases, such as West Nile-like encephalitis, new strains of influenza, and new hospital acquired infections, and provide essential information to public health clinics, hospitals, and health care providers. Funds will also be used to enhance local investigations, education, and focused disease monitoring nationwide, and promote the dissemination of new software for outbreak detection.

- **Determining The Environmental Causes Of Diseases, Including Breast And Prostate Cancer.** This initiative will invest \$7.5 million to: evaluate the exposure of men, women, and children to toxic substances that cause cancer; assist state and local public health officials to ensure the thorough investigation of cancer clusters; and support local efforts to rapidly evaluate the impact of public health disasters, such as chemical spills and groundwater contamination, on local residents. It will also provide an additional \$5 million for breast cancer screening programs at CDC.

- **Unveiling Major New Investment To Combat HIV And AIDS.** This initiative would invest an additional \$50 million in domestic community based interventions to: help 150,000 individuals who are not aware of their infection learn their status and access prevention counseling and treatment services; expand community prevention planning, with a special emphasis on racial and ethnic minorities, women, injection drug users and their partners, and young gay men; and building a data infrastructure to assist local public health officials in targeting their prevention efforts. It will also invest an additional \$40 million in efforts in activities to prevent AIDS worldwide, including: providing care for children who have been orphaned by AIDS; implementing workplace prevention programs through international labor unions; and providing treatment for the opportunistic infections associated with the disease. Finally, the new investment in Ryan White and ADAP would shorten the waiting time to access the comprehensive range of drugs needed to effectively treat this disease. Total investment \$225 million. (Note: Ryan White is up for reauthorization this year.) (If use for event, ready for first week in January.)

- **Increasing Prevention And Treatment Services For Mental Illness And Substance Abuse.** This \$170 million proposal would invest new funds in treatment for the severely mentally ill and establish a new local mental health enhancement program that would provide new prevention, early intervention, and treatment services for Americans with less severe mental illnesses. It would also provide new funds for substance abuse treatment services nationwide, with an emphasis on ethnic and racial minorities. (POTENTIAL MEG EVENT.)

- **Eradicating Polio Worldwide.** Medical and scientific experts estimate that we will be able to eradicate polio worldwide by the end of the year 2000. HHS believes that a \$15 million increase will intensify current efforts to eradicate this disease, including: providing estimate 187 million doses of polio vaccine for use during worldwide National Immunization Days. In addition, funds will be used to develop permanent systems of disease surveillance,

especially important for polio, where only one in 200 cases causes weakness or paralysis, thus allowing most polio infections to go undetected.

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- **Improving Nursing Home Quality.** This \$16.8 million initiative provides new funds to help states strengthen nursing home enforcement tools and increase Federal oversight of nursing home quality and safety standards. Funding will be provided for new enforcement provisions and increased surveys of repeat offenders and improve surveyor training, to address the backlog of nursing home appeals, and handle increased legal advice, litigation support, and hearings on nursing home enforcement cases. This initiative could be combined with new regulatory actions by HCFA to improve its survey and certification efforts.

- **Increasing Family Planning Efforts Nationwide.** These grants fund family planning clinics providing reproductive health services and clinical care to over 5 million low income women. These new funds (\$35 million) will be used to prevent over a million unintended pregnancies year by improving the delivery of comprehensive reproductive health services, including STD and cancer screening and prevention, and HIV prevention, education and counseling; providing educational programs that encourage adolescents to postpone of sexual activity; increase the accessibility of contraceptive counseling and services; increasing efforts to provide effective contraceptives to those in need; and developing partnerships with other community based providers to conduct outreach to adolescents at risk.
- **Providing Education Funds To Children's Hospitals.** This initiative doubles to \$80 million our funding level to provide freestanding children's hospitals with Federal financing for the cost of providing direct graduate medical education (GME) associated with the provision of care to Medicaid patients. While some states have funded GME through Medicaid, most programs are ending as more states move to Medicaid managed care.

NON-BUDGET EVENTS:

- **Releasing Prescription Drug Cost Report.** In October, the President directed the Secretary Donna Shalala to produce the first-ever Health and Human Services (HHS) study of prescription drug costs and trends for Medicare beneficiaries with and without coverage. The study will investigate: price differences for the most commonly used drugs between people with and without coverage; drug spending by people of different ages, as a percentage of income and as a percentage of total health spending; and trends in drug expenditures by people of different ages, as a percentage of income and total health spending. (Ready for week of January 17.)

CHILDREN AND FAMILIES

- **Create a New Paid Leave Demonstration Program.** This is a new \$18.5 million competitive grant fund to support innovative state efforts to provide partial wage replacement to workers on some form of family leave. States could use the Unemployment Insurance system (subject to final DOL rule-making), Temporary Disability Insurance programs, or some other vehicle.

CRIME

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"Face the Nation"

- **Smart Gun Technology.** (Anytime in January). We could highlight the \$10 million that will be provided in the budget to fund smart gun and other personalized gun technology development at DOJ/National Institute for Justice.
- **Ex-Offenders Initiative.** We could highlight a new Justice-Labor initiative that funds a range of programs to prisoners after their release make the transition to work and community life -- and also creates police-social service partnerships to provide effective supervision of these ex-offenders. The budget will contain \$60 million for a DoJ initiative to establish reentry partnerships and reentry courts, and \$75 million for a complementary DoL initiative to connect ex-offenders to jobs skills training.
- **HUD Gun Initiative.** We could announce a new \$30 million HUD gun violence reduction initiative to promote public education on gun safety, implement local gun violence reduction programs, and fund technology such as computer crime mapping to target gun crimes.

IMMIGRATION AND CIVIL RIGHTS

- **ESL/Civics Initiative.** This proposal funds English as a Second Language Programs that are linked to civics and lifeskills instruction. In FY2000, the President requested \$70 million and received \$25.5 million. In FY2001 budget request is \$75 million.
- **Naturalization Testing Process Streamlining.** This proposal would streamline and improve the current naturalization citizenship test process.

NATIVE AMERICANS INITIATIVE

- **Native American Initiative.** We could announce our over \$1 billion Native American FY2001 budget initiative, which brings together all agencies to address the needs of Native American communities. Highlights include: increased funding for BIA school construction; initiatives to address the "digital divide" such as encouraging Native Americans to enter information technology fields; funding 500 new Native American school administrators; an over \$200 million increase for the Indian Health Service, and over \$100 million for new roads in Indian Country.

HOMELESSNESS

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- **HUD Budget and Mainstream Homeless Initiative.** We could announce our FY2001 homelessness budget, which is over \$1 billion in HUD funding and includes continuum of

care and emergency shelter grants. We could also highlight a new initiative that would create, for the first time, a mechanism by which states are provided assistance in order to ensure that so-called "mainstream" programs – Medicaid, CHIP, TANF, Food Stamps, and the Mental Health and Substance Abuse Block Grant -- are accountable to the homeless.

ENVIRONMENT

- **Lands Legacy Initiative.** The POTUS would announce a major increase in funding to protect sensitive lands at all levels of government and would once again call for creation of a permanent trust to provide dedicated funding for this purpose in the future. The announcement could also be combined with a POTUS status on the possible creation of new national monuments.
- **Climate Change Initiative.** The POTUS would announce a major increase in support for climate activities. The announcement would have four major parts: (1) the next installment in the multi-year Climate Change Technology Initiative, including tax proposals; (2) a renewed call for the EPA's innovative Clean Air Partnership Fund; (3) vigorous implementation of the President's executive order on biofuels to promote renewable energy sources; (4) increased funding for the Global Environment Facility, the lead U.S. entity for promoting positive international action on climate change; and (5) a new international effort to promote clean U.S. technologies abroad.
- **Tropical Forest Conservation.** The proposal would expand AID's work on tropical forest, implement the Congressionally authorized Tropical Forest Conservation Act at Treasury, and provide technical assistance to struggling developing countries through USDA. The initiative would be designed in part to help the U.S. to respond to criticisms heard during the WTO process about the impacts of international trade on forests.
- **Salmon Recovery.** This proposal consists of a Salmon Recovery Fund, which funds state efforts in the Pacific NW and the implementation of the treaty with Canada, and Endangered Species Act money for NOAA. The FY 2001 proposal maintains FY 2000 proposed level of \$160 million for the Fund.

SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

- **Research and Development Initiative (\$1.5 billion)**
 - including restoration of balance between biomedical and other scientific research
 - clean energy

AGRICULTURE (DEFER TO NEC)

- Farm Safety Net
- AgNet Registry for Farmworkers

OTHER

- **Equal Pay Initiative.** We could rollout our joint Department of Labor and Equal Employment Opportunity Commission equal pay initiative. This rollout would include announcement of a new \$10 million initiative (paid for by the fees from H1B visas) in order to provide training to women in nontraditional jobs in the high tech industry.
- **Supporting Youth-Driven Solutions to Community Problems through National Service**
Three new initiatives to support the President's continuing commitment to community service and to respond to the growing need to empower youth in developing their own solutions to community problems. The budget for the Corporation for National Service includes: a \$5 million Community Coaches initiative; \$3 million for Youth Empowerment Fellowships; and \$5 million to begin an AmeriCorps Reserves.
- **Philanthropy/Faith-Based Initiatives.** Among the possible announcements we can make are 1) steps to increase involvement of community- and faith-based groups in after-school and other important programs; and 2) new tax incentives to promote increased charitable giving by all taxpayers.
- **Hispanic Agenda Budget Items.**
 - Education Package
 - Welfare
 - Food Stamps
 - Immigration
- **Tobacco - Raising the Price of Cigarettes so Fewer Young People will Smoke.** Public health experts agree that the single most effective way to cut youth smoking is to raise the price of cigarettes. To reduce youth smoking, the budget will include a combination of excise taxes and assessments on the industry if companies fail to meet youth smoking reduction targets.

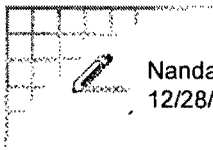
TO BE HELD FOR STATE OF THE UNION:

NOTE: Rollout strategy should be coordinated with both the Office of the Vice President and the Office of the First Lady.

- **Universal After-School to Lift Standards in Failing Schools.** This package includes the following initiatives: 1) Universal After-School: by more than doubling after-school funding in the FY 2001 budget (from \$453 million in FY 2000 to \$1 billion in FY 2001), we can meet an urgent goal, which is to provide after-school and summer school to every student in a failing school; 2) Reward High Performance: from FY 2001-2003, states would receive awards for adopting statewide accountability systems -- including high school exit exams, teacher quality requirements, and school report cards -- ahead of the timetable called for in the President's ESEA proposal. After 2003, the Reward Fund would incorporate student performance measures as well; 3) Title I Accountability Fund: This year the President's budget will increase the set-aside for Title I accountability from \$134 million to \$250 million. This funding helps states and localities fix failing schools or shut them down.
- **School Construction: A New Initiative to Repair Existing Schools.** In addition to our existing plan which would leverage \$20 billion in school construction over 5 years, this year we are proposing a discretionary initiative for FY2001 that would provide funds for immediate repairs. As part of the discretionary budget, this plan will make it more difficult for Congress to ignore school construction in the budget debate next fall.
- **A Small Schools Initiative to Reform the American High School.** This initiative would offer competitive grants to school districts for opening smaller schools (including charter schools), or for breaking up larger schools and using strategies such as schools-within-schools, career academies, or restructured school days.
- **Child Care Initiative.** (1) \$818 million increase in the Child Care and Development Block Grant (discretionary) to serve 275,000 additional low-income children with child care subsidies; (2) Early Learning Fund (funding TBD) to help local communities promote early learning and improve child care quality, through a variety of allowable activities including licensing, accreditation, parent education, etc.; (3) Expansion of the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit to provide low and moderate income families with greater tax relief for child care costs (cost/refundability TBD); (4) new tax credit for businesses that offer child care services to their workers; (5) increase in campus-based child care (\$ TBD); and (6) new Early Childhood Professional Development Grants to provide grants to partnerships between universities, child care providers, and school districts to offer training and professional development to child care providers around language and literacy (\$ TBD).
- **Dramatic increase in Head Start funding.** Announce \$1 billion increase in Head Start funding for FY 01, the largest increase in the program's history. The \$1 billion could provide resources to reach nearly 1 million children with Head Start services (roughly 950,000).
- **Responsible Fatherhood Initiative:** Promoting responsible fatherhood is the critical next stage of welfare reform and one of the most important things we can do to reduce child

poverty. We could a) announce new data showing the dramatic increases in child support collections made by this Administration and at the same time put forward a package of proposals to b) ensure every unemployed parent who owes child support goes to work and supports his children; c) collect more child support from parents who can afford to pay; d) revise outdated rules to ensure mothers and children receive more of the support the father pays; and e) promote efforts to ensure fathers returning from prison become responsible fathers and responsible members of society.

- **Digital Divide.** New initiatives: subsidized home Internet access for low-income families, and major boost for community technology centers. (NEC has more information).
- **Gun Initiatives.**
- **Universal Banking.** (NEC)
- **One of Several Possible Tax Cuts** (i.e., DCTC, faith-based, EITC) (NEC)



Nanda Chitre
12/28/99 09:24:27 AM

Record Type: Record

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

CC:

Subject: Fact Sheet: The Clinton Administration Unveils New Initiative To Protect Consumers Buying Prescription Drug Products Over the Internet

THE CLINTON ADMINISTRATION UNVEILS NEW INITIATIVE TO PROTECT CONSUMERS BUYING PRESCRIPTION DRUG PRODUCTS OVER THE INTERNET

December 28, 1999

The White House today will announce that President Clinton is proposing a new initiative to protect consumers from the illegal sale of pharmaceuticals over the Internet. The initiative, which will be included in this year's budget, would: establish new Federal requirements for all Internet pharmacies to ensure that they comply with state and Federal laws; create new civil penalties for the illegal sale of pharmaceuticals; give Federal agencies new authority to swiftly gather the information needed to prosecute offenders; expand Federal enforcement efforts; and launch a new public education campaign about the potential dangers of buying prescription drugs online. The President's FY 2001 budget will include \$10 million to fund these and other activities.

UNSUSPECTING CONSUMERS MAY FALL PREY TO FLY-BY-NIGHT INTERNET PHARMACIES. Use of the Internet to buy medical products is growing rapidly, and many consumers, including those in rural areas or those who cannot leave their homes, benefit from the convenience and privacy of this new option. Unfortunately, the safe use of the Internet by both consumers and businesses is now being threatened by fraudulent or disreputable Internet pharmacies that sell products illegally.

- **Internet Pharmacies Can Bypass Safeguards.** Traditionally there have been several safeguards to protect consumers against unsafe use of drugs, including the requirement that drugs be dispensed only for valid prescriptions and that new prescriptions be issued only after a physical exam. The Internet makes it easy to bypass these safeguards. Unethical doctors can illegally prescribe pills online to consumers they have never met in states where they are not authorized to work. Unscrupulous, unlicensed pharmacies can ship pills across state lines.
- **Fly-By-Night Internet Pharmacies Put Online Consumers at Increased Risk.** In cyberspace, consumers have no way of telling whether an online pharmacy is a legitimate operation. Consumers who buy prescription drugs online from illegitimate websites are at risk for adverse effects from inappropriately prescribed medications,

dangerous drug interactions, or contaminated drugs. Some online pharmacies do not employ licensed pharmacists, removing an important safety check. And because patients can easily provide false information to obtain medications, the potential for serious abuse exists.

- **Federal Authority to Prosecute is Limited, Penalties are Inadequate.** Because of some limitations on Federal authority, it has been difficult for FDA to take action against certain offenders, such as online corporations that employ licensed physicians who prescribe drugs without taking a consumer's medical history or checking for potential drug interactions. And even where FDA has authority to prosecute, the penalties in most cases are not adequate and may not be enough to deter these fly-by-night operations.

CLINTON-GORE ADMINISTRATION TAKES NEW STEPS TO PROTECT CUSTOMERS OF ONLINE PHARMACIES. Today, the Clinton-Gore Administration will unveil a new legislative proposal that addresses these problems. Specifically, the initiative:

- **Enables Consumers to Identify Legitimate Pharmacy Sites.** This proposal establishes a new Federal requirement to enable consumers to identify legitimate Internet pharmacy sites. Sites would have to demonstrate to FDA their compliance with Federal and state law on pharmaceutical sales before they received approval to operate. Sites operating without first demonstrating FDA compliance would be subject to sanctions. This system would allow for rapid, coordinated Federal-state investigations and prosecutions without disturbing state systems regulating the practice of medicine and pharmacy.
- **Strengthens the Current Penalty Structure For Illegal Pharmaceutical Sales Over The Internet.** This proposal creates new civil money penalties of \$500,000 per violation for the sale of prescription drug to an individual without a valid prescription.
- **Provides New Authority to FDA in Order to Ensure Rapid and Effective Investigation of On-Line Sites.** In order to streamline the investigative process, this proposal also provides FDA with administrative subpoena authority when investigating potentially illegal Internet drug sales. Administrative subpoenas would be issued in accordance with standards established by the Administration's draft privacy regulations.

In addition, the White House will also:

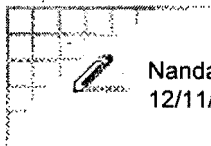
- **Unveil A New \$10 Million Investment to Target and Punish Those Who Engage in Illegal Drug Sales Over the Internet.** The FY 2001 budget will invest \$10 million to develop a rapid response team and upgrade FDA's computer technology to identify, investigate, and prosecute websites selling such items as: prescription drugs without a valid prescription, unapproved new drugs, counterfeit drugs, and expired or illegally diverted pharmaceuticals. This initiative will also help crack down on the

marketing of products based on fraudulent health claims.

- **Announce Plans for a New Public Education Campaign on the Dangers Of Buying Pharmaceuticals Online.** In the beginning of the new year, FDA will launch a new public education campaign about safe ways to purchase pharmaceutical products over the Internet. The campaign will include: placing advertisements on health related websites; taping public service announcements for distribution to television stations nationwide; and developing a "safety checklist" to be posted online and distributed through health care providers and consumer advocacy organizations.

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Message Sent To: _____



Nanda Chitre
12/11/99 10:13:15 AM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: EMBARGOED Radio Address Fact Sheet: President Clinton Unveils New Measures on Food Safety

EMBARGOED until 10:06 am EST, Saturday, December 11, 1999

**PRESIDENT CLINTON'S RADIO ADDRESS TO THE NATION:
PRESIDENT CLINTON UNVEILS NEW MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE SAFETY OF EGGS AND
IMPORTED FOODS**

Today, the President will announce an aggressive plan to improve the safety of the eggs we eat and to clamp down on importers of unsafe foods. The Egg Safety Action Plan aims to cut in half by 2005 the number of Salmonella Enteritidis (SE) illnesses attributed to eggs, and will set a goal of eliminating such illnesses altogether by 2010. Nearly 3.3 million eggs in the U.S. are infected with the SE bacteria annually, and in 1997 alone, there were an estimated 300,000 cases of SE infections. The estimated costs of these illnesses are as high as \$870 million each year. The President today will also announce new steps to target unscrupulous importers who attempt to move unsafe food into U.S. markets. These new steps were developed as a result of the President's directive to the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Treasury to protect consumers from unsafe imported foods.

TAKING ACTION TO REDUCE EGG-RELATED ILLNESSES. Today the President will announce plan that aims to cut by 50 percent the number of egg-associated SE illnesses by the year 2005. The Egg Safety Action Plan addresses systems and practices at each stage of the farm-to-table continuum to reduce eggs as a source of SE infection. The plan permits egg producers, packers, and processors to choose between two strategies, each providing consumers with equivalent levels of safety:

Strategy I focuses on producers at the farm level, requiring rigorous on-farm agricultural and sanitation practices, extensive testing for SE, and egg diversion systems, so that infected eggs are rerouted or "diverted" away from consumers.

Strategy II focuses on the processing and packing stages, requiring that SE-infected eggs receive lethal treatments, also known as a "kill step," so that the SE bacteria are eliminated in infected eggs. Strategy II recognizes the implementation of new technologies such as "in shell pasteurization" to kill the SE bacteria.

The Plan also specifies safe handling practices at the distribution and retail stages to help ensure that consumers receive safe eggs and egg products. In addition, the plan clearly describes the surveillance, research, and education activities that must also be conducted to achieve the target of elimination of egg-associated SE illnesses.

CLAMPING DOWN ON IMPORTERS OF UNSAFE FOODS. In July, the President issued a directive to the Departments of Health and Human Services and Treasury to develop a plan to prevent the import of unsafe food. Today the President will announce that plan, which sets forth timeframes to:

Prevent distribution of unsafe food by requiring that import shipments be stored in secure facilities at the importers' expense until released by FDA and Customs;

Identify and destroy foods that have been refused entry due to a serious public health and/or safety violation. It is anticipated that the estimated 1,500 annual destructions will prevent re-entry at another port in the U.S. or distribution in another country;

Label refused food shipments and accompanying paperwork to indicate that the product was denied entry into the U.S. This will help eliminate the practice of "port shopping," where importers whose cargo is denied entry at one port try to introduce it at another without bringing the food into compliance with U.S. laws and regulations;

Establish standards for importers, contractors, and private laboratories that collect and analyze samples of imported food for the purpose of gaining entry into the U.S.;

Increase the amount of bond posted for imported foods to the full market value of the product to deter illegal entry into the U.S.; and

Efficiently use civil monetary penalties against importers who attempt to enter food into the U.S. by means of a material false statement, act, or admission.

BUILDING ON A STRONG RECORD OF ENSURING FOOD SAFETY. The Clinton Administration has made food safety a high priority by seeking substantial funding for such initiatives as a nationwide early-warning system for food-borne illness, increased inspections, and the expansion of food-safety research, risk assessment and education. The Administration has put into place improved science-based standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products. The President has also created a Food Safety Council, which is now developing a comprehensive plan to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply into the 21st century.

CLINTON/GORE ADMINISTRATION: A RECORD OF IMPROVING FOOD SAFETY

The Clinton/Gore Administration has made reducing food-borne illness a national priority, to ensure that our food supply remains among the safest in the world. The Administration has put in place improved safety standards for meat, poultry, and seafood products, and developed enhanced standards for fruit and vegetable juices. Research, education, and surveillance efforts have also been greatly expanded. Significant milestones in the Administration's efforts:

July 1999 Announced efforts to improve egg safety by requiring that shell eggs be stored at 45 degrees Fahrenheit or below during transport, in warehouses, and at retail stores - and by requiring safe handling statements on egg cartons.

July 1999 Directed the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Treasury Department to explore additional actions they could take to protect consumers from unsafe imported foods.

Jan. 1999 Implemented new science-based inspection system called Hazard Analysis-Critical Control Points (HACCP) in almost 3,000 small meat and poultry plants.

Oct. 1998 Published guidance for growers, packers, and shippers of fresh fruits and vegetables to provide information on agricultural and management practices to enhance the safety of fresh produce.

Aug. 1998 Created the President's Food Safety Council, which is charged with developing

a comprehensive strategic plan for Federal food safety activities and ensuring that all Federal agencies involved in food safety work together to develop coordinated food safety budgets each year.

July 1998 Announced Joint Institute for Food Safety Research, which will develop a strategic plan for conducting and coordinating all federal food safety research activities, including with the private sector and academia.

Announced new warning labels that would be required on packaged fresh fruit and vegetable juices that have not been processed to prevent, reduce, or eliminate illness-causing microbes.

May 1998 Formed national computer network of public health laboratories, called "PulseNet," to help rapidly identify and stop outbreaks of food-borne illness. The new system enables epidemiologists to respond up to five times faster than before in identifying serious and widespread food contamination problems by performing DNA "fingerprinting" on food-borne pathogens.

Feb. 1998 Announced proposed food safety budget, which requests approximately \$101 million increase for food safety initiatives.

Jan. 1998 Implemented new, science-based HACCP system for 300 largest meat and poultry plants.

Dec. 1997 Approved irradiation of meat products for controlling disease-causing microorganisms.

Oct. 1997 Directed additional actions to improve the safety of domestic and imported fruit and vegetables.

Established Partnership for Food Safety Education, an ambitious federal-private partnership to reduce food-borne illness by educating Americans about safe food handling practices. The Partnership has launched a multi-year, broad-based public education campaign "Fight BAC!" to teach Americans about safe food-handling practices.

May 1997 Announced comprehensive new initiative to improve the safety of nation's food supply -- Food Safety from Farm to Table--detailing a \$43 million food safety program, including measures to improve surveillance, outbreak response, education, and research.

Jan. 1997 Unveiled National Food Safety Initiative, a five-point plan to working with consumers, producers, industry, states, universities, and the public to strengthen and improve food safety.

Announced new early warning system, the Food-borne Outbreak Response Coordinating Group (FORC-G), a partnership of federal and state agencies, to develop a comprehensive, coordinated national food-borne illness outbreak response system to increase coordination and communication among federal, state, and local agencies; guide efficient use of resources and expertise during an outbreak; and prepare for new and emerging threats to the U.S. food supply.

Aug. 1996 President Clinton signed Safe Drinking Water Act of 1996, which require Drinking water systems to protect against dangerous contaminants such as Cryptosporidium and gives people the right to know about contaminants in their tap water.

President Clinton signed Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, which streamlines regulation of pesticides by FDA and EPA and puts important new public-health protections in place, especially for children.

July 1996 Announced new HACCP regulations that modernize the nation's meat and poultry inspection system for the first time in 90 years. New standards help prevent E.coli bacteria contamination in meat.

Jan. 1996 The Food-borne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet), a collaborative effort among HHS and USDA, along with state health departments and local investigators around the country, begins collecting data to better track the incidence of food-borne illness and monitor the effectiveness of food safety programs in reducing food-borne illness.

Dec. 1995 Issued new rules to ensure seafood safety, using HACCP regulatory programs to require food industries to design and implement preventive measures and increase the industries' responsibility for and control of their safety assurance actions.

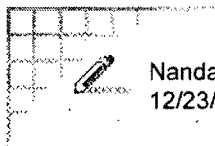
1994 Embarked on CDC strategic program to detect, prevent, and control emerging infectious disease threats, some of which are food-borne, making significant progress toward this goal in each successive year.

Reorganized USDA to establish Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety. This increases the visibility of food safety within USDA and separates food safety functions from marketing functions carried out by other parts of USDA. Reorganization also creates a new Office of Public Health and Science within FSIS to improve the scientific base needed to make sound regulatory decisions, based on public health.

1993 Vice-President Gore's National Performance Review issued a report recommending that government and industry move toward a system of preventive controls for food safety.

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Nanda Chitre
12/23/99 06:25:23 PM

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

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Subject: Embargoed Radio Address Paper: President Clinton Announces Nearly \$1 Billion in Grants To Help Over 245,000 Homeless Americans

EMBARGOED UNTIL 10:06 AM EST, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1999

**PRESIDENT CLINTON ANNOUNCES NEARLY \$1 BILLION IN GRANTS
TO HELP OVER 245,000 HOMELESS AMERICANS ACHIEVE SELF-SUFFICIENCY**
December 25, 1999

Today President Clinton will announce that the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is awarding nearly \$1 billion in grants to help more than 245,000 homeless people obtain housing and vital social services to reach self-sufficiency. These grants, called Continuum of Care Grants and Emergency Shelter Grants, will be provided to all fifty states and will fund more than 2,000 projects to create safe, affordable housing and break the cycle of homelessness.

RECENT REPORT UNDERSCORES THE URGENCY OF ISSUE. The Clinton Administration recently unveiled a new report on homelessness entitled "The Forgotten Americans - Homelessness: Programs and the People They Serve." This report found that the top priority of homeless people surveyed was to get a job and that 44 percent of homeless persons worked at least part-time during the last month. The report also found that 34 percent of homeless service users are members of homeless families, with 23 percent of homeless service users being children. Thirty-nine percent reported having a mental health problem, 38 percent reported an alcohol abuse problem, and 26 percent reported having a drug-abuse problem. Finally, 76 percent of those living in homeless families and 60 percent of single homeless persons moved to an improved living situation after receiving housing assistance and needed services.

NEW GRANTS TO HELP MORE HOMELESS AMERICANS GET ON THE PATH TO SELF-SUFFICIENCY. The President today will announce nearly \$1 billion in grants that will empower more than 245,000 homeless people to find housing and to access the services they need to achieve self-sufficiency.

- **Continuum of Care Grants.** The President will announce \$750 million in Continuum of Care competitive grants to help homeless persons in approximately 300 communities across 48 states and the District of Columbia. The grants provide homeless people with transitional and permanent housing and fund social services such as job training, child care, substance abuse treatment, and mental health services. The grants are provided under the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Act and will fund 1,835 individual projects. Non-profit organizations receiving funds include local chapters of the Salvation Army, Volunteers of America, and Catholic Charities.
- **Emergency Shelter Grants.** The President also will announce \$150 million in funding for the Emergency Shelter Grants program to 311 local jurisdictions located in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Under this program, states and cities select local projects to receive funding for emergency shelter and

other homeless needs. These funds can be used to improve the quality of existing emergency shelters, to make available additional shelters and transitional housing, to meet the costs of operating shelters and of providing essential social services to homeless individuals, and to help prevent homelessness. The funds are distributed through a formula based on a community's housing and poverty needs.

PRESIDENT RE-EMPHASIZES HIS "CONTINUUM OF CARE" STRATEGY TO HELP END THE CYCLE OF HOMELESSNESS. Today's grants are the product of President Clinton's Continuum of Care strategy, initiated in 1993. This strategy requires local public and private agencies to collaborate on creating a comprehensive plan to address the needs of poor and homeless people, and to coordinate services most efficiently. The goal of the Continuum of Care strategy is to ensure that communities respond to homelessness not simply by providing emergency assistance, but also by putting into place comprehensive and long-term approaches to help homeless people become self-sufficient. The key elements are outreach and assessment; emergency shelter; transitional housing and services; permanent housing; and permanent supportive housing. This year, Harvard University's Kennedy School of Government and the Ford Foundation recognized the Continuum of Care strategy as a winner of their Innovations in American Government Award.

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