

Various Topics: Headstart, Hispanic Convening, Tobacco, Education, and Youth Violence

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Office of the Vice President

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**VICE PRESIDENT GORE ANNOUNCES
ADMINISTRATION WILL SEEK HISTORIC INCREASE FOR HEAD START**

Washington, DC --Vice President Gore announced today the Administration's historic request to increase funding for the Head Start program by \$607 million in the fiscal year 2000 budget.

"Head Start operates on a simple but powerful idea," Vice President Gore said. "If we give our most at risk-children a nurturing environment, access to medical exams, and a place where their parents can learn to teach and support them, they will show up to school on the first day ready and eager to learn."

"And since Head Start began in 1965, over 15.3 million children have done just that," Vice President Gore continued. "That is why I am so pleased to announce a significant new investment in this proven program."

If enacted, this increase would be the largest in history, and would enable Head Start to serve an additional 42,000 children and bring the total national enrollment to 877,000 children.

Under the President's and Vice President's leadership, Head Start has become America's premier early childhood development program, ensuring that low-income children start school ready to learn. In October 1998, President Clinton signed the Head Start Amendments of 1998, bipartisan reauthorization legislation that builds on the Administration's commitment to improve and expand Head Start.

Today, the Vice President announced:

- **Increased Funds to Serve More Children**

The FY 2000 budget request fulfills the President's commitment to serving more children with Head Start services while also improving program quality. Under the Clinton Administration, funding for Head Start has already increased by 68 percent, and enrollment has increased by over 200,000 children, reaching 835,000 children this fiscal year, 1999. The FY 2000 budget request would increase funding to nearly double the level when the President took office, keeping the Administration on track toward the goal of serving one million children by the year 2002.

- **Expanded Access for More Infants and Toddlers**

The Vice President's announcement today also continues the Administration's commitment to expanding the Early Head Start program that serves low-income families with children under three years old. The FY 2000 budget request would serve 7,000 more children, well on the way to the goal of doubling the program by 2002.

- **Increased Funds to Ensure Quality**

The FY 2000 budget builds on the strong Administration and Congressional commitment to enhance the quality of Head Start, promotes school readiness and family literacy, improves staff training and credentialing, and increases the funds set aside for quality improvements. The historic increase announced today includes approximately \$250 million in new funds to continue to improve program quality. The Clinton Administration has already invested in improving Head Start services --attracting and retaining high quality teachers, and ensuring the safety of Head Start centers. In 1996, the Department of Health and Human Services set new Head Start performance standards, and has since monitored Head Start programs against these standards, provided staff training and technical assistance, and selected new sponsors for 100 programs unable to meet them.

This announcement also builds on historic initiatives outlined in the President's State of the Union Address to improve education and make child care better, safer and more affordable for America's working families. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are proposing \$1.4 billion to keep the nation on track to hiring 100,000 well-prepared teachers to reduce class size in the early grades to a national average of 18; \$600 million to expand after-school and summer school programs for more than one million additional students; tax credits to pay the interest on nearly \$25 billion in bonds to build and modernize more than 5,000 public schools; and will propose legislation to raise standards in education by ensuring that schools end social promotion; teachers are qualified to teach the subjects they are assigned; states turn around their lowest-performing schools; parents get annual report cards on school performance; and schools institute effective discipline policies.

President Clinton and Vice President Gore are also proposing to strengthen child care by: increased subsidies for low-income working families, giving greater tax relief to low-and middle-income families, expanding after-school programs, and providing greater resources to improve child care quality. The proposal also includes a new proposal to provide tax relief to parents who chose to stay at home with their young children.

The President and the Vice President are committed to working with the Congress on a bipartisan basis to address these critical issues for America's families.

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Name of Program: Head Start**Program Data:**

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Appropriation	FY 2000 Estimate
Service Grants:			
Formula	\$0	\$0	\$0
Discretionary (0-3 Set Aside)	4,232,433,074 (279,250,000)	4,520,025,000 (337,500,000)	5,107,692,000 (421,360,000)
Research	5,000,000	7,000,000	7,000,000
Training/Technical Assistance	90,100,000	113,075,000	129,408,000
Head Start	(90,100,000)a/	(96,200,000)a/	(105,340,000)a/
Early Head Start	N/A	(16,875,000)	(21,068,000)
Evaluation	7,000,000	7,000,000	10,000,000
Panel Reviews	900,000	900,000	900,000
Monitoring	12,000,000	12,000,000	12,000,000
TOTAL PROGRAM	\$4,347,433,074	\$4,660,000,000	\$5,267,000,000
Number of Applicants			
Number of Grants	1,950	2,040	2,220
New Starts:			
#	150	90	180
\$	148,433,074	30,000,000	55,000,000
Continuations:			
#	1,800	1,950	2,040
\$	4,166,000,000	4,597,000,000	5,179,000,000
Contracts:			
#	25	25	25
\$	33,000,000	33,000,000	33,000,000

a/ Included in this amount are funds which support T/TA services designed to help grantees better meet the needs of Head Start children with disabilities.

Name of Program: Head Start

Program Data:

	FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Appropriation	FY 2000 Estimate
Number of Grantees:	1,513	1,520	1,540
Children in Head Start Projects	822,316	835,365	877,000
Average ACYF Cost Per Child	5,147	5,411	5,825
Number of Staff	167,130	169,800	178,200
Volunteers	1,389,715	1,412,000	1,482,000
Number of Classrooms	48,004	48,770	51,185



This Facsimile is from the

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Fact Sheet

Administration for Children and Families

Head Start

Head Start is a national program which provides comprehensive developmental services for America's low-income, pre-school children ages three to five and social services for their families. Approximately 1,400 community-based non-profit organizations and school systems develop unique and innovative programs to meet specific needs.

Head Start began in 1965 in the Office of Economic Opportunity and is now administered by the Administration for Children and Families. In FY 1999, \$4.66 billion is available for Head Start services.

Major Components of Head Start

Head Start provides diverse services to meet the goals of the following four components:

- **Education** - Head Start's educational program is designed to meet the needs of each child, the community served, and its ethnic and cultural characteristics. Every child receives a variety of learning experiences to foster intellectual, social, and emotional growth.
- **Health** - Head Start emphasizes the importance of the early identification of health problems. Every child is involved in a comprehensive health program, which includes immunizations, medical, dental, and mental health, and nutritional services.
- **Parent Involvement** - An essential part of Head Start is the involvement of parents in parent education, program planning, and operating activities. Many parents serve as members of policy councils and committees and have a voice

in administrative and managerial decisions. Participation in classes and workshops on child development and staff visits to the home allow parents to learn about the needs of their children and about educational activities that can take place at home.

- Social Services - Specific services are geared to each family after its needs are determined. They include: community outreach; referrals; family need assessments; recruitment and enrollment of children; and emergency assistance and/or crisis intervention.

Grants are awarded to local public or private non-profit agencies. Twenty percent of the total cost of a Head Start program must be contributed by the community. Head Start programs operate in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories.

Most of the Head Start program's appropriation funds local Head Start projects. The remainder is used for: training and technical assistance to assist local projects in meeting the Head Start Program Performance Standards and in maintaining and improving the quality of local programs; research, demonstration, and evaluation activities to test innovative program models and to assess program effectiveness; and required monitoring activities.

Head Start provides training to staff at all levels and in all program areas. The Child Development Associate (CDA) program gives professional and non-professional employees the opportunity to pursue academic degrees or certification in early childhood education.

Volunteers are an important part of all Head Start programs. High school and college students, homemakers, parents of Head Start children, retired senior citizens -- all kinds of people -- have offered critical help to local Head Start programs. Volunteers assist with: indoor creative play; transportation; parent education; renovation of centers; and recruiting and instructing other volunteers. Approximately 1,315,000 individuals volunteer, and community organizations provide a wide array of services to Head Start, including the donation of classroom space, educational materials, and equipment for children with disabilities.

Since 1965, Head Start has served over 15.3 million children and their families. Head Start plays a major role in focusing attention on the importance of early childhood development. The program also has an impact on: child development and day care services; the expansion of state and local activities for children; the range and quality of services offered to young children and their families; and the design of training programs for those who staff such programs. Outreach and training activities also assist parents in increasing

their parenting skills and knowledge of child development.

American Indian Head Start Program

American Indian Head Start supports a rich, diverse and unique Indian language, heritage and legacy. Programs are encouraged to integrate language and culture into their curriculum and program goals. There are more than 84 different Indian languages spoken in Head Start.

As of May 1997, the American Indian Head Start Programs network has 131 funded grantees. These grantees are located in 25 states and represent the following tribes, villages and towns:

- 112 federally recognized Tribes who directly operate programs;
- 3 Inter-Tribal consortia representing 26 reservations, 12 colonies and 14 rancherias;
- 8 Native Alaskan Regional Corporations serving 35 villages and cities.

In FY 1997, 18,550 children are enrolled in American Indian Head Start programs and 320 children are enrolled in Parent Child Centers. The Head Start Bureau provides resources to 4 Tribal Governments to operate Parent Child Centers and to 7 Tribal Governments to operate Early Childhood Centers that serve pregnant women, infants, and toddlers (ages birth to three years). These programs offer a wide range of services to families living on the reservations.

Some 83 percent of Indian Head Start programs are center-based services, and 17 percent feature both center-based and home-based options. The Indian network has 487 centers and 919 classrooms. American Indian and Native Alaskan Head Start programs are typically located in remote areas and are usually small.

The Navajo Nation holds a major grant from the Head Start Bureau to facilitate the transition of Head Start children to the Bureau of Indian Affairs and public schools. Other transition activities are funded with the Crow Tribe, Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians and the Seminole Tribe of Oklahoma.

Migrant Head Start Program

Services provided by the Migrant Head Start program are identical to those of regular Head Start, but Migrant grantees modify delivery to meet the specific needs of migrant farmworker families. However, the Migrant Head Start program has a unique emphasis on serving infants and toddlers as well as pre-school age children, so that they will not have to be cared for in the fields or left in the

care of very young siblings while parents are working. Infants as young as 6 weeks of age are served in Migrant centers.

Making service available to all pre-schoolers (including infants and toddlers) means that both parents can work to maximize the meager earnings from farmwork. Migrant Head Start families earn more than half their annual income from agricultural work and move at least once within each 2-year period in search of farm work. Preference is given to those who must move more often. Families must also meet the annual Head Start poverty income guidelines.

There are two types of Migrant Head Start grantees: Home-Based Grantees are located in the southern part of the United States (generally in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Florida), and provide services to mobile migrant farmworker families from October through May. Upstream Grantees (generally in Washington, Idaho, Michigan, Illinois, Maine, Indiana, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Minnesota) provide services to families as they move northward in search of agricultural work during the spring, summer and fall months.

Families who are in an upstream location working crops rarely have family members who can provide child care outside traditional center hours. Therefore, Migrant centers provide extended day services, usually up to 12 hours a day and up to 7 days a week during the height of the harvest season. Some grantees open and operate centers for as little as six weeks.

Migrant Head Start parents serve on Policy Councils and share decisionmaking with grantees. They volunteer to work at the centers and they attend literacy, ESL, GED, parenting, and safety and health classes.

A total of 25 grantees and 41 delegate agencies provide services in 33 States and serve over 30,000 migrant children.

Improving Head Start

President Clinton has made the expansion and improvement of Head Start a top priority for his Administration. With the bipartisan support of Congress, he has delivered on that promise.

Under the Clinton Administration funding for Head Start has more than doubled, increasing from \$2.2 billion in 1992 to \$4.66 billion in FY 1999. These additional funds have enabled Head Start to increase enrollment by over 200,000 children, enhance the quality of Head Start services, launch a new initiative to serve infants and toddlers, and improve program research. In FY 1998, Head Start served an estimated 830,000 children and their families.

On Jan. 12, 1994, the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion, appointed by HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala, presented recommendations that called for improved staff training and career development, including better salaries for Head Start workers, improving management of local Head Start centers, reengineering federal oversight, and providing for better facilities. Bipartisan legislation was soon introduced to reauthorize and strengthen the Head Start program. The reauthorization bill, which reflected the Administration's commitment to strengthening the quality of all Head Start programs, was signed by President Clinton on May 18, 1994. It included tough new provisions to ensure that no Head Start grantee will be funded if it falls below a minimum quality level and fails to correct deficiencies promptly.

Acting on the committee's recommendation, HHS offered technical assistance, partnership and support to Head Start programs that are ready to pursue excellence -- and terminated the grants of those programs that were not delivering quality services. HHS has helped turn around approximately 120 grantees identified as deficient. Since October 1993, approximately 100 grantees have been terminated or have relinquished their Head Start grants.

New Performance Standards

A cornerstone of the bipartisan 1994 legislation was the requirement to develop a major revision of the Head Start Program Performance Standards -- key regulations that set the guidelines and standards for quality in Head Start programs nationwide.

In the spirit of the Administration's reinvention goals, the revised Head Start Program Performance Standards were developed based on communication with Head Start and early childhood program practitioners. This new version focuses on quality services for children, including infants and toddlers, and their families. It was published as a final rule in the Federal Register on November 5, 1996.

The new guidelines integrate new standards for infants and toddlers, reform the structure of the earlier standards for increased ease of use, incorporate emerging research knowledge and expertise of health professionals, and highlight the importance of collaboration between Head Start programs and the broader community.

Early Head Start

President Clinton's signing of the Head Start Act Amendments of 1994 also established the new Early Head Start program, which expands the benefits of early childhood development to low income

families with children under three and to pregnant women.

The purpose of this program is to:

- enhance children's physical, social, emotional and cognitive development;
- enable parents to be better caregivers of and teachers to their children; and
- help parents meet their own goals, including that of economic independence.

The services provided by Early Head Start programs are designed to reinforce and respond to the unique strengths and needs of each child and family. Services include quality early education in and out of the home; home visits; parent education, including parent-child activities; comprehensive health services, including services to women before, during and after pregnancy; nutrition; and case management and peer support groups for parents.

Early Head Start focuses on four cornerstones essential to quality programs: child development, family development, community building and staff development. Projects must coordinate with local Head Start programs to ensure continuity of services for children and families.

In FY 1998, funding for Early Head Start totaled \$279 million, or more than 5 percent of the total Head Start budget, which served approximately 39,000 children and their families. In FY 1999, funding for Early Head Start will total nearly \$340 million. As part of the President's Child Care Initiative, the administration proposes to more than double the number of children in Early Head Start over 5 years.

New Investments

From 1992 through 1998, HHS will have invested more than \$600 million in quality improvements to ensure that every Head Start program works. Head Start programs across the country have used these quality resources to fix leaky roofs, make sure facilities are healthy and safe for children, and hire more teachers to reduce class size and eliminate double-session classes.

Head Start plays an important role as a national laboratory for early childhood development programs. Head Start is now taking up the challenge to focus on measurable results for social competence and school-readiness in young children. To initiate this effort, four major academic institutions and Head Start grantees around the country have formed Head Start Quality Research Centers which are piloting new approaches to measuring and collecting data.

Head Start is also increasing investment in research that follows children and families over time and is collaborating with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Institutes of Health to develop strong scientific research on young children.

Print version

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HEAD START

Authorizing Legislation - Section 639 of the Head Start Act, as amended.

FY 1998 Actual	FY 1999 Appropriation	FY 2000 Estimate	Increase or Decrease
\$4,347,433,074	\$4,660,000,000	\$5,267,000,000	+\$607,000,000

2000 Authorization.....Such sums.

Purpose and Method of Operations

Head Start provides grants to local public and private non-profit and for profit agencies for comprehensive child development services to children and families. Intended primarily for preschoolers from low-income families, the program fosters the development of children and enables them to deal more effectively with both their present environment and later responsibilities in school and community life. At least ten percent of the enrollment opportunities in each program must be made available to children with disabilities. Head Start programs emphasize cognitive and language development and socio-emotional development to enable each child to develop and function at his or her highest potential. Head Start children also receive comprehensive health services, including immunizations, physical and dental exams and treatment, and nutritional services.

The Head Start program also emphasizes significant involvement of parents in their child's development. Parents make progress toward their educational, literacy and employment goals by training for jobs and working in Head Start.

Grantees must, unless a waiver is granted, contribute 20 percent of the total cost of the program from non-Federal funds. No more than 15 percent of total costs may be for program administration.

The Head Start Act specifies allotments that, at a minimum, must be used to support Head Start programs in each State. These levels are currently based on each State's relative number of poor children, under age 5, as compared to all other States.

Most Head Start programs provide part-day center-based services or home-based services for eight or nine months a year. Grantees have the option of providing full-day, full-year services and, in recent years, an increased number of grantees have been offering this option to help meet the child care needs of parents who are either working or in job training, including collaborations with child care providers.

In FY 1995, the Early Head Start program was established in recognition of the mounting evidence that the earliest years, from birth to three years of age, matter a great deal to children's growth and development. Early Head Start's focus is on four cornerstones that are essential to high quality programs: child development, family development, community building and staff development. In FY 1998, the Administration awarded grants under the Early Head Start program and family support services to more than 400 projects, which served 35,000 children under the age of three. In FY 1999, it is estimated approximately 38,400 children will be served under the Early Head Start programs. The FY 2000 budget will, in addition to improving program quality in Early Head Start, fund approximately 6,600 additional infants and toddlers. Funding for Early Head Start will increase from \$337.5 million to \$421 million, or 8 percent of the total Head Start budget.

Funding for the Head Start program during the last five years has been as follows:

1995.....	\$3,534,129,000
1996.....	\$3,569,329,000
1997.....	\$3,980,546,000
1998.....	\$4,347,433,074
1999.....	\$4,660,000,000

Rationale for the Budget Request

The budget request for FY 2000 is \$5,267,000,000, an increase of \$607 million over the FY 1999 appropriation. This increase will be used to maintain and improve quality and to increase the number of children and families receiving the benefits of a Head Start experience.

There is an increasing body of evidence that supports the advantages that accrue to disadvantaged children and families who participate in Head Start. Studies demonstrate that Head Start programs produce immediate gains for children and families across a diverse range of areas such as cognitive functioning, academic readiness and achievement, self-esteem, social behavior and physical health. Studies also show that Head Start children have better high school attendance rates, are less frequently retained in grade and have less need for special education. Head Start also has been shown to help parents improve their parenting skills, increase participation in their children's school activities, enhance their confidence in their abilities to contribute to their communities and, in many cases, to help parents on the road to self-sufficiency. In short, Head Start works and this budget request will help to assure that programs deliver high quality

services while also expanding the program to reach more of the many Head Start-eligible children and families not currently served.

The FY 2000 funding increase will continue the efforts initiated at the beginning of this Administration to improve and expand the Head Start program. The Administration's vision for Head Start was first articulated in the recommendations of the Final Report of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion. These recommendations were characterized by three broad principles:

1. We must ensure that every Head Start program can deliver on Head Start's vision by striving for excellence in serving both children and families.
2. We must expand the number of children served and the scope of services provided in a way that is more responsive to the needs of children and families.
3. We must encourage Head Start to forge partnerships with key community and state institutions and programs in early childhood, family support, health, education, and mental health, and we must ensure that these partnerships are constantly renewed and recrafted to fit changes in families, communities, and state and national policies.

FY 2000's proposed funding increase, in accord with these principles and with the mandated requirements of the Head Start Act, will be used for the following four purposes:

- | | |
|---|-----------------|
| 1. To award all grantees a cost-of-living increase..... | \$90.4 million |
| 2. To award grantees quality improvement funds..... | \$256.9 million |
| 3. To improve the Head Start training and technical assistance system and monitoring..... | \$16.3 million |
| 4. To increase enrollment by 41,600 children and families, including 6,600 children and families in the Early Head Start program..... | \$240.4 million |
| 5. To increase Head Start Evaluation activities..... | \$3.0 million |

Maintaining and improving program quality

Statutorily mandated cost-of-living and quality improvement funds will be allocated to allow grantees to: (a) offset the higher cost of operations due to inflation; (b) increase the salaries and fringe benefits of current staff; (c) hire any additional staff needed to assure high program quality; (d) improve staff training, and, (e) better meet the child care needs of working Head Start families, where appropriate. This mandated set aside was significantly increased in the reauthorization of the Head Start Act enacted this year. The percentage of the increase that goes to quality -- from 25% in the old law to 60% in FY 1999, and 50% in FY 2000.

Head Start grantees have made significant progress in the last few years in improving program quality by using previous quality improvement increases for hiring additional staff, such as family workers, increasing employee salaries and fringe benefits and improving Head Start facilities. However, there is still a need for further improvement that will help assure that all Head Start programs provide high quality services. For example, relatively low wages make it difficult to attract and retain quality staff; the average teacher, despite recent increases, still earns only \$18,700 per year. Recent changes required by the Head Start Act require the Head Start programs to increase the number of classroom teachers with degrees in early childhood education. It will be even more important to assure that programs can pay competitive wages to staff who often will have choices about where they can work. Family workers in many programs still maintain caseloads of two or three times the recommended level of 35 families, thus making it difficult for them to provide families the assistance they need to obtain social services or move toward financial independence.

Funds will be used to increase the number of classroom teachers with a degree in Early Childhood Education (ECE) from 32% to 36%. Directly, or in cooperation with other organizations that provide child care services, Head Start grantees also will be able to use a portion of their quality increase to meet the full-day child care needs of the families they serve. Many Head Start parents are employed full-time or are in job training. Head Start can play an important role in helping parents who are able to continue to work or participate in training programs. In meeting this need, Head Start programs will be encouraged to strengthen their coordination with other key community organizations that serve children and families to provide a holistic community-wide approach to serving disadvantaged families.

Head Start will increase from 93% to 95% the number of children receiving medical screenings, increase from 92% to 94% the number of children receiving dental exams and maintain at 88% the number of children receiving needed medical treatment.

Head Start will continue to assure that every Head Start program maintains an acceptable level of quality and delivers required services to all of the children and families they serve. The performance of Head Start grantees will be closely assessed through an improved monitoring system designed to help programs improve quality as well as to assure their compliance with required standards. In addition, training and technical assistance will be provided to poorly performing grantees. If grantees are found to have deficiencies that are not corrected within agreed-upon time frames, HHS will terminate their Head Start grant and seek a replacement agency to serve that community.

Parents will make progress toward their educational, literacy and employment goals. Head Start programs will maintain at 30% the number of staff who are current or former Head Start parents.

In FY 2000, Head Start will be continuing efforts to measure the effects of the Head Start experience for both children and their families, using information derived from the Head Start Family and Child Experiences Survey (FACES). This longitudinal initiative is

designed to: (1) learn more about the families that Head Start serves, (2) find out how well Head Start programs are performing, (3) find ways in which program performance can be improved, and (4) provide information that can help guide policy decisions and guidelines that will assist individual programs and centers. Head Start's primary goal, measured through multiple Program Performance Objectives, is promoting children's school readiness in the domains of physical health and development, cognitive and social-emotional development, language development, and attitudes toward learning, through the provision of high quality services. Children will be assessed before and after their Head Start experience as well as after a year of kindergarten. Parents will be interviewed, before and after their Head Start experience, to see what changes Head Start made in their lives. Head Start program staff will be interviewed and observed, particularly in the classroom during their interactions with Head Start children. In the next few years, a detailed body of knowledge will be developed which will help assure that all Head Start programs have the ability to deliver high quality, responsive services which ensure positive, long lasting effects on the lives of the children and families served by Head Start.

In FY 2000, Head Start will continue efforts related to conducting the new research studies required by recent revisions to the Head Start Act, particularly the National Head Start impact study which will examine both the short and long term impacts of the Head Start program on enrolled participants.

Increasing Enrollment

According to the most recent data available from the Census Bureau, there are approximately 1.8 million low-income children living in this country who are either three or four years old. In FY 1999, Head Start will serve an estimated 797,000 of these children (plus 38,000 infant and toddler age children), leaving hundreds of thousands of eligible children and families unable to enjoy the benefits of a Head Start experience. In FY 2000, Head Start will increase the number of three and four year olds served by an estimated 35,000 children. In addition, continuing the initiative begun in FY 1995 to provide Head Start services to our nation's youngest children, a portion of this increase will be used to serve an additional 6,600 infant and toddler age children, increasing total Early Head Start enrollment to approximately 45,000. The Administration intends to use expansion dollars in 2000 to increase participation by underrepresented groups in specifically targeted areas with recent influxes of immigrants and limited English proficient children, including seasonal farmworkers.

This investment will continue progress toward the Administration's goal of providing a Head Start experience to one million children by the year 2002, including doubling the number of Early Head Start children.

Draft 8:45pm

REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
HEAD START ANNOUNCEMENT
Tuesday, January 26, 1999

It has been said that there are only two lasting gifts we can give our children: one of these is roots, the other, wings. High quality pre-school gives our children both. That is why I am so pleased to be able to announce a significant new investment in Head Start --so that more of our children can start their first day of school ready to learn --and able to reach for their dreams.

Head Start operates on a simple but powerful idea: to give our most at-risk children a head start on learning, we need to give them what our most successful children take for granted --not just the ability to count and recite the alphabet, but also routine medical exams; a nurturing environment where they can interact with other children; a place where they learn to ask questions and find the answers; and a place where their parents can learn to teach and support them. If we give all our children these things, they will show up on the first day of kindergarten ready and eager to succeed.

Since Head Start began in 1965, over 15.3 million children have done just that.

Consider these facts: in a study comparing low-income children attending Head Start, other pre-school, or no pre-school, the children in Head Start scored higher in verbal achievement, perceptual reasoning, and even social competence than either of the other groups. At-risk children who attended a quality early childhood program are one-third more likely to graduate from high school. On the other hand, at-risk children who don't participate in quality early childhood programs are five times more likely to be arrested repeatedly by age 27.

Last year, we took a major bipartisan step towards strengthening Head Start --expanding enrollment while improving its quality. In fact, since we took office, and with strong bipartisan support, we've increased Head Start funding by 68 percent and expanded enrollment by 200,000 children, we've attracted and retained high quality teachers and ensured the safety of Head Start centers.

Today, I am proud to announce three important steps forward. First, on behalf of the President, I am proposing what would be the largest increase in Head Start ever enacted in our history --an additional \$607 million, which will enable us to offer quality pre-school to 42,000 more children. With this new investment, we will be serving 877,000 children --well on our way to meeting the president's goal of enrolling one million American children in Head Start by 2002.

Second, know that the earliest years of life --even before traditional pre-school begins --are critical to a child's development, and quality early childhood development programs can have a lifelong impact on a child's intellectual, physical, and emotional development. That's why we created Early Head Start back in 1994. Today, I am pleased to announce that as part of our new increase, we will enroll an additional 7,000 children in Early Head Start.

△ *Life*
And third, we will also earmark approximately \$250 million of these funds to continue to improve program quality by promoting school readiness, family literacy and greater staff training and credentialing. This isn't just about serving more children, it is about making sure they get the highest quality program possible. Our future depends on it.

With these record new investments in pre-school and early childhood development, we will move toward the day when every child in America gets the Head Start they need to succeed.

This announcement also builds on the historic initiatives President Clinton outlined in his State of the Union Address aimed at improve education and make child care better, safer and more affordable for America's working families. Things like keeping our nation on track to hire 100,000 new teachers, building and modernizing 5,000 public schools, expanding after-school and summer school programs for a million more students, and tax relief for parents who choose to stay at home with their young children.

Nicole R. Rabner

01/25/99 08:11:40 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jeffrey K. Nussbaum/OVP @ OVP

cc: Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP

Subject: Re: Head Start Announcement 

Here are my comments in bold. Feel free to call me at 67263, but I may only be around another 15-20 minutes, when I'll be reachable by pager.

**REMARKS BY VICE PRESIDENT AL GORE
HEAD START ANNOUNCEMENT
Tuesday, January 26, 1999**

It has been said that there are only two lasting gifts we can give our children: one of these is roots, the other, wings. High quality pre-school gives our children both. That is why I am so pleased to be able to announce a significant new investment in the pre-school program known as Head Start --so that more of our children can start their first day of school ready to learn --and able to reach for their dreams.

Head Start operates on a simple but powerful idea: to give our most at-risk children a head start on learning, we need to give them what our most successful children take for granted --not just the ability to count and recite the alphabet, but also routine medical exams; a nurturing environment where they can interact with other children; a place where they learn to ask questions and find the answers; and a place where their parents can learn to teach and support them. If we give all our children these things, they will show up on the first day of kindergarten ready and eager to succeed.

Since Head Start began in 1965, over 15.3 million children have done just that.

Consider these facts: in a study comparing low-income children attending Head Start, other pre-school, or no pre-school, the children in Head Start scored higher in verbal achievement, perceptual reasoning, and even social competence than either of the other groups. At-risk children who attended a quality early childhood program are one-third more likely to graduate from high school. On the other hand, at-risk children who don't participate in quality early childhood programs are five times more likely to be arrested repeatedly by age 27. [I don't

have all of these cites -- so I hope you have them]

Last year, we took a major bipartisan step towards strengthening Head Start --expanding enrollment by 200,000 children, and improving its quality. **Actually, last year, we completed the bipartisan Head Start reauthorization -- a real demonstration of what we can accomplish when we put politics aside, etc. -- the 200,000 figure is the amount that Head Start has grown since 1992 and is in Shalala's remarks. See POTUS statement on reauthorization signing for language if you want to focus on last year's bipartisan success.**

Today, I am proud to announce three important steps forward. First, on behalf of the President, I am proposing the largest increase in Head Start in our history --an additional \$607 million, which will enable us to offer quality pre-school to 42,000 more children. **This isn't quite right -- the President actually proposed a larger increase in FY95 but it was not fully enacted. Please change this statement to read: ". . .I am proposing what would be the largest increase in Head Start ever enacted in our history. . ."** With this new investment, we are well on our way to enrolling one million American children in Head Start by 2002. **I would say "well on our way to meeting the President's goal to. . ."** You may also want to note specifically that with this increase we would be serving a total of 877,000 children.

We also know that the earliest years of life --even before traditional pre-school begins --are critical to a child's development, and quality early childhood development programs can have a lifelong impact on a child's intellectual, physical, and emotional development. That's why we created Early Head Start back in 1994. Today, I am pleased to announce that as part of our new increase, we will enroll an additional 7,000 children in Early Head Start.

Finally, there are some children that need even greater attention --because they lack the English language skills that are so crucial to learning. Today, nearly one in ten Americans was born in another country --and one in five schoolchildren are from immigrant families. That means we face the special challenge of children for whom a language barrier can fast become a success barrier. This past weekend, I was proud to announce a new commitment to training more teachers to teach English as part of our Hispanic Education Action Plan. Today, I am happy to report that for the very first time, these new Head Start funds can be used in immigrant communities to help teach English. **I assume this is coming out.**

With these record new investments in pre-school, early childhood development, and English as a second language, we will move toward the day when every child in America gets the Head Start they need to succeed. **This too is coming out, I assume.**

Today, we are in the early stages of an information revolution. More than

ever before, knowledge is the key strategic resource, and learning is the key strategic skill. That is why we have a special obligation to make sure all our children can learn throughout their lifetimes --from pre-school to college to job training and re-training. If we don't ignite both the passion and the ability to learn at the earliest age, too many of our children may never reach their God-given potential. Through this dramatic expansion of Head Start, we will make our children's education a clear national priority, and we will tap more of that potential --to build a better, brighter 21st Century for all of us.

You could also add that the increase will also enable the program to invest approximately \$250 million in new funds to continue to improve the quality of Head Start services.

- To reduce class size to a national average of 18 by hiring 100,000 well-prepared teachers;
- To expand after-school and summer school programs for more than one million additional students;
- To raise standards in education by ending social promotion, ensuring that teachers are well-qualified and that states turn around their lowest-performing schools;
- To strengthen child care through tax relief to low- and middle- income families,
enhanced greater resources to improve child care quality, and ~~improved~~ tax relief ~~to~~ for
parents who choose to stay at home with young children.

enhanced subsidies for low-income families, greater

PRESIDENT CLINTON AND VICE PRESIDENT GORE: WORKING TO ENSURE OUR CHILDREN ARE PREPARED TO LEARN

January 26, 1999

"There is nothing more important to America's future than investing in our children. Our investment will help ensure that our children show up to school on their first day ready and eager to learn."

Vice President Al Gore
January 26, 1999

fiscal year
Today, Vice President Al Gore announces that the Clinton Administration's budget proposal for 2000 will include a historic request for an increase in Head Start funding to help enroll an additional 42,000 children, ~~expand coverage for Early Head Start, to cover 7,000 additional children under three years old,~~ and strengthen the quality of these important child development programs.

Ensuring That Children Start School Ready To Learn. Under the leadership of President Clinton and Vice President Gore, Head Start has become America's premier early childhood development program, ensuring that low-income children start school ready to learn. Since President Clinton and Vice President Gore took office, enrollment in Head Start has increased by 200,000, reaching 835,000 children, and last year, the President signed the Head Start Amendments of 1998, bipartisan legislation that reauthorized the Head Start program and built on the Administration's commitment to improve and expand Head Start.

Expanding Access And Enrolling More Children In Head Start. Today, the Vice President will announce that the Clinton Administration's fiscal year 2000 budget will strengthen the quality of the Head Start program while allowing more children to enroll in the program:

- **Increased Funding For Head Start To Enroll 42,000 More Children.** The Clinton Administration is proposing to expand Head Start funding to reach 42,000 more children, bringing the total number of children in Head Start to 877,000, well on the way to the Clinton Administration's goal of serving one million children by 2002;
- **Expanding Access For Infants And Toddlers.** The Clinton Administration's plan will expand Early Head Start, which serves low-income families with children under three years old, by covering an additional 7,000 children;
- **Ensuring Quality In The Head Start Program.** The Clinton Administration's plan continues to strengthen the quality of Head Start ~~by~~ promoting school readiness and family literacy, and improving staff training and credentialing. These initiatives build on prior improvements implemented by the Clinton Administration, including attracting and retaining high quality teachers and ensuring the safety of Head Start centers.

Building On A Commitment To Improve Education And Make Child Care More Affordable. Today's announcement builds on the initiatives outlined in the President's State of the Union address to improve education and make child care better, safer, and more affordable for America's working families. President Clinton and Vice President Gore are proposing:

From: Dan J. Taylor @ OVP on 01/25/99 08:50:56 PM

Record Type: Record

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

cc:

Subject: Head Start event -- intro

Helen Taylor, the Associate Commissioner for Head Start, has identified a parent to intro the VP at tomorrow's event. Her name is Kimberly Nelson. Her five-year-old daughter, Samantha Wilson, is in a Head Start program operated by Montgomery County Public Schools. Samantha, who is in her first year at Head Start and has a physical disability (she uses a walker), will join us at tomorrow's event.

Message Sent To:

Patricia M. Ewing/OVP @ OVP
Lisa A. Berg/OVP @ OVP
Wendy Hartman/OVP @ OVP
Todd H. Dennett/OVP @ OVP
Paul Hegarty/OVP @ OVP
Jonathan H. Schnur/OPD/EOP
Nicole R. Rabner/WHO/EOP

To: John Schur 4 pages
67028

→ C: Nicola
Rabner

Mr. Vice President, distinguished guests.

There is an arc to life.

Also - could we
have final
fact sheet in AM
to get to Hill?
- Ellen

When the history of the second half of this century is written, 1965 will stand out
as the year sacred promises were made to loved ones at both ends of that arc.

For seniors, we promised freedom from the fear of growing old without medical
care. We called that promise: Medicare.

And for the youngest among us, pre-schoolers living in or near poverty, we made
an equally important promise: Head Start.

A head start on education. A head start on opportunity. A head start along the arc
of life.

The fact is, for over thirty years Head Start has taken children in danger of being
left out of the race and walked them right up to the starting line.

But that doesn't mean a system that was designed and built only a few short years
after John Glenn made his first trip into space, was ready to meet needs of children born
only a few short years before John Glenn's second trip into space.

That's why President Clinton, Vice President Gore, and members of both parties have made the expansion and improvement of Head Start a top priority.

Since 1992, we have more than doubled the size of the Head Start budget, and increased Head Start enrollment by over 200,000 children.

With 830,000 children now in Head Start, we are well on our way to meeting the President's goal of serving 1 million children by 2002.

But this Administration didn't just wanted Head Start to be bigger. We wanted it to be better.

That's why in 1993, we formed a special advisory board to make recommendations for updating Head Start.

Less than a year later, President Clinton signed legislation reauthorizing and strengthening Head Start.

That legislation led to more user-friendly performance standards, . . .

. . . promoted better collaboration with community organizations, . . .

. . . and created Early Head Start for children three and under.

Early Head Start now serves almost 40,000 children.

But we didn't stop there.

We formed an Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion – investing over \$600 million in quality improvements for Head Start programs across the country, . . .

. . . while at the same time sending out the message to all Head Start grantees: Measure up or we will close you down.

To date, we helped over 200 grantees turn around seriously deficient programs, and terminated approximately 100 others.

Finally, we're making Head Start a critical link in helping families move from welfare to work.

Head Start funds are now being used to build partnerships with child care providers to deliver full-day and full-year Head Start services.

That way we can make sure that no family ever has to choose between going to work and sending their child to a safe, clean and well supervised day care setting.

This is Head Start by the numbers. But there's another way of telling the Head Start story.

And that's by the families and children who have benefited from Head Start – and who have given this three-decade old idea meaning and purpose.

People like . . . [add bio]

1998.03.17: (Fact Sheet) Improving Head Start: A Success Story <http://www.hhs.gov/cgi-bin/waisgat...3755638+66+0+0&WALSaction=retrieve>

Date: Tuesday, March 17, 1998

FACT SHEET

Contact: ACF Press Office (202) 401-9215

IMPROVING HEAD START: A SUCCESS STORY

Overview: *Head Start is America's premier early childhood development program, started in 1965 to provide comprehensive developmental services for America's low-income, pre-school children ages three to five and social services for their families. Giving a boost to children's education and helping strengthen the skills of parents to better nurture and provide for their children, Head Start is making a significant difference in the lives of children and families in all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. territories. President Clinton has made the expansion and improvement of Head Start a top priority for his Administration. With the bipartisan support of Congress, he has delivered on that promise.*

Under the Clinton Administration, funding for Head Start has doubled, increasing from \$2.2 billion in FY 1992 to \$4.4 billion in FY 1998. These additional funds have enabled Head Start to increase enrollment by over 116,000 children and their families, enhance the quality of Head Start services, launch a new initiative to serve infants and toddlers, and improve program research. In FY 1998, Head Start will serve an estimated 830,000 children and their families.

President Clinton's FY 1999 budget provides \$4.7 billion for Head Start -- an increase of \$305 million over FY 1998. This funding will enable Head Start to serve an additional 30,000 to 36,000 children in FY 1999, bringing total Head Start enrollment to 860,000 to 866,000 children and their families. This investment also sets the course for reaching the President's goals of serving one million children in Head Start and doubling the number of infants and toddlers in Early Head Start to nearly 80,000 by 2002.

Moving Head Start Into the 21st Century

HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala identified Head Start as an early priority. In June 1993, she formed a special advisory committee to make recommendations for a renewed Head Start program -- one that responds to the new needs of children, families and communities. The charge of the bipartisan committee was to review the Head Start program and make recommendations for both expansion and improvements.

On Jan. 12, 1994, Secretary Shalala received the advisory committee report recommendations. To create a 21st century Head Start, the advisory committee set forth a set of recommendations that implement three broad principles:

1. **Quality** -- Ensure that every Head Start program can deliver on Head Start's vision, by striving for excellence in serving both children and families.
2. **Expansion** -- Expand the number of children served and the scope of services provided in a way that is more responsive to the needs of families.
3. **Community Partnerships** -- Encourage Head Start to forge partnerships with key community and state institutions, and ensure that these partnerships are constantly renewed and recrafted to fit changes in families, communities, and state and national policies.

Key recommendations in the report called for improved staff training and career development, including better salaries for Head Start workers; improving management of local Head Start centers; reengineering federal oversight; and providing for better facilities.

1998.03.17: (Fact Sheet) Improving Head Start: A Success Story <http://www.hhs.gov/cgi-bin/waisgat...3755638+66+0+0&WAISaction=retrieve>

Within a month of issuance of the report, bipartisan legislation was introduced to reauthorize and strengthen the **Head Start** program. Legislation moved through Congress quickly, and was signed by President Clinton on May 18, 1994.

The reauthorization bill reflected the Administration's commitment to strengthening the quality of all **Head Start** programs. It included tough new provisions to ensure that no **Head Start** grantee will be funded if it falls below a minimum quality level and fails to correct deficiencies promptly.

Revised Head Start Performance Standards

The cornerstone of the bipartisan 1994 legislation was the regulation to develop a major revision of the **Head Start** Program Performance Standards -- key regulations that set the guidelines for quality in **Head Start** programs nationwide. In November 1996, HHS published revised **Head Start** Program Performance Standards, developed with the consultation of thousands in the **Head Start** field, that improve on the program's existing quality standards. These revised, more user-friendly standards remove rigid and prescriptive requirements, integrate infants and toddlers into the **Head Start** program, and promote collaboration with other community programs.

Early Head Start

President Clinton's signing of the landmark **Head Start** Act Amendments of 1994 also established the Early **Head Start** program, which expands the benefits of early childhood development to low income families with children under three and to pregnant women. In FY 1998, funding for Early **Head Start** totals \$279 million, and approximately 39,000 children will be served by Early **Head Start** programs across the country. President Clinton's FY 1999 budget includes \$350 million for Early **Head Start**, allowing the program to serve nearly 50,000 infants, toddlers, and their families.

Improving Quality

Secretary Shalala's "Advisory Committee on **Head Start** Quality and Expansion," a bipartisan group, has tackled the issue of quality head-on. Acting on the committee's recommendation, HHS has offered technical assistance, partnership and support to **Head Start** programs that are ready to pursue excellence -- and terminated the grants of those programs that were not delivering quality services. HHS has helped turn around 200 grantees identified as seriously deficient. Since October 1993, more than 80 grantees have been terminated or have relinquished their **Head Start** grants.

From 1992 through 1998, HHS will have invested nearly \$700 million in quality improvements to ensure that every **Head Start** program works. **Head Start** programs across the country have used these quality resources to fix leaky roofs, make sure facilities are healthy and safe for children, and hire more teachers to reduce class size and eliminate double-session classes.

Head Start Expansion Initiative

On March 25, 1997, Secretary Shalala announced a new **Head Start** initiative that will expand **Head Start** services for children while also helping parents on welfare move to work. Under the new initiative, **Head Start** expansion funds will be used for the first time to build partnerships with child care providers to deliver full-day and full-year **Head Start** services. Full-day and full-year services, in turn, can help parents attain full-time work. Through the **Head Start**-child care partnerships, **Head Start** and child care agencies combine staff and funds to provide high quality services. Children stay in one place all day, rather than attending **Head Start** for half a day and then moving to child care for the remainder of the day.

Research

Head Start plays an important role as a national laboratory for early childhood development programs. **Head Start** is now taking up the challenge to focus on measurable results for social competence and

school-readiness in young children. To initiate this effort, a unique partnership was created -- **Head Start Quality Research Centers** -- comprised of four major academic institutions and **Head Start** grantees around the country. These centers are piloting new approaches to develop sound measures and collect data.

In addition, **Head Start** is increasing investment in research that follows children and families over time. The program is also collaborating with the National Academy of Sciences and the National Institutes of Health to develop strong scientific research on young children.

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PRESIDENT CLINTON SIGNS LEGISLATION THAT STRENGTHENS HEAD START AND PROVIDES CRITICAL SUPPORT FOR AMERICA'S FAMILIES

October 27, 1998

Today, President Clinton signed into law bipartisan legislation that strengthens and expands Head Start services for America's families, promotes promising Individual Development Accounts to help more low-income families achieve self-sufficiency, and renews the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program. Passed by Congress at the President's urging, the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1998 provides critical support for America's families.

Strengthens Head Start. This legislation builds on the President's commitment to improve and expand Head Start. Under the President's leadership, Head Start has become America's premier early childhood development program, ensuring that low-income children start school ready to learn.

Increases Investments in Head Start. The new legislation builds on the President's commitment to getting Head Start services to more children while also improving quality. Under the Clinton Administration, funding for Head Start increased by 68 percent, and enrollment has increased by over 200,000 children, reaching 830,000 children this past fiscal year. Because the President fought for and won a funding increase of \$313 million for FY 1999, Head Start will continue to expand, moving toward the goal of serving one million children.

Doubles the Early Head Start Program. This legislation adopts the President's proposal to double the percentage of Head Start funds directed to Early Head Start by 2002. In 1994, President Clinton created Early Head Start, expanding the program to reach low-income families with children aged three and under and to pregnant women. In FY 1999, funding for Early Head Start will total nearly \$340 million.

Ensures Quality in Head Start. The new legislation builds on the President's commitment to enhance the quality of Head Start; it promotes school readiness and family literacy, improves staff training and credentialing, and increases the funds set aside for quality improvements. The Clinton Administration has invested in improving Head Start services, attracting and retaining high quality teachers, and ensuring the safety of Head Start centers. In 1996, the Department of Health and Human Services set new Head Start performance standards, and has since monitored Head Start programs against these standards, provided staff training and technical assistance, and closed 100 programs unable to meet them.

Establishes Individual Development Accounts to Promote Self-Sufficiency. Since 1992, President Clinton has supported the creation of Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) to empower individuals to save for a first home, post-secondary education, or to start a new business. The passage of this legislation effectively completes the President's 1992 community empowerment agenda. The legislation creates a five-year, \$125 million demonstration program to establish IDAs for more than 50,000 people. Each dollar saved by a low-income family in an IDA would be matched, providing an incentive to build assets. The final budget agreement included \$10 million to get this program off the ground.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Keeps the Heat On and Continued Support for Communities. After threats from some in Congress to eliminate this critical support for the elderly and low-income families, President Clinton successfully fought to fund the program that

provides heating and cooling assistance to over five million households across the nation. The bill signed today also extends the Community Service Block Grant programs, providing states and organizations support on economic development, social services and other needs for low-income communities.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary

For Immediate Release

October 27, 1998

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT

Today I am pleased to sign into law S. 2206, the "Community Opportunities, Accountability, and Training and Educational Services Act of 1998." This legislation reauthorizes and amends Head Start, Community Services Block Grants (CSBGs), and the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). In addition, this bill effectively completes the community empowerment agenda I proposed in 1992 by establishing a new Individual Development Account (IDA) demonstration program to empower low-income individuals and families by helping them accumulate assets for their futures.

I particularly want to thank the chief sponsors of this legislation, Senators Coats, Jeffords, Kennedy, and Dodd and Representatives Goodling, Martinez, and Clay. Let me also thank Senator Harkin and Representative Tony Hall for their efforts to champion the IDA demonstration project.

More than 33 years have passed since President Johnson signed the legislation that began the historic experiment in child development called Head Start. I am proud that since I became President, we have raised Head Start funding by more than 50 percent; increased dramatically the number of children served; and improved the quality of the program significantly. I am particularly proud that we launched Early Head Start to bring Head Start services to children through age three.

As we approach the 21st century, S. 2206 strengthens and expands Head Start -- renewing our commitment to prepare our neediest children for school and helping parents to teach and support them. The legislation continues to build on the themes first expressed in the 1994 Report of the Advisory Committee on Head Start Quality and Expansion: improving program quality and accountability, responding to family needs, and strengthening partnerships with other community services. It raises qualifications for Head Start teachers; invests additional dollars in program quality improvement by increasing teacher salaries, benefits and training; and requires the Department of Health and Human Services to study the effects of these investments on children.

The bill also incorporates my recommendation to double the funding set-aside for the Early Head Start program. In light of new research on the significance of the earliest years, this expansion is an essential step to reach more of our most vulnerable infants and toddlers with critical services.

S. 2206 also includes a number of other important provisions to address the needs of low-income families. The IDA demonstration program provides incentives through Federal matching funds for low-income individuals and families to invest in their futures by saving for higher education, a first home, or to start a new small business. In addition, the bill's CSBG and LIHEAP provisions will help to address the need for critical urban and rural community development projects and heating and cooling assistance for vulnerable senior citizens, children, and persons with disabilities.

The Department of Justice advises, however, that the provision that allows religiously affiliated organizations to be providers under CSBG would be unconstitutional if and to the extent it were construed to permit governmental funding of "pervasively sectarian" organizations, as that term has been defined by the courts. Accordingly, I construe the Act as forbidding the funding of pervasively sectarian organizations and as permitting Federal, State, and local governments involved in disbursing CSBG funds to take into account the structure and operations of a religious organization in determining whether such an organization is pervasively sectarian.

Overall, the bill is a fine example of the good that can be achieved when the Congress and the Administration join together to support programs that can break the cycle of poverty and despair and create economic opportunities for our Nation's neediest families. It is with great pleasure that I sign this legislation.

WILLIAM J. CLINTON

THE WHITE HOUSE,
October 27, 1998.



FAX Transmission

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Office of the Secretary

DATE:

TO: *Nicole Robner*

FAX: *7431 62878*

PHONE:

FROM: Ellen Dahl
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Public Affairs
Phone: (202) 690-7578
Fax: (202) 690-5673

TOTAL NUMBER OF PAGES TRANSMITTED:

COMMENTS:

Mr. Vice President, distinguished guests.

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People like . . . [add bio]