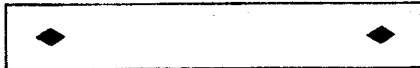


*Comm. Goals
absent*



J. EDGAR RUIZ
HIDALGO COUNTY JUDGE

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given in accordance with Chapter 551, Texas Government Code, that a WORKSHOP of the Commissioners' Court will be held on TUESDAY, MARCH 07, 1995 at 2:00 P.M. in the Commissioners' Courtroom of the Administration Building, Edinburg, Hidalgo County, Texas. discussion and possible action relating to the following business will be transacted:

1. Report from Federal Agencies on Proposed Federal Cuts
2. Discussion on Subdivision Regulations - Drainage Culverts

Dated this the 01st day of March, 1995



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HIDALGO COUNTY JUDGE

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Dated this the 01st day of March, 1995

Workshop - March 7, 1995

1) JD Salinas

Luciano Ozuna

Norma Longoria

Marivel Nueguro-Saenz

Anthony Cosarevich

2) Vona Walke

Emilio Garcia

Irma Castillo

WORKSHEET
03-07-95
067

TEXAS NOTES

Republican cuts endanger youth summer jobs

HOUSTON — A federally-funded job program that would provide summer employment to more than 9,000 Houston area youths is in jeopardy because of congressional budget-cutting efforts.

The House Appropriations Committee decided Thursday not to fund the program, which falls under the Job Training Partnership Act, in 1995 and 1996.

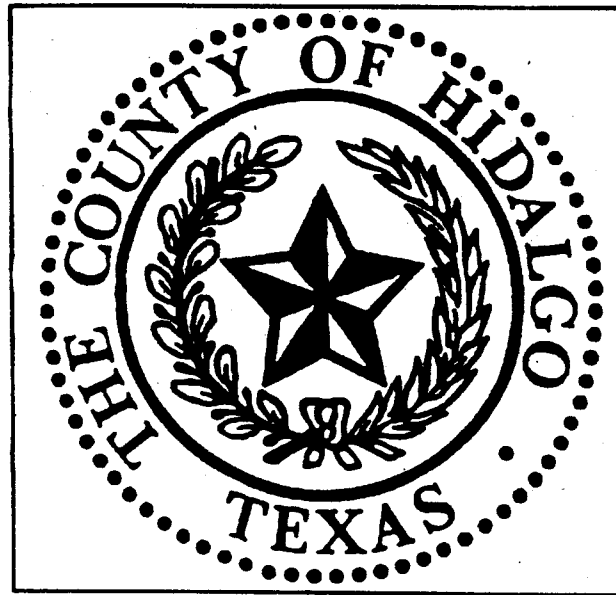
The move would save \$867 million this year and \$872 million next year.

The panel's Republican majority, including Rep. Tom DeLay of Sugar Land, said there's no proof such programs teach young people skills with long-term benefits. Democrats on the committee opposed eliminating the program.

Three Houston organizations that administer summer youth programs under the JTPA had hoped to place 9,200 area participants in \$4.25-an-hour summer jobs. The jobs are open to low-income youths aged 16-21.

County of Hidalgo/Willacy

Office of Employment & Training



Budget Cut

Plan of Action

Introduction

No nation can prosper over the long run without an educated and trained workforce. While natural resources, fertile land, enlightened economic policies, and other factors contribute to the health of an economy, the strength of the economy depends to a great extent on the quality of the workforce.

Some of the services offered by the County of Hidalgo Office of Employment and Training include such activities as recruitment, intake, eligibility determination, counseling and other supportive services, basic education, classroom technical instruction, on-the-job training, and job search assistance.

Mission Statement

"We are committed, through community partnerships, to provide quality employment and educational training services to the Hidalgo and Willacy Communities, to promote "Self-sufficiency" and to develop a "Quality Workforce."

Funding

The County of Hidalgo Office of Employment and Training was allocated a total of \$ 11,852,635 for PY 94-95. The following charts will reflect how cuts will affect program funding. For example, program year 94-95 was hit with a \$215,021 rescission on Title II-C (see chart A). The chart will also show PY '95 allocations and estimated figures should a 20% and or 30% cut take place. Chart B will show how many participants will be served and how many will be affected should cuts take place. Chart C will reflect figures for staff reduction and or job elimination.

Allocations By Program Year

Chart A

(with recision & future cuts)

Program Year	Title II-A	Title II-C	Title II-B	Title III	Total
PY '93	\$4,173,056	\$3,547,195	\$4,965,309	\$497,326	\$13,182,886
PY '94	\$3,814,273	\$2,832,609 - 215,021 (recision) \$2,617,588	\$4,507,165	\$913,609	\$12,067,656 - 215,021 (recision) \$11,852,635 <small>*represents 10.1% cut</small>
PY '95	\$3,919,108	\$2,617,588	\$4,533,453	\$1,383,063	\$12,453,212
<u>with 20% cut</u>	\$3,135,108	\$2,094,070	\$3,626,762	\$1,106,450	\$9,962,568
<u>with 30% cut</u>	\$2,743,376	\$1,832,312	\$3,173,417	\$968,144	\$8,717,249

Participants Served

Chart B

(affects of cuts on participants)

	Title II-A	Title II-C	Title II-B	Title III	Total Served
Participants Served	913	877	2590	291	4671
Participants to be served (20% cut)	730	702	2072	233	3737
Participants to be served (30% cut)	639	614	1813	204	3270
Actual number of participants that will be affected by the 20% cut	183	175	518	58	934
Actual number of participants that will be affected by the 30% cut	274	263	777	87	1401

Staffing Reduction/Job Elimination

Chart C

(affects of cuts)

Percentage Cut	Present Employees	Number Of Employees After Reduction	Present Positions	Number of Positions To Be Eliminated
20%	137	110	Overall	25
30%	137	95	Overall	40

Participants Served

Chart D

Title II-A and II-C

Program Year	# Served	Placements	Entered Employment Rate	Continued Education	Negatives	Carryovers
7/1/92-6/30/93	5144	1481	4.74 (average)	1547	1442	674
7/1/93-6/30/94	3106	518	4.89 (average)	837	610	1141
7/1/94-6/30/95	2831	440	5.13 (average)	151	292	1941 (still active)

Barriers

Program Year	AFDC	Offenders	Handicapped	Reading Below 7th	Homeless	JOBS	Single Head of Household	School Dropout	Limited English
7/1/92-6/30/93	746	123	146	1970	13	124	573	1446	492
7/1/93-6/30/94	298	51	141	600	8	51	199	427	255
7/1/94-6/30/95	200	34	13	97	1	43	207	218	89

*note - all economically disadvantaged and have one or more barriers

Participants Served

Chart E

Title III/EDWAA

Program Year	# Served	Placements	Entered Employment Rate	Completed Training
7/1/92-6/30/93	469	203	4.74 (average)	192
7/1/93-6/30/94	311	77	5.14 (average)	99
7/1/94-6/30/95	331	79	5.13 (average)	46

We heard it through the Grapevine

The Texas Association of Private Industry Council has sent information to all Texas SDA's of a possible nationwide \$200,000,000 recision in Title II-C of JTPA for program year 95.

The National Association of Private Industry Council informs us that there may be a possible 20% to 30% recision of JTPA funds that will affect Title II-C and Title III/EDWAA programs.

The National Association of Counties informs us that Senator Kassebaum and Senator Daschle have introduced two (2) bills, S.123 and S.6, respectively. Each bill is designed to reform the nations job training system. Each bill would either substantially reduce or eliminate local delivery of job training services. Both bills place little responsibility for the implementation of job training programs on local elected officials and private sector representatives.

Texas Council on Workforce and Economic Competitiveness tells us that consolidation is the key for PY '95. Two (2) possible ways for consolidation to take place is by colocation or computer linkages, the latter is more cost effective.

The U.S. Congress says that Job training funds for the JTPA program year beginning July 1 and the federal fiscal year beginning October 1 will almost certainly be reduced. Title II-C (year round youth) and Title III (dislocated worker training) may be particularly vulnerable to deep cuts. However, across-the-board cuts of 20 to 30 percent affecting scores of programs is necessary to pay for the tax cuts and deficit reduction promised by the Republican leadership. Furthermore, congressional approval of a balanced budget amendment adds pressure to replace rhetoric with specific cuts on the spending side.

The authorizing committees of the Congress will approve major job training consolidation bills this spring. Look for specific bills from committee chairs Senator Kassebaum (R-Kan.) and Representative Goodling (R-Penn) in late February or March. The committees hope to finalize legislation in May, maybe sooner in the Senate.

Everyone agrees that the consolidated programs will take the form of a state block grant(s). However, since everything out of Washington will now be called a block grant, this knowledge leaves unanswered the important issues of local funding,

local planning, sub-state administration, and so forth. The latest line, spoken by both sides of the aisle, the administration, and business: "We don't need to exchange federal bureaucracy for state bureaucracy".

Speaking of block grants and consolidation, it is impossible to pin down anyone as to which programs will be included in a consolidation drive. Steve Gunderson (R-WIS), a senior member of the House committee, believes that we will end up with more than one but less than seven (the number in last year's House Republican bill) block grants. The Labor Department has suggested three grants - adult (one-stop and basic education), out-of-school youth, and in-school youth (as part of the school-to-work system). Some state support two grants -- training and labor exchange. In any event, while there may be 60 to 80 federal job training programs, it is sometimes forgotten that most of the job training money is in just a few places: Wagner-Peyser (Job Service), JTPA, Perkins vocational education, Pell grants, vocational rehabilitation, unemployment insurance, and JOBS. Most of those involved in the policy discussions agree that JTPA, with possible exceptions such as Job Corps, will be folded into one or more of the new grants.

On the other hand, Gunderson thinks that vocational rehabilitation money will remain outside the consolidated programs. While Kassebaum has talked about placing JOBS into the training system, most welfare reform discussions leave job training up to the governor within the proposed welfare block grant, not a training block grant. Others believe that the future of vocational education should be left off the table to be resolved separately when vocational education is reauthorized later this year or early next year. Unless and until most of the major federal training initiatives are put on the table, consolidation will become little more than a rewrite of JTPA. Put another way, *if the congress wants consolidation and reform, they must address not only JTPA but also employment service, welfare, and community colleges/vocational school investments.*

The Domino Affect

After contacting other agencies our recommendation is to invite Roland Arriola after all plans have been presented so that he can analyze the affect the potential cuts will have on our counties.

Plan of Action to Prevent Budget Cuts

OET prevention measures that can begin immediately:

- Develop a flyer on the impact of cuts highlighting the above with a letter of support for the programs enclosed and contacts in Washington including in particular:
- Distribute information on cut impacts to PIC members
- Request that PIC members distribute information to other business/community leaders
- Identify listing of current and past employers who have utilized the program. Provide information to PIC members/CEOs for mail out of information of support
- Identify listing of schools/subcontractors who receive funding
- Identify high profile individuals who have been JTPA/CETA participants
- Try to get above clients to get media coverage about concern for program cuts
- Contact Valley Interfaith with information

Other recommended actions:

- It is important that local elected officials and private industry council members telephone their congressional delegations early to express their concern on how important local involvement is in the delivery of job training services.
- It is imperative that local elected officials and PIC members whose Senators and or Representatives serve on either the Senate Labor and Human Resources or House Economic and Educational Opportunities

Committee call their congressional delegations. Local elected officials and PIC members should emphasize:

1. Support for the consolidation of job training programs at the local level
 2. The need to work with members of Congress to develop an effective and client centered job training system
 3. Local control over the decisions governing the day-to-day implementation of job training programs, through the local public/private partnerships, is imperative to the success of job training programs and
 4. The transfer of those funds that currently support job training programs to state block grants will seriously undermine job training programs and decrease the likelihood that economically disadvantaged and dislocated workers can become economically self-sufficient.
- Senators and Representatives must be called immediately by as many local elected officials and private industry council members as possible. They must receive the message that locally based job training is a priority concern at the local level and that congress should not tamper with the local public/private partnership as it currently exists.

Sample Letter

The Honorable _____
U. S. House of Representatives
_____ House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear _____:

I am the _____ of _____.

The House Appropriations Committee is considering rescinding \$200 million from the Title II-C program under the Job Training Partnership Act for Fiscal Year 1995. This means \$14 million less for Texas. (This recision is to help offset \$700 million in extra spending for peacekeeping activities in Haiti and Somalia).

Title II-C is a program that trains disadvantaged youth in the skills they need for successful entry into the labor market. It targets those individuals the traditional education system has failed to reach and serves at risk youth, such as dropouts, teen parents, and offenders. The number of youth affected nationally by this rescission will be over 100,000; and will cut _____ from services in our own local program. It is unconscionable to think that money that could be spent on preparing our nation's future workforce, targeted to youth with the greatest needs, would be used for military activities in other countries.

I urge you not to support this recision.

Key Legislators Serving in Leadership Capacity or as Committee Members

House Appropriations Committee

Name	Building	Phone	Fax
Dick Arney	301 Cannon	225-7772	225-7614
Tom DeLay	203 Cannon	225-5951	225-5241
Henry Bonilla	1427 Lonworth	225-4511	225-2237
Jim Chapman	2417 Rayburn	225-3035	225-7265
Ronald Coleman	2312 Rayburn	225-4831	225-1764

House Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee

Republican Members

Bill Goodling, Chairman
Tom Petri
Marge Roukema
Steve Gunderson
Harris W. Fawell
Cass Ballenger
Bill Barrett
Randy Cunningham
Peter Hoekstra
Howard P. McKeon
Michael N. Castle
James M. Talent
Lindsey Graham
Dave Weldon
David Funderburk
David M. McIntosh
Mark E. Souder
Frank Riggs
Jan Meyers

Democratic Members

William L. Clay, Ranking
George Miller
Dale E. Kildee
Pat Williams
Matthew G. Martinez
Major r. Owens
Tom Sawyer
Donald M. Payne
Patsy T. Mink
Robert E. Andrews
Jack Reed
Tim Roemer
Eliot L. Engel
Xavier Beccera
Robert C. Scot
Gener Green
Lynn Woolsey
Carlos Romero-Barcelo
Mel Reynolds

Republican Members

James C. Greewn Wood
Sam Johnson
Joe Knollenberg
Tim Hutchinson
Charlie Norwood

Democratic Members

Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee

Republican Members

Nancy L. Kassebaum, Chair
James M. Jeffords
Daniel R. Coats
Judd Gregg
Bill Frist
Mike DeWine
John Ashcroft
Spencer Abraham
Slade Gorton

Democratic Members

Edward M. Kennedy, Ranking
Claiborne Pell
Christopher J. Dodd
Paul Simon
Tom Harkin
Barbar Mikulski
Paul Wellstone

To conatact any members of the House or Senate, please use the following addresses:

Honorable
US House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Honorable
US Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Phone Numbers:

House: 202-225-4121

Senate: 202-224-3121

Budget Cut Option

Based on a 20%/30% cut):

Move the Pharr Administration offices to Edinburg - savings of \$94,500

Move the Pharr Center to a smaller space - savings of \$77,850

Close some centers

Co-locate (1) Elsa staff member with TDHS

Weslaco/McAllen - Reduce staff - \$

Weslaco/McAllen - Relocate to smaller space - \$

Mission/Raymondville - No addition to building or staff

Purchase (2) mobile units for Delta area and other areas where full JTPA services are not available (this is a one time expenditure of \$85,000 for each unit)

Building Trade - IRP or RFP out

Reduction of staff in general

PLAN OF ACTION

Department	Position	# of staff	Salary	Total Salary
Administration	Executive Director	1	\$54,500	\$193,148
	Deputy Director	1	38,796	
	Executive Secretary	2	18,228	
	GOC	2	11,292	
	Courier	1	11,292	
	EEO Officer	1	18,228	
	Switchboard Oper.	1	11,292	
Human Resources	Manager	1	\$28,836	\$90,072
	Secretary II	1	14,256	
	GOC II	1	12,684	
	Staff Development	1	17,148	
	Risk Manager	1	17,148	
Fiscal	Manager	1	\$31,848	\$228,420
	Secretary II	1	14,256	
	Acct III	1	25,296	
	Acct. II	1	22,188	
	Acct. I	1	19,464	
	Acct. Clerk II	1	13,428	
	Acct. Clerk I	2	12,684	
	Property Cont. Clerk	1	14,256	
	Purchasing Agent	1	17,148	
	Building Grounds Tech.	4	11,292	
Marketing (due to the nature of the different programs it is necessary to maintain an ongoing marketing campaign targeting the different programs offered by JTPA)	Manager	1	\$31,848	\$108,300
	Secretary II	1	14,256	
	GOC	1	12,684	
	Inter-Agency Liaison	1	18,228	
	Recruitment Officer	2	17,148	
IMU (our regulations/rules require strict monitoring of performance standards and fiscal accountability)	Manager	1	\$31,848	\$127,068
	Secretary II	1	14,256	
	GOC	1	11,292	
	Fiscal Monitor	1	18,228	
	Program Monitor	2	17,148	
	EDWAA Monitor	1	17,148	

PLAN OF ACTION

Continued

Department	Position	# of staff	Salary	Total Salary
Division Support	Manager	1	\$28,836	\$148,656
	Info. Systems Coordinator	1	25,296	
	Planner	1	25,296	
	Asst. Planner	1	20,772	
	MIS Officer	3	17,148	
	MIS Clerks	1	11,292	
	Systems Programmer	1	20,772	
	Sec. II	1	14,256	
	GOC III	1	13,428	
Division Operations	Job Developers	5	20,772	\$103,860

Consolidation of Services and or Equipment

- Through computer linkages
- Sharing of office space (i.e. cost analysis for K-Mart old TDHS Building space)
- Sharing of motor pool
- Sharing of software
- Sharing of staff (i.e. intake/eligibility/assessment)

CONSOLIDATION/COLOCATION

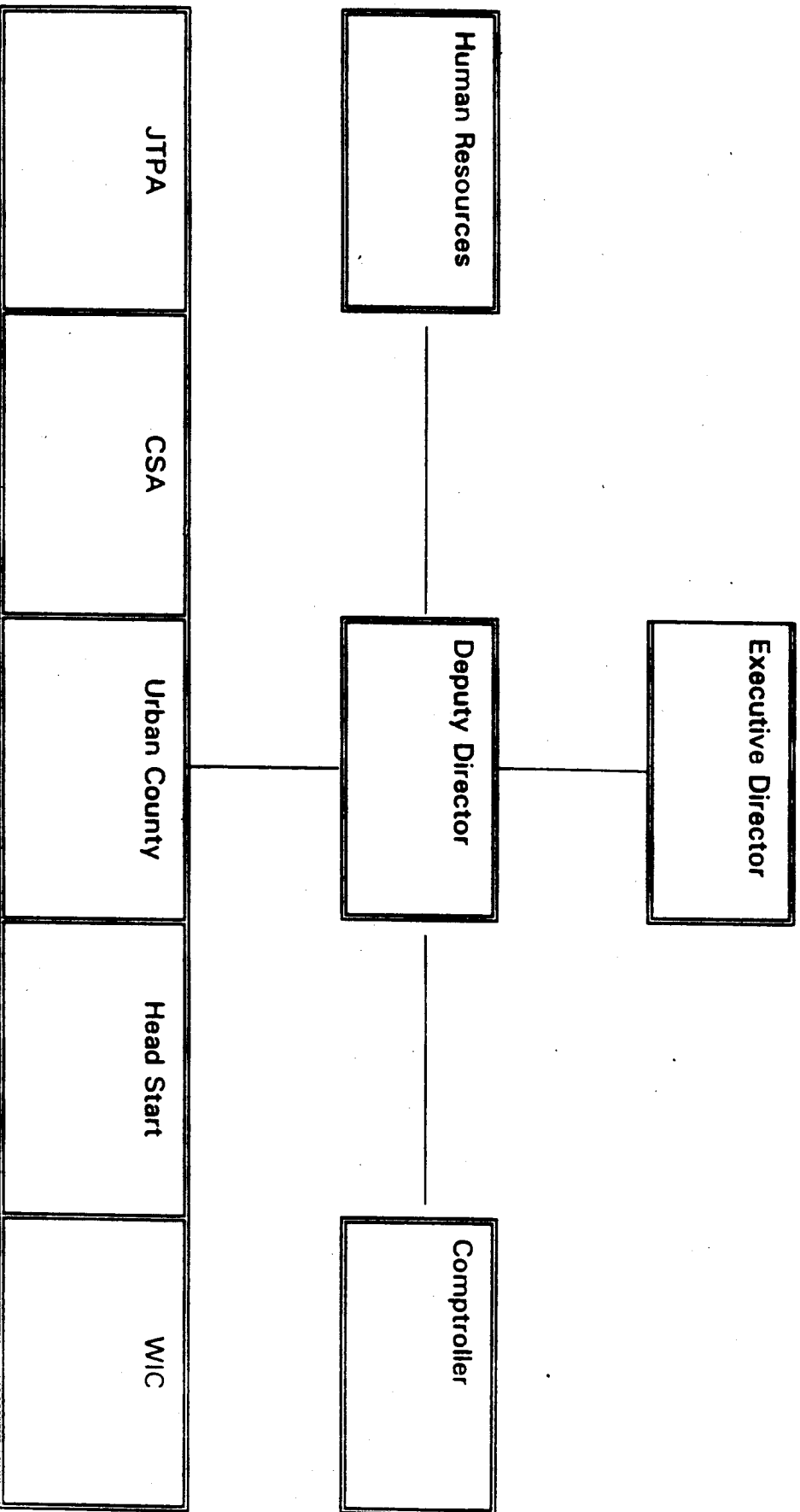
Consolidation/Colocation

The purpose of consolidating/colocating JTPA, Headstart, WIC, Urban County and Community Services is to prepare for possible Federal and State budget cuts. The committee reached a consensus that in order to maintain services, there were still some concerns that needed to be addressed in the following areas:

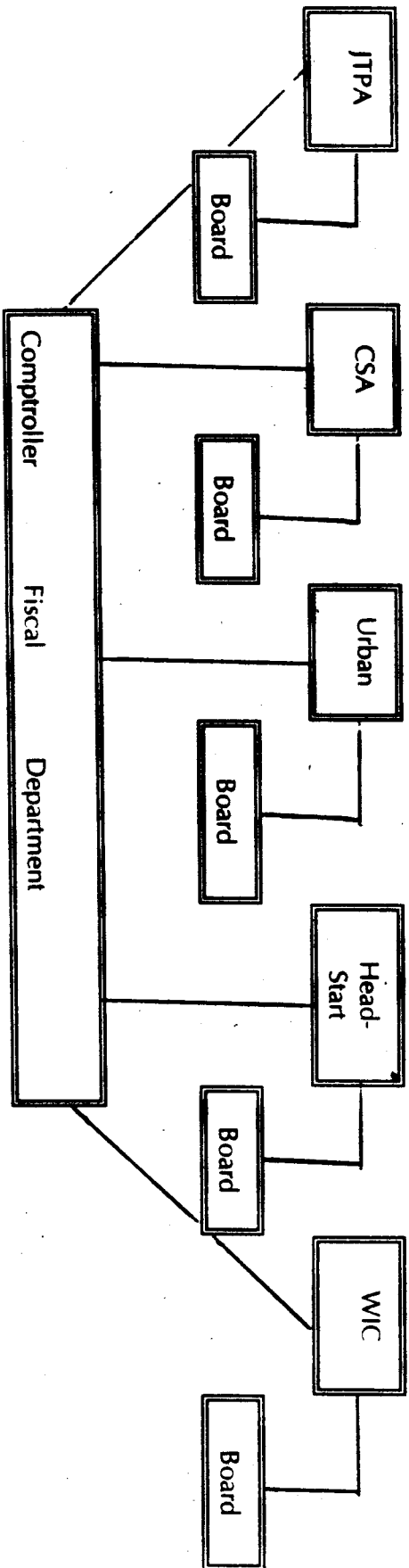
- **Funding (i.e. what are each agencies specific funding requirements, some based on performances, some on income levels etc.)**
- **Programs (i.e. services that can stand alone or which can be consolidated)**
- **Accountability (i.e. procurement, monitoring requirements, financial/reporting requirements and review and evaluation)**

The charts on the following pages indicate possible areas where consolidation and or colocation may occur.

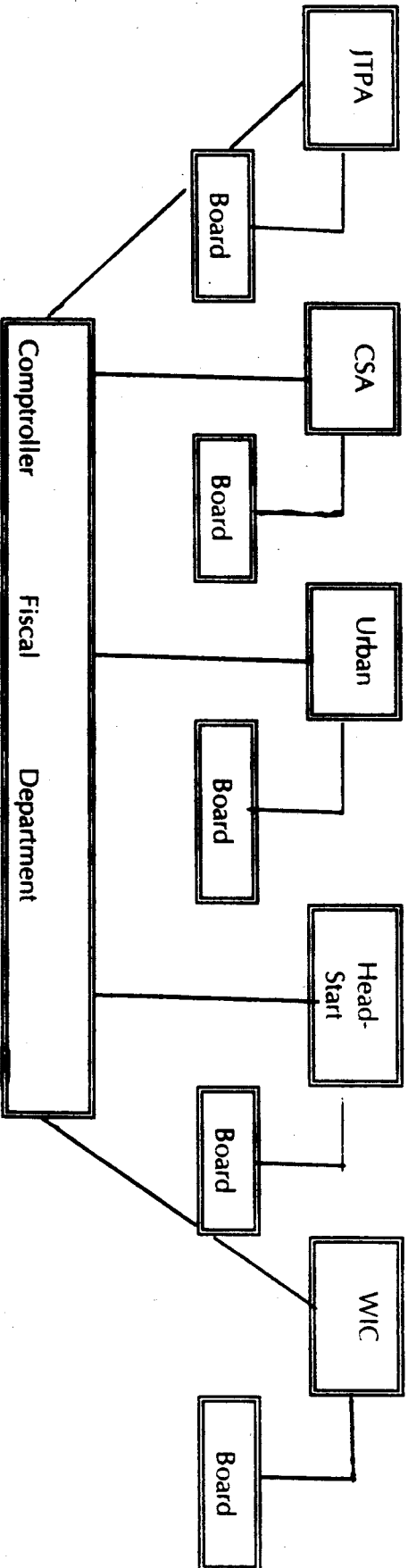
Organizational Chart



ORGANIZATION CHART



ORGANIZATION CHART




Possible Consolidated Services

Planning	Motor Pool	Personnel	Case Management
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WASHINGTON UPDATE

Briefing for the Annual PIC Chairs Forum
National Association of Private Industry Councils
February 26, 1995



This session is designed to provide you with a summary of federal legislative and Administrative actions that may influence public and private sector workforce development in the immediate future. More details about individual pieces of legislation or about new initiatives will be available in subsequent workshops and plenary sessions throughout the conference. We plan to answer as many questions as possible in the time allowed. The information in this session is intended to give you an up-to-date report and a road map for the topics being addressed in this conference.

The Themes of Change

The *Administration* is committed to the themes of better government, making bureaucracies responsive and effective, and reinventing government to ensure quality, flexibility, and customer service. Workforce development is a key component of the Administration's strategy to improve the nation's economic competitiveness and to raise individual standards of living.

The 1994 elections radically changed the institutional conventions of *Congress*. The new Republican majorities in both the House and Senate brought new leadership to all the seats of power in committees, subcommittees, and party structures. They started the new 104th Congress early and quickly to act on promises of less government intrusion, less government spending, and limited but higher quality services. Consolidating numerous programs with similar purposes and eliminating ineffective programs are top priorities.

In this environment, the *status quo* is not an option. U.S. General Accounting Office reports that were issued over the past year identifying 154 separate job training programs, funded by the federal government with \$25 billion annually, being administered by 14 different agencies, have set the stage for change.

Two Parallel Tracks of Activity

To understand changes to current government programs that are being proposed this year, two separate, but parallel legislative tracks need to be considered -- one for funding and one for new program design.

- 1) ***Budget and Appropriations.*** The budget sets broad, but binding, spending ceilings. The Appropriations Committees in each body approves the actual spending levels for each activity and program according to the budget limits. The new House Republican leaders are seeking major cuts in, or elimination of, many education and training programs in an effort to balance the budget, reduce taxes, and increase defense. This includes cuts in programs already funded for fiscal year 1995.

- 2) **Authorizing Legislation.** Most committees of Congress are authorizing committees that draft legislation defining government activities and programs, and authorizing that they be funded and implemented. Legislation is being proposed to consolidate most current education and training programs into grants for the states, providing integrated services with new administrative methods to be designed by states and local areas.

Initial Actions Affecting Funding for 1995 and 1996

The President's fiscal year 1996 budget requests, sent to Congress on February 6, starts the annual budget and appropriations cycle. With the new Republican Congress, President Clinton's budget is expected to have less influence on spending priorities this year than in the past. The House Republican's "Contract with America" sets the goal of balancing the budget by the year 2003. The first budget developed by this Congress, for fiscal year 1996, will seek to cut domestic spending accordingly. Projected cuts may total more than \$100 billion per year across government functions.

House Republican leaders, in addition, have initiated spending cuts from already appropriated funds for fiscal year 1995, which, in education and training programs, is money that would otherwise be available for the program year beginning July 1, 1995. On February 22, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education approved a bill that would take back over \$4.4 billion from money appropriated last fall for 1995 programs. The bill would reduce funds for programs under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), for vocational education, and related competitive grant programs. For example, the JTPA summer youth employment program would be terminated effective in 1995. Year-round youth training under JTPA Title II-C, would be cut in half from \$600 million to \$300 million. *(See the chart of proposed rescissions – Attachment 1).*

This legislation to "rescind" or "take back" already appropriated funds may also foretell the course Congress expects to take as it develops the budget for fiscal year 1996. That process will begin shortly, with an April 15 deadline for approving the FY 1996 budget resolution. That deadline may slip, but approval of a budget resolution is key to forcing further program reforms and funding cuts.

Once the budget resolution is approved, and spending limits are set, the appropriations committees will begin to draft FY 1996 appropriations bills to fund the individual government programs and activities. The timing of the appropriations process this year will be important because, if the authorizing committees have not completed work on new legislation that consolidates programs and reforms current delivery systems, the appropriators may decide which programs to eliminate by simply not funding them.

Status of Proposed "Consolidation" Legislation

New committee leaders in both the House and Senate are committed to enacting legislation this year that would consolidate most current job training programs into one or more comprehensive grant(s) under new guidelines for workforce preparation and development. Initial bills have

already been introduced and hearings held in both bodies. Proposed legislation is being redrafted based on the information gathered in the hearings.

Key Job Training Consolidation/Reform Bills Being Considered:

- ***"Job Training Consolidation Act of 1995,"*** S. 143, introduced by Senator Nancy L. Kassebaum (R-KA) who chairs the Senate Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Although this bill is just an initial outline with few details, it was introduced on the first day of the new Congress to establish the priority Sen. Kassebaum places on enacting such a bill this year. A new bill with more detail is expected to be unveiled by mid-March.
- ***"Workforce Development Act,"*** S. 180, introduced by Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D-MA), the ranking minority member for the Committee on Labor and Human Resources. Sen. Kennedy's bill is the only one so far that provides details on how a comprehensive workforce development system is envisioned to work at the state and local levels. It adopts the idea of one-stop career centers and establishes business-led workforce investment councils to oversee the systems. The bill represents the work accomplished last year to reach consensus in the Committee for program consolidation. Ideas from this bill may be incorporated into Sen. Kassebaum's bill eventually.
- ***"Working Americans Opportunity Act,"*** S. 6, introduced by Senator Tom Daschle (D-SD) the minority leader in the Senate. Sen. Daschle suggested the bill would be a priority for Democrats this year. It would consolidate job training programs and put funds directly in the hands of individual clients through vouchers for education and training. Each state would establish assistance centers where clients could get counseling, skill assessment, job search assistance, and referral. This voucher proposal reflects one element of the Administration's "Middle Class Bill of Rights" which proposes a similar program of Skill Grants.
- ***"Workforce Preparation and Development Act,"*** H.R. 511, introduced by Rep. Howard ("Buck") McKeon (R-CA) who chairs the House Economic and Educational Opportunities Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education, Training, and Life-Long Learning. The bill was co-sponsored by Rep. William F. Goodling (R-PA) who chairs the full Economic and Educational Opportunities Committee. Like the Kassebaum bill in the Senate, this bill is primarily a declaration of intent to enact program consolidation legislation this year and contains few details. A new draft is expected in March.

The Kassebaum bill in the Senate (S. 143) and the McKeon bill in the House (H.R. 511) are expected to be fleshed out and debated in committee, probably in April and May.

Legislative recommendations in the Clinton Administration's FY 1996 budget propose to consolidate 70 job training programs into four block grants for states: 1) Adult Workforce System (27 programs); 2) Adult Education and Literacy (12 programs); 3) School-to-Work In-School (23 programs); 4) School-to-Work Second Chance (12 programs). (See Attachment 2)

Elements of the Clinton budget proposal, such as Skill Grants, are expected to be incorporated

into final legislation.

The Prognosis for New Job Training Legislation

Congress is expected to approve legislation this year consolidating many current job training programs into a consolidate "block" grant to states. It may have separate adult and youth components. It may have fewer prescriptive administrative requirements, but it will have more emphasis on measures of results for accountability. States and localities are expected to have flexibility in designing state and local service delivery systems. A transition period is expected to be included for a 12 to 18 month period while new systems are designed or current administrative structures phased out.

The Status of Other Relevant Programs

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit. This program expired December 31, 1994, and is not expected to be reauthorized or extended by the new Congress.

School-to-Work. The planning and implementation started under the School-to-Work Opportunities Act of 1994 are expected to be funded but at reduced levels.

One-Stop Career Center Grants. Current demonstration and implementation grants are expected to continue, but total funding may be reduced in program year 1995.

National Skill Standards Board. The members of the board have been appointed by the President and the first meeting is expected to occur in March. Funding for the development of voluntary occupational skill standards may be reduced as proposed in pending rescission bills.

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act. This Act is due to expire later this year. The Administration and the Congress are expected to design new legislation based on the school-to-work systems being designed by the states.

Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Training Program. This current welfare-to-work program is proposed for elimination under new welfare reform legislation recently approved in the House. Legislation was approved on February 14 by the House Ways and Means Subcommittee on Human Resources to consolidate welfare related programs into three new block grants: 1) cash assistance and work-related activities, 2) assistance to disabled individuals, 3) social services. The bill would repeal the current JOBS program and consolidate the money into an undifferentiated block grant for both cash assistance and work-related activities. States would choose their own priorities. This legislation is part of the House Republican's "Contract with America" and is expected to be enacted by April 15 -- as part of the agenda for the first 100 days of the session.

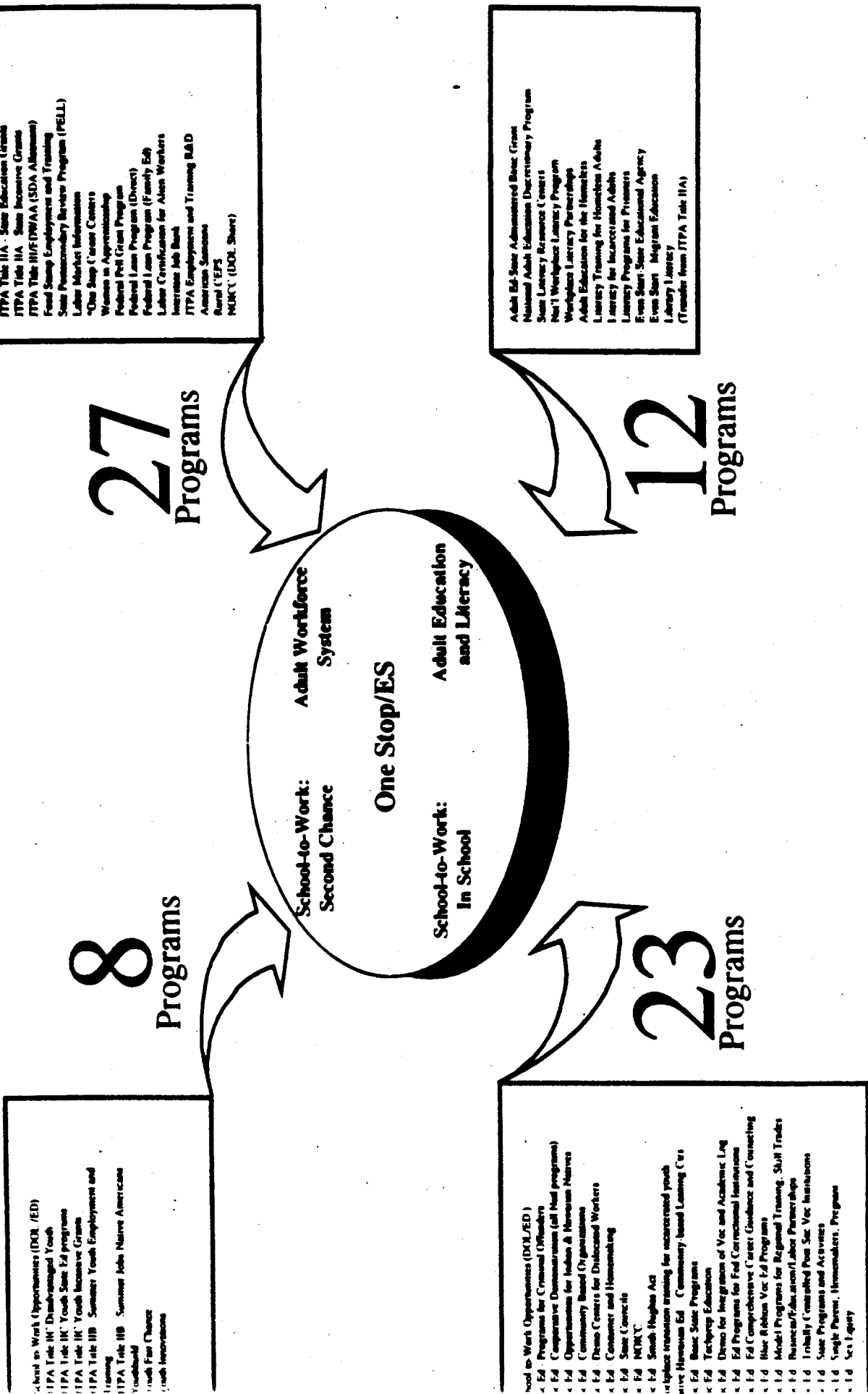
Merge U.S. Departments of Labor and Education. This proposal is being drafted into legislation by Rep. Steve Gunderson (R-WI) and is expected to introduced in March. Though it is not likely to be enacted, it is considered a serious proposal to be debated.

PROPOSED FY 1995 FUNDING CUTS**U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS**

Summary of House Subcommittee action on February 22, 1995
(Most FY 1995 funds would be available for the program year beginning July 1, 1995)

<u>PROPOSED RESCISSION/REFORM</u>	FY 1995 Funding (in millions)	Proposed Cut in 1995 (in millions)	Adjusted 1995 Funding (in millions)
<i>U.S. Department of Labor (selected items)</i>			
<u>Job Training Partnership Act</u>			
Adult job training (Title II-A)	\$1,054.8	-33	1,021.8
Youth job training (Title II-C)	\$598.7	-310	288.7
1995 Summer youth program (Title II-B)	\$867	-867	-0-
1996 Summer youth program (Title II-B)	\$871	-871	-0-
Dislocated worker program (Title III)	\$1,296	-99.3	1,196.7
Job Corps (for 4 new centers)	\$142	-10	132
Youth Fair Chance grants	\$24.8	-24.8	-0-
Four national set-asides: <i>(microenterprise grants, rural CEPs, American Samoans, women in apprenticeship)</i>	\$11.9	-11.9	-0-
JTPA pilots and demonstration programs	\$35.5	-10.5	25
JTPA research and development	\$12.2	-3	9.2
Indian and migrant programs (Title IV)	\$149.8	-15	134.8
JTPA capacity building	\$6	-6	-0-
National Commission for Employment Policy	\$2.2	-2.2	-0-
Nat'l. Occupational Info. Coordinating Committee	\$6	-5	5.5
One-stop career center grants	\$120	-12	108
Employment Service state grants	\$845.9	-7	838.9
UI postage in states	\$129	-8	121
Older workers employment program	\$410.5	-14	396.5
School-to-Work (Labor)	\$125	-12.5	112.5
School-to-Work (Education)	\$125	-12.5	112.5
National Skill Standards Board	\$6	-2	4
Veterans homeless job training	\$5	-5	-0-
National Center for the Workplace	\$1.1	-1.1	-0-

<u>PROPOSED RESCISSION/REFORM</u>	<u>FY 1995 Funding (in millions)</u>	<u>Proposed Cut in 1995 (in millions)</u>	<u>Adjusted 1995 Funding (in millions)</u>
<i>U.S. Department of Education (selected items)</i>			
Goals 2000 state grants (education reform)	\$371.8	-142	229.8
Goals 2000 national programs	\$21.5	-21.5	-0-
Elementary & Secondary Ed. (Title I)	\$6,698.4	-105	6,593.4
Safe and drug-free schools	\$481.9	-481.9	-0-
Education for homeless children	\$28.8	-28.8	-0-
Dropout prevention demonstration programs	\$28	-28	-0-
<u>Vocational Education Act</u>			
Community-based organizations	\$9.5	-9.5	-0-
Consumer and Homemaking education	\$34.4	-34.4	-0-
Tech-Prep	\$108	-108	-0-
National voc ed programs	\$34.5	-34.5	-0-
National Institute for Literacy	\$4.9	-4.9	-0-
Research and Demonstrations	\$28.6	-28.6	-0-
State literacy resources centers	\$7.8	-7.8	-0-
Workplace literacy partnerships	\$18.7	-18.7	-0-
Literacy for prisoners	\$5.1	-5.1	-0-
Summary Totals:			
<i>Department of Labor</i>	\$11,032	-2,344.3	8,687.7
<i>Department of Health and Human Services</i>	\$32,786.1	-393.7	32,392.4
<i>Department of Education</i>	25,088.5	<u>-1,701.8</u>	23,386.7
House Subcommittee Bill:		<u>\$-4,444.8</u>	



It will be retained as a separately authorized and funded program to the states; it will be an integral part of the One Stop Career Center System. The One Stop implementation grants will be available only through 1999 and School to Work grants will be available only through the year 2000.

Workshop
03-07-95
Heddy

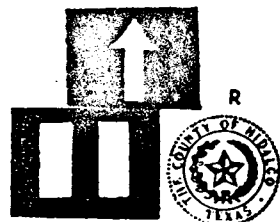
Hidalgo County Head Start

P.O. Box 0117
Edinburg, Texas 78540-0117
Tel. (512) 383-0706

J. Edgar Ruiz

COUNTY JUDGE
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR

Luciano Ozuna, Jr.
Program Director



TO: JUDGE J. EDGAR RUIZ, COUNTY JUDGE
FROM: LUCIANO OZUNA, JR., PROGRAM DIRECTOR
SUBJ: REPORT ON CUTS
DATE: FEBRUARY 24, 1995

* * * * *

IN THE CONTRACT WITH AMERICA IT IS PROPOSED THAT HEAD START WILL BE BLOCKED GRANTED WITH OTHER CHILD CARE PROGRAMS AND GIVEN TO THE STATES TO ADMINISTER. THIS HAS NOT OCCURRED AS OF YET, HOWEVER, ALL INDICATIONS ARE THAT IT WILL BE INCLUDED.

INFORMATION RECEIVED FROM THE NATIONAL HEAD START ASSOCIATION IS THAT WHEN IT IS GRANTED TO THE STATES ONLY MINIMAL FEDERAL GUIDELINES WILL BE ATTACHED AND THE STATES WILL IMPLEMENT THE FUNDS BASED ON THEIR DEVELOPED CRITERIA.

INFORMATION ALSO SPECULATES THAT THE GRANT TO THE STATES WILL BE 20% TO 30% LESS. IN ADDITION, THE STATES WOULD HAVE TO ESTABLISH AN ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE, THEREFORE, REQUIRING AN ADDITIONAL 10% FOR THIS PURPOSE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN A SIMILAR PROGRAM AS IT EXISTS NOW.

ANOTHER SPECULATION IS THAT THE STATES COULD CANCEL THE PROGRAM AS IT NOW EXISTS AND ESTABLISH A NEW METHOD TO IMPLEMENT CHILD CARE PROGRAMS. ONE METHOD WOULD BE TO FUND THE SCHOOL DISTRICTS TO ESTABLISH AN EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAM FOR THREE YEAR OLDS.

HEAD START PROVIDES COMPREHENSIVE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES FOR LOW INCOME CHILDREN AND FAMILIES INCLUDING EDUCATION, HEALTH, MENTAL HEALTH, NUTRITION, SOCIAL SERVICES AND PARENTAL INVOLVEMENT. THE PROGRAM WAS CREATED IN 1965 AND HAS HAD A GOOD RECORD OF SUCCESS. A BIPARTISAN REPORT, CONDUCTED IN 1993, STATED THAT HEAD START SHOULD REMAIN A FEDERAL TO LOCAL PROGRAM BECAUSE HEAD START CHILDREN PERFORMED BETTER THAN CHILDREN IN PUBLIC PRE-SCHOOL AND COMMUNITY BASED CHILD CARE PROGRAMS.

THE HIDALGO COUNTY HEAD START PROGRAM IS FUNDED \$10,799,065 FOR FY 1995 TO PROVIDE SERVICES TO 2,580 CHILDREN. THE FISCAL YEAR IS JANUARY 1, TO DECEMBER 31.

THE FOLLOWING ILLUSTRATIONS ARE PROJECTIONS ON HOW THIS PROGRAM WOULD BE EFFECTED BASED ON 20% AND 30% CUTS:

EFFECT OF CUTS

COST PER CHILD $\$10,799,065 \div 2580 = \$4,186.00$

	PRESENT	20% CUT	30% CUT
BUDGET	\$10,799,065	\$2,159,813	\$3,239,895
CHILDREN SERVED	2580	516	774
EMPLOYEES	514	102	154

EMPLOYMENT POSITION EFFECT

<u>POSITION</u>	<u>20% CUT</u>	<u>30% CUT</u>
TEACHERS	30	45
ASSISTANT TEACHERS	30	45
AIDES (CLASSROOM)	19	28
MEDICAL	4	6
SOCIAL SERVICES	4	6
EDUCATION (ADMINISTRATION)	2	3
ACCOUNTING	1	2
MAINTENANCE	3	5
CUSTODIANS	6	9
DRIVERS (DISABILITIES)	1	2
ADMINISTRATION	2	3

25 pages

National Head Start Association Legislative Update



- This is being transmitted to:
- State and Regional Presidents
 - Government Affairs Committee
 - Corporate Advisory Board
 - State Collaboration Directors
- Board of Directors

Delores Porcher-DaCosta
Director of Government Affairs

Please forward to members of your network

February 24, 1995

I. HILL ACTIVITIES

The House Economic and Education Opportunities Committee has completed its mark-up of the Welfare Reform proposal. A summary of the bill is attached. Head Start was not included in the Child Care block grant provision, however, the food and nutrition programs were. The Head Start community could experience a loss of approximately \$300 million in funding for food.

Please advise the Head Start community that the urgency and magnitude of the letter writing and faxing campaign letters to Members of Congress about Head Start being block granted can be relaxed. NHSA will continue to monitor the Welfare Reform bill until final action is taken on the floor of the House and Senate.

NOTE: Make our position on block granting Head Start a part of your everyday discussion about Head Start. Always re-enforce how block granting would affect the program. We want the message to remain active but in a softer tone.

Send thank you notes to committee members for excluding Head Start from the Welfare Reform proposal.

The House Appropriations Committee released its rescission list of programs to be cut. Head Start was not included. A copy of the list is attached. Head Start was included on the original Rescission list to lose \$105 million. During Committee action Congressman Steny Hoyer offered an amendment to restore the \$105 million. A substitute amendment was submitted by Congressman Riggs (R-CA) to restore the money by taking it from Title I. The Riggs amendment prevailed: Title I was cut by \$105 million. Attached you will find a copy of Congressman Rigg's comment regarding this action.

The climate in Washington dictates that many programs will be examined and funded based on its merit. **We at NHSA are not in support of any cuts in programs serving needy children.** The Head Start community has been fortunate in receiving bipartisan support from the Congress. The bi-partisan Commission that was created to examine Head Start's quality of services submitted recommendations to Congress expressing the need for more funding. The recommendations were adopted, however, adequate funding was not appropriated. It is imperative that Head Start not lose any of the \$210 million for FY95 if we are to successfully fulfill the recommendations made. The Decision to cut Title I instead of Head Start was not the action expected since we are serving children and families of the same group.

II. INFORMATION FROM THE FIELD/NEWS ARTICLES

Here's a few things happening out in the field (see attachments):

- L.B.J. & C. Head Start, Cookeville, TN. 10,000 letters!
- Douglas Cherokee Head Start, TN. 2,500 letters
- North Dakota Head Start Association is selling billboard posters to celebrate 30 years of Head Start - great idea!
- South Dakota State Association received statewide television coverage from interview.
- Articles from Oklahoma, Oregon, Montana, Massachusetts, The Washington Post and The New York Times - this is great exposure.
- NHA Head Start, CA. Met with Cong. Randall "Duke" Cunningham regarding block grant issue - Cong. Cunningham is chair of key subcommittee with jurisdiction over Head Start.

The following articles should be of interest. The atmosphere in the House is obvious - cut spending and put power in the hands of the states.

- "House Panel Moves to Cut Federal Child Care, School Lunch Funds"
- "House Committee Votes to End Lunch Program"
- "Children's Aid Grants to States Clear Hurdle"
- "House GOP Targets \$17 Billion in Cuts"
- Some additional news articles from around the country

III. OTHER INFORMATION/NEXT WEEK'S PLAN

On February 27, the House Ways and Means Committee plans to begin a full committee "mark-up" of the legislation which came out of the Human Resources Subcommittee last week. This proposal included two new block grants to replace AFDC and 23 child welfare programs. We will monitor this mark-up and relay any developments.

We also anticipate that the Agriculture Committee will begin consideration of the final potential block grant for the food stamp program. It is our understanding that this proposal faces a great deal of opposition - we will keep you informed.

WE HAVE BEEN TOLD TO EXPECT A NEW REGIONAL OFFICE STRUCTURE. THERE WILL BE FIVE FULL-SERVICE OFFICES, IN REGIONS IV, VI, IX, II AND V. THE REMAINING REGIONS WILL HAVE FIELD OFFICES WITH THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF EXISTING REGIONAL OFFICES. WE WILL UPDATE YOU WITH NEW INFORMATION AS IT BECOMES AVAILABLE.

NOTE: GIVEN THE CLIMATE IN WASHINGTON, EVERY FEDERAL AGENCY HAS TO DOWN SIZE. HEAD START IS FORTUNATE BECAUSE IT WILL MAINTAIN 10 REGIONAL OFFICES TO OVERSEE PROGRAM ACTIVITIES.

Summary of the Opportunities Committee Welfare Reform Consolidation Act

I. Child Care block grant:

- **Consolidates nine different federal child care programs into a single block grant to the States**
- **Funds the block grant at level equal to amount spent in FY94 on all programs combined (\$1.94 billion per year). Level funding at that amount for 5 years, FY96-2000**
- **Allocates state funds at the amount received by the state in FY94 under the four major formula programs**
- **Limits state administrative costs to 5%**
- **Maintains parental choice provisions of the Child Care Development Block Grant**
- **The combination of shifting all funds to the block grant and removing set asides and reducing state and federal administrative costs means that Congress can provide child care assistance for the same or greater number of families, but at savings of nearly 15% over 5 years.**

II. Food and Nutrition block grants:

A. School-based nutrition block grant

- **Combines funding from currently separate school lunch and breakfast programs into a capped entitlement to the States. Includes a portion of funds from Child and Adult Care Food, Summer Food and Special Milk to allow schools operating such programs to submit one application.**

- Overall funding is capped at a rate of increase of 4.5% per year (compared to approximately 5.2% under CBO baseline).
- State allocations based upon previous year's participation in the first year. In each subsequent year, a growing percentage is based on the number of meals served in each state compared to all other states.
- States would be required to use not less than 80% of funds for low-income children. "Low income" would be defined by the State, but could not exceed 185% of poverty.
- No more than 2% may be used for administrative purposes

B. Family Nutrition Block Grant

- Combines funding for WIC, Child and Adult Care Food Program, Summer Food Program, and Homeless Children Nutrition Program
- Not less than 80% of funds must be used for the purposes currently assigned to WIC
- All program funds must be used to provide services to low-income families
- No more than 5% may be used for administrative purposes
- Funding subject to appropriations. State allocations based upon previous year's participation with a growing percentage each year based on the number of participants in each state compared to all other states.
- Means testing child care food program saves approximately \$4.2 billion over 5 years.

III. Restrictions on non-citizens:

- Prohibits non-citizens from participating in 19 programs under the Committee's jurisdiction (see attached).

Exceptions for:

- **Refugees (during the period prior to eligibility for citizenship);**
- **Permanent residents who are at least 76 who have resided in the U.S. for at least 5 years;**
- **Legal aliens for a period of one-year from the date of enactment**
- **Legal aliens who have applied for naturalization**
- **Legal aliens, if they, their parent, or spouse, has served in the U.S. military**

IV. Repeals:

- **13 separate child abuse prevention and adoption programs in the Committee's jurisdiction. (Authority for those activities is included in Child Protection block grant authorized by Ways and Means bill)**
- **Repeals authorization for Job Opportunities and Basic Skills program (new work requirements included in AFDC block grant authorized by Ways and Means bill)**

ACTIVITY ALLOCATION

	1992	1993	1994	3 YEAR TOTAL
	5,681,000.00	8,083,838.37	8,751,549.16	22,516,387.53
Public Facilities & Imp.	4,970,523.10	7,081,302.48	7,612,541.49	19,664,367.07
	87%	88%	87%	87%
Public Service	120,775.49	112,500.00	317,780.00	551,055.49
	2%	1%	4%	2.5%
Planning Capacity	35,000.00	42,000.00	53,000.00	130,000.00
	1%	1%	1%	1%
Economic Development	140,000.00	152,057.50	118,312.50	410,370.00
	2%	2%	1%	1.5%
Administration	414,701.41	695,973.81	649,915.17	1,760,590.39
	8%	8%	7%	8%

PUBLIC SERVICE ACTIVITY

	1992	1993	1994	AGGREGATE AVERAGE
SENIOR SERVICES				
No. of Persons	240	272	329	280
Amount of Funding	79,775.49	56,500.00	56,500	64,258.50
Dollar Amount Per Person	332.39	275.00	171.73	259.70
YOUTH SERVICES				
No. of Persons	1,200	1,500	2,300	1,666
Amount of Funding	41,000.00	51,000.00	253,500.00	115,166.66
Dollar Amount Per Person	34.16	34.00	110.21	59.45
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES				
No. of Persons	N/A	100	50	75
Amount of Funding	N/A	5,000.00	5,000.00	5,000.00
Dollar Amount Per Person	N/A	50.00	100.00	75.00
SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES				
No. of Persons	N/A	N/A	15	15
Amount of Funding	N/A	N/A	780.00	780.00
Dollar Amount Per Person	N/A	N/A	52.00	52.00
BATTERED & ABUSED SPOUSES SERVICES				
No. of Persons	N/A	N/A	25	25
Amount of Funding	N/A	N/A	2,000.00	2,000.00
Dollar Amount Per Person	N/A	N/A	80.00	80.00

Activity	1995 Allocation	
	20% reduction	30% reduction
\$9,277,000.00	Public Fac. & Imp. (87%)	\$8,070,990.00
	Public Service (2.5%)	\$ 231,925.00
	Planning Capacity (1%)	\$ 92,770.00
	Eco. Development (1.5%)	\$ 139,155.00
Administration (8%)	<u>\$ 742,160.00</u>	
	\$9,277,000.00	
\$7,421,600.00	Public Fac. & Imp (87%)	\$6,456,792.00
	Public Service (2.5%)	\$ 185,540.00
	Planning Capacity (1%)	\$ 74,216.00
	Eco. Development (1.5%)	\$ 111,324.00
	Administration (8%)	<u>\$ 593,728.00</u>
	\$7,421,600.00	
\$6,493,900.00	Public Fac. & Imp (87%)	\$5,649,693.00
	Public Service (2.5%)	\$ 162,347.50
	Planning Capacity (1%)	\$ 64,939.00
	Eco. Development (1.5%)	\$ 97,408.50
	Administration (8%)	<u>\$ 519,512.00</u>
	\$6,493,900.00	

*This projection assumes reduction of funds will w