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OA/ID Number: 17369

FolderID:

Folder Title:

IDEA [Individuals with Disabilities Education Act] Funding

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PHOTOCOPY
PRESERVATION

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, DC 20515

March 26, 1999

1042 20 48-15

The President
The White House
Washington, DC 20500

Dear Mr. President:

We are writing to raise with you our serious concerns about the rising costs of special education in this country. We believe that this is a critical issue facing our schools, and one which must be addressed as quickly as possible.

We are strong supporters of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA. We strongly agree that every child deserves the opportunity to benefit from a public education. We must do all that we can to ensure that every child reaches his or her fullest potential.

But we also must recognize the tremendous cost of this endeavor. In fact, the cost of educating a disabled student is, on average, more than twice the cost of educating a non-disabled student. If our schools are truly to serve all students, the federal government must increase its commitment to IDEA funding.

When IDEA was first enacted, Congress committed to funding 40% of the cost. However, the Federal government has consistently fallen far short of this goal. As special education costs continue to rise, we fall further behind. Currently, we fund less than 12% of the cost, leaving state and local taxpayers to shoulder nearly 90% of the cost.

This is having a devastating impact on our state and local budgets. As we travel throughout our Districts, this is a concern that we hear frequently. School budgets are rising, and taking property tax rates with them. We are often told of schools that have cut art and music programs, eliminated field trips and canceled extra-curricular activities in an effort to keep the budget balanced. Property tax payers simply cannot bear any more.

The bottom line is that the Federal government needs to step up to the plate and meet our commitment to 40% of special education costs. We realize that we must act within the constraints of a balanced budget. But we are confident that this is a goal that we both can and must achieve.

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We urge you to help in this effort by lending your support to a dramatic increase in federal funding for special education. We believe that this must be a top priority because funding special education will free up local and state dollars to fund other education initiatives. As we seek to improve our nation's education system, we must be mindful of the commitments we have made in the past.

We appreciate your commitment to education, and look forward to working closely with you to provide the best possible education for every American student.

Sincerely,

John Baldacci

Tom Cella

Concyn McCurdy

Leech Hill

Bill Pasarelli

Tim Holden

Joseph Hoefel

Walter Melchior

Mebrin L. Watt

Michael E. Capone

Ellen Tauscher

Jim McGowan

Paul L. Cohn

Ross E. J. Lee

Alan More

Carolyn C. Kilpatrick

Frank Mascara

James E. Clyburn

John E. Summer

Robt A. Spading

John Deutsch

Pete Stank

Bice Luther

Mr. Yee

Robert E. Allen

EL Pastor

Ron Klut

Paul E. Karijowski

Alan B. Malloch

Martin Post

Ernie J. Jick

Bel Lund

Benny Kewitz

David E. Bonior

Patsy T. Drink

DEA

Since 1996,
funding for
1 DEA growth
to states have
increased by
850%
(nearly 2 billion)

IDEA Funding Talking Points

- It would cost about \$15.7 billion in FY 2000 to provide 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure of \$11.4 billion more than the amount provided in 1999.
- Up to \$2.3 billion of the \$11.4 billion could be used to reduce local spending for special education. Under the 1997 amendments to the IDEA, once the appropriation for the program exceeds \$4.1 billion, school districts may use up to 20 percent of any increase in funding to offset local special education expenditures.
- States have primary responsibility for educating all children, including children with disabilities. IDEA authorizes payments to States to assist them in carrying out their responsibilities. The rights and protections provided by the IDEA are fundamental civil rights, and should never be viewed as a Federally mandated drain on State and local budgets.
- The legislative history surrounding the enactment of Public Law 94-142 in 1975 indicates that members regarded the 40 percent as a goal, not a promise or commitment, and members acknowledged that the authorized amounts were not likely to be appropriated.
- The Special Education Grants to States program is sometimes viewed as the only program serving children with disabilities. Most children with disabilities spend more than 40 percent of their school day in classrooms with nondisabled children, and are served by the same programs that serve other children.

Other initiatives and funding increases proposed in the area of elementary and secondary education address critical needs and will improve educational opportunities for all children, including children with disabilities. These increases include:

- + \$400 million (200 percent) for 21st Century Community Learning Centers.
- + \$320 million (4.2 percent) for Title I of ESEA.
- + \$200 million (16.7 percent) for Class Size Reduction.
- + \$120 million (100 percent) for the Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs.
- School Construction initiative will subsidize almost \$25 billion in school construction.

Special Education increases include:

- + \$50 million for the new Primary Education Intervention program to help address the needs of children with disabilities early in life when they can be most effective in improving results,
- + \$10 million for State Improvement Grants to help States reform and improve their educational, early intervention, and transitional services systems,
- + \$4 million for Parent Information Centers to help parents understand what they can do to improve their children's education.

- Our request for 2000 includes \$4.3 billion for IDEA Grants to States to assist States in serving 6.2 million children with disabilities. Since FY 1996, funding for the program has increased by almost \$2 billion, or 85 percent. We believe that this is an appropriate level of funding given State and local responsibility for educating all children including children with disabilities.
- Our request would maintain the Federal contribution at 11.0 percent of average per pupil expenditure.
- A \$500 million increase would provide 12.2 percent of the average per pupil expenditure.
- A \$1 billion increase would provide 13.5 percent of the average pupil expenditure.

IDEA Grants to States Program -- Funding Comparison
(\$ in 000s)

3-19-99

Fiscal Year		40% of APPE*	Freeze at 1999 Approp. Level* **	Difference Compared to 40% of APPE	Current Services (Inflation)*	Difference Compared to 40% of APPE
1999	B.A. O		\$4,301,000 3,387,085			
2000	B.A. O	\$15,689,978 4,689,554	4,301,000 4,120,105	\$11,388,978 569,449	\$4,399,923 4,125,051	\$11,290,055 564,503
2001	B.A. O	16,370,962 12,582,894	4,301,000 4,576,560	12,069,962 8,006,334	4,501,121 4,650,866	11,869,841 7,932,028
2002	B.A. O	17,082,000 15,632,770	4,301,000 4,301,000	12,781,000 11,331,770	4,604,647 4,470,992	12,477,353 11,161,778
2003	B.A. O	17,824,092 16,871,744	4,301,000 4,301,000	13,523,092 12,570,744	4,710,554 4,573,825	13,113,538 12,297,919
2004	B.A. O	18,600,955 17,604,756	4,301,000 4,301,000	14,299,955 13,303,756	4,818,897 4,679,023	13,782,058 12,925,733
Subtotal:	B.A. O	85,567,987 67,381,718	21,605,000 21,599,665	64,062,987 45,782,053	23,035,142 22,499,757	62,532,845 44,881,961
2005	B.A. O	19,388,898 18,370,189	4,301,000 4,301,000	15,087,898 14,069,189	4,924,913 4,786,400	14,463,985 13,583,789
2006	B.A. O	20,232,722 19,155,863	4,301,000 4,301,000	15,931,722 14,854,863	5,038,186 4,893,355	15,194,536 14,262,508
2007	B.A. O	21,111,863 19,984,135	4,301,000 4,301,000	16,810,863 15,683,135	5,154,064 5,004,697	15,957,799 14,979,438
2008	B.A. O	22,030,353 20,851,854	4,301,000 4,301,000	17,729,353 16,550,854	5,272,607 5,119,564	16,757,746 15,732,290
2009	B.A. O	22,986,413 21,758,652	4,301,000 4,301,000	18,685,413 17,457,652	5,393,877 5,237,314	17,592,536 16,521,338
Total:	B.A. O	191,318,236 167,502,411	43,010,000 43,104,665	148,308,236 124,397,746	48,818,789 47,541,087	142,499,447 119,961,324

* Excludes funding for studies and evaluations.

** The FY 1999 figures are included for reference purposes and are not included in the column

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THE REAL REPUBLICAN RECORD ON FUNDING FOR PELL GRANTS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

- For Pell Grants in terms of dollars, the President requested an increase of **\$3.4 billion** for 1996-1999, versus only **\$2.1 billion** passed by the House Republicans.
- For 1996-1999 cumulatively, President Clinton proposed increases of **\$910** in the Maximum Pell award, versus only **\$580** passed by the House Republicans.
- For college work-study during the same period, the President requested **\$159 million** versus **\$118 million** passed by the House Republicans.
- House Republicans voted for H.R. 2491 (1995) that slashed education spending by 33% over 7 years and cut Higher Education by \$11 billion.
- House Republicans voted for H.R. 3019 (1996) which cut education by **\$3.3 billion.**

Selected Student Financial Aid Programs

(Budget authority in millions of dollars)

					Proposed Annual Increases		
	Prior Year Appropriation	President's Request	House	Conference	Pres.'s Request vs. Prior Approp.	House vs. Prior Approp.	Conference vs. Prior Approp.
Pell Grants -- Maximum Award (in dollars)							
1996	2,340	2,620	2,440	2,470	280	100	130
1997	2,470	2,700	2,500	2,700	230	30	230
1998	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,000	300	300	300
1999	3,000	3,100	3,150	3,125	100	150	125
Cummulative annual increases					910	580	785
Pell Grants							
1996	6,143.7	6,601.5	5,423.3	4,913.6	457.8	-720.3	-1230.1
1997	4,913.8	5,919.0	5,342.0	5,919.0	1,005.4	428.4	1005.4
1998	5,919.0	7,635.0	7,438.0	7,344.9	1,716.0	1,519.0	1425.9
1999	7,344.9	7,594.0	8,178.7	7,704.0	249.1	833.7	359.1
Cummulative annual increases					3,428.3	2,080.8	1560.3
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants							
1996	583.4	583.4	583.4	583.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1997	583.4	583.4	583.4	583.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1998	583.4	583.4	583.4	614.0	0.0	0.0	30.6
1999	614.0	619.0	614.0	619.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
Cummulative annual increases					5.0	0.0	35.6
College Work-study							
1996	616.5	616.5	616.5	616.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1997	616.5	679.0	685.0	830.0	62.5	68.5	213.5
1998	830.0	857.0	860.0	830.0	27.0	30.0	0.0
1999	830.0	900.0	850.0	870.0	70.0	20.0	40.0
Cummulative annual increases					159.5	118.5	253.5
Perkins Loans							
1996	158.0	158.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	-158.0	-64.7
1997	93.3	158.0	0.0	158.0	64.7	-93.3	64.7
1998	158.0	158.0	135.0	135.0	0.0	-23.0	-23.0
1999	135.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	-75.0	-135.0	-35.0
Cummulative annual increases					-10.3	-409.3	-58.0

Function 500 Discretionary Budget Authority Comparisons

(amounts in billions of dollars)

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>5 Yr Total</u>
FY2000 4/15 Conf. Rept. *	46.6	51.1	50.6	51.3	54.3	56.3	264
FY2000 Clinton Budget**	46.6	54.0	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	270
Freeze Baseline CBO	46.6	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4	257
Conference/Freeze		-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	2.9	4.9	7
Conference/Clinton		-2.9	-3.5	-2.9	0.2	2.3	-7
Clinton/Freeze		2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	14

***Note:**

In the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Conference Committee, the text for Function 500 includes the following sentence:

"The Conference agreement provides that an additional \$0.5 billion is available for funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for fiscal year 2000."

There is no assumption included in the Joint Statement for subfunction 501 funding.

****Note:**

FY2000 Clinton Budget is program level in this table for yr 2000; it includes the \$1.9 billion FY2000 funds for special ed that are advance funded in the President's budget.

In the FY2000 Clinton Budget, the non-defense discretionary request for 2001-2004 does not represent a policy projection,

but an aggregate freeze at the 2000 policy level. The contingent surplus funds were not distributed by function or subfunction in the President's budget.

Table prepared by:

Amy Peck Abraham, Senate Budget Committee Minority Staff, 202/224-0559.

April 15, 1999



FAX TRANSMISSION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs
400 Maryland Ave., SW, Room 7E301
Washington, DC 20202-3100
(202) 401-1028
Fax: (202) 401-1438

Date: 5/19/1999

To: Broderick Johnson 456-2604

Office of:

From: Heidi Bonner

Number of Pages (including cover sheet): 7

Amendment No. 355 to S. 254 -- the Frist/Ashcroft Amend. to the IDEA

Would allow school personnel to discipline (including expel or suspend) children with disabilities for potentially **unlimited amounts of time** for carrying or possessing a gun or firearm to or at school or a school function, in the same manner as school personnel discipline nondisabled children. (Ashcroft had earlier introduced as S-969 a very similar bill that would permit school personnel to discipline children with disabilities for unlimited amounts of time for carrying or possessing to or at school or a school function a weapon (defined much broader than gun or firearm) or for threatening to carry or possess a weapon at school or a school function.)

During these suspensions or expulsions, under the IDEA, schools would be permitted to **deny all educational services** to these children.

It would also **deny parents the right to request a due process hearing** under the IDEA regarding these removals, and would **eliminate IDEA requirements for providing behavioral interventions** for these children or **determining whether their behavior is a manifestation of their disabilities**.

The amendment specifies that it would not prevent a child with a disability from asserting as a defense that the carrying or possessing of a gun or firearm was unintentional or innocent, which is no more protection than that available to nondisabled children.

Schools can choose to provide services to children with disabilities during periods of exclusion for carrying or possessing a gun or firearm, but those services do not have to be appropriate to the needs of the child and do not have to be a free appropriate public education under the IDEA.

The term "firearm" would have a specific definition, which would include bombs. The term "gun" would not be defined.

Amend. No. 349 to S. 254 (Ashcroft/Frist) is substantially the same as Amend. No. 355. No. 349 includes two provisions not in No. 355 – an amendment to the Gun Free Schools Act in light of the change that would be made to the IDEA, (not necessary as the GFSA merely requires that it be read consistent with the IDEA) and a provision noting that the amendment would not have retroactive effect (again, not necessary as laws are generally given retroactive effect only if the law itself so specifies).

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S.L.C.

AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To amend the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act and the Gun-Free Schools Act of 1994 to authorize schools to apply appropriate discipline measures in cases where students have ~~responsibility for the~~ *Firearms,* ~~and for other purposes.~~

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—106th Cong, 1st Sess.

S. 254

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AMENDMENT N° 0355

by
eter

By Frist
To: S. 254

Referred

5

Page(s)

OPCL 1998 52-617 (mcc)

AMENDMENT intended to be proposed by *Mr. Frist, for himself,* Mr. ASHCROFT, Mr. Helms,
Viz: *Mr. Coverdell, and Mr. Allard*

- 1 At the appropriate place, insert the following:
- 2 **Subtitle _____—School Safety**
- 3 SEC. ____1 SHORT TITLE.
- 4 This subtitle may be cited as the "School Safety Act
- 5 of 1999".

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S.L.C.

2

1 SEC. 2. AMENDMENTS TO THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DIS-
2 ABILITIES EDUCATION ACT.

3 (a) PLACEMENT IN ALTERNATIVE EDUCATIONAL
4 SETTING.—Section 615(k) of the Individuals with Disabil-
5 ities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1415(k)) is amended—

6 (1) in paragraph (1)(A)(ii)(I), by inserting
7 “(other than a gun or firearm)” after “weapon”;

8 (2) by redesignating paragraph (10) as para-
9 graph (11); and

10 (3) by inserting after paragraph (9) the follow-
11 ing new section:

12 “(10) DISCIPLINE WITH REGARD TO GUNS OR
13 FIREARMS.—

14 “(A) AUTHORITY OF SCHOOL PERSONNEL
15 WITH RESPECT TO GUNS OR FIREARMS.—

16 “(i) Notwithstanding any other provi-
17 sion of this Act, school personnel may dis-
18 cipline (including expel or suspend) a child
19 with a disability who carries or possesses a
20 gun or firearm to or at a school, on school
21 premises, or to or at a school function,
22 under the jurisdiction of a State or a local
23 educational agency, in the same manner in
24 which such personnel may discipline a child
25 without a disability.

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S.L.C.

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1 “(ii) Nothing in clause (i) shall be
2 construed to prevent a child with a disabili-
3 ty who is disciplined pursuant to the an-
4 thority provided under clause (i) from as-
5 serting a defense that the carrying or pos-
6 session of the gun or firearm was uninten-
7 tional or innocent.

8 “(B) FREE APPROPRIATE PUBLIC EDU-
9 CATION.—

10 “(i) CESSING TO PROVIDE EDU-
11 CATION.—Notwithstanding section
12 612(a)(1)(A), a child expelled or suspended
13 under subparagraph (A) shall not be enti-
14 tled to continued educational services, in-
15 cluding a free appropriate public edu-
16 cation, under this title, during the term of
17 such expulsion or suspension, if the State
18 in which the local educational agency re-
19 sponsible for providing educational services
20 to such child does not require a child with-
21 out a disability to receive educational serv-
22 ices after being expelled or suspended.

23 “(ii) PROVIDING EDUCATION.—Not-
24 withstanding clause (i), the local edu-
25 cational agency responsible for providing

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S.L.C.

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1 subject to the provisions of this section,
2 other than this paragraph.

3 "(D) FIREARM.—The term 'firearm' has
4 the meaning given the term under section 921
5 of title 18, United States Code."

6 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 615(f)(1)
7 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20
8 U.S.C. 1415(f)(1)) is amended by striking "Whenever"
9 and inserting the following: "Except as provided in section
10 615(k)(10), whenever".



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Date: 6 / 10 / 1999

To: Broderick Jansson

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Number of Pages (including cover sheet):

IDEA & Pell

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1996	6,143.7	6,601.5	5,423.3	4,913.6	457.8	-720.3	-1230.1
1997	4,913.6	5,919.0	5,342.0	5,919.0	1,005.4	428.4	1005.4
1998	5,919.0	7,635.0	7,438.0	7,344.9	1,716.0	1,519.0	1425.9
1999	7,344.9	7,594.0	8,178.7	7,704.0	249.1	833.7	359.1
Cummulative annual increases					3,428.3	2,060.8	1560.3
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants							
1996	583.4	583.4	583.4	583.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1997	583.4	583.4	583.4	583.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
1998	583.4	583.4	583.4	614.0	0.0	0.0	30.6
1999	614.0	619.0	614.0	619.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
Cummulative annual increases					5.0	0.0	35.6
College Work-study							
1996	616.5	616.5	616.5	616.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
1997	616.5	679.0	685.0	830.0	62.5	68.5	213.5
1998	830.0	857.0	860.0	830.0	27.0	30.0	0.0
1999	830.0	900.0	850.0	870.0	70.0	20.0	40.0
Cummulative annual increases					159.5	118.5	253.5
Perkins Loans							
1996	158.0	158.0	0.0	93.3	0.0	-158.0	-64.7
1997	93.3	158.0	0.0	158.0	64.7	-93.3	64.7
1998	158.0	158.0	135.0	135.0	0.0	-23.0	-23.0
1999	135.0	60.0	0.0	100.0	-75.0	-135.0	-35.0
Cummulative annual increases					-10.3	-409.3	-58.0

Function 500 Discretionary Budget Authority Comparisons

(amounts in billions of dollars)

	<u>1999</u>	<u>2000</u>	<u>2001</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>5 Yr Total</u>
FY2000 4/15 Conf. Rept. *	46.6	51.1	50.6	51.3	54.3	56.3	264
FY2000 Clinton Budget**	46.6	54.0	54.1	54.2	54.1	54.0	270
Freeze Baseline CBO	46.6	51.3	51.4	51.4	51.4	51.4	257
Conference/Freeze		-0.2	-0.8	-0.1	2.9	4.9	7
Conference/Clinton		-2.9	-3.5	-2.9	0.2	2.3	-7
Clinton/Freeze		2.7	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	14

***Note:**

In the Joint Explanatory Statement of the Conference Committee, the text for Function 500 includes the following sentence:

"The Conference agreement provides that an additional \$0.5 billion is available for funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act for fiscal year 2000."

There is no assumption included in the Joint Statement for subfunction 501 funding.

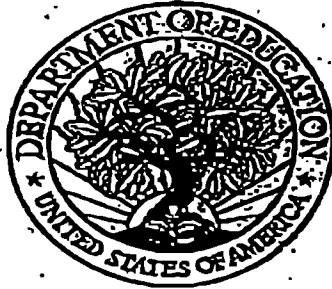
****Note:**

FY2000 Clinton Budget is program level in this table for yr 2000; it includes the \$1.9 billion FY2000 funds for special ed that are advance funded in the President's budget. In the FY2000 Clinton Budget, the non-defense discretionary request for 2001-2004 does not represent a policy projection, but an aggregate freeze at the 2000 policy level. The contingent surplus funds were not distributed by function or subfunction in the President's budget.

Table prepared by:

Amy Peck Abraham, Senate Budget Committee Minority Staff, 202/224-0559.

April 15, 1999



FAX TRANSMISSION

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Office of Legislation and Congressional Affairs
400 Maryland Ave., SW, Room 7E301
Washington, DC 20202-3100
(202) 401-1028
Fax: (202) 401-1438

Date: 6 / 10 / 1999

To: Broderick Johnson

456-3604

Office of:

From: Shelley Amdur

Number of Pages (including cover sheet):

IPEA & Pell

IDEA Funding Talking Points

- It would cost about \$15.7 billion in FY 2000 to provide 40 percent of the average per pupil expenditure or \$11.4 billion more than the amount provided in 1999.
- Up to \$2.3 billion of the \$11.4 billion could be used to reduce local spending for special education. Under the 1997 amendments to the IDEA, once the appropriation for the program exceeds \$4.1 billion, school districts may use up to 20 percent of any increase in funding to offset local special education expenditures.
- States have primary responsibility for educating all children, including children with disabilities. IDEA authorizes payments to States to assist them in carrying out their responsibilities. The rights and protections provided by the IDEA are fundamental civil rights, and should never be viewed as a Federally mandated drain on State and local budgets.
- The legislative history surrounding the enactment of Public Law 94-142 in 1975 indicates that members regarded the 40 percent as a goal, not a promise or commitment, and members acknowledged that the authorized amounts were not likely to be appropriated.
- The Special Education Grants to States program is sometimes viewed as the only program serving children with disabilities. Most children with disabilities spend more than 40 percent of their school day in classrooms with nondisabled children, and are served by the same programs that serve other children.

Other initiatives and funding increases proposed in the area of elementary and secondary education address critical needs and will improve educational opportunities for all children, including children with disabilities. These increases include:

- + \$400 million (200 percent) for 21st Century Community Learning Centers.
- + \$320 million (4.2 percent) for Title I of ESEA.
- + \$200 million (16.7 percent) for Class Size Reduction.
- + \$120 million (100 percent) for the Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs.
- School Construction initiative will subsidize almost \$25 billion in school construction.

Special Education increases include:

- + \$50 million for the new Primary Education Intervention program to help address the needs of children with disabilities early in life when they can be most effective in improving results,
- + \$10 million for State Improvement Grants to help States reform and improve their educational, early intervention, and transitional services systems,
- + \$4 million for Parent Information Centers to help parents understand what they can do to improve their children's education.

- Our request for 2000 includes \$4.3 billion for IDEA Grants to States to assist States in serving 6.2 million children with disabilities. Since FY 1996, funding for the program has increased by almost \$2 billion, or 85 percent. We believe that this is an appropriate level of funding given State and local responsibility for educating all children including children with disabilities.
- Our request would maintain the Federal contribution at 11.0 percent of average per pupil expenditure.
- A \$500 million increase would provide 12.2 percent of the average per pupil expenditure.
- A \$1 billion increase would provide 13.5 percent of the average pupil expenditure.

IDEA Grants to States Program -- Funding Comparison
(\$ in 000s)

3-19-99

Fiscal Year		40% of APPE*	Freeze at 1999 Approp. Level* **	Difference Compared to 40% of APPE	Current Services (Inflation)*	Difference Compared to 40% of APPE
1999	B.A. O		\$4,301,000 3,387,085			
2000	B.A. O	\$15,689,978 4,689,554	4,301,000 4,120,105	\$11,388,978 569,449	\$4,399,923 4,125,051	\$11,290,055 564,503
2001	B.A. O	16,370,962 12,582,894	4,301,000 4,576,560	12,069,962 8,006,334	4,501,121 4,650,866	11,869,841 7,932,028
2002	B.A. O	17,082,000 15,632,770	4,301,000 4,301,000	12,781,000 11,331,770	4,604,647 4,470,992	12,477,353 11,161,778
2003	B.A. O	17,824,092 16,871,744	4,301,000 4,301,000	13,523,092 12,570,744	4,710,554 4,573,825	13,113,538 12,297,919
2004	B.A. O	18,600,955 17,604,756	4,301,000 4,301,000	14,299,955 13,303,756	4,818,897 4,679,023	13,782,058 12,925,733
Subtotal:	B.A. O	85,567,987 67,381,718	21,505,000 21,599,665	64,062,987 45,782,053	23,035,142 22,499,757	62,532,845 44,881,961
2005	B.A. O	19,388,898 18,370,189	4,301,000 4,301,000	15,087,898 14,069,189	4,924,913 4,786,400	14,463,985 13,583,789
2006	B.A. O	20,232,722 19,155,863	4,301,000 4,301,000	15,931,722 14,854,863	5,038,186 4,893,355	15,194,536 14,262,508
2007	B.A. O	21,111,863 19,984,135	4,301,000 4,301,000	16,810,863 15,683,135	5,154,064 5,004,697	15,957,799 14,979,438
2008	B.A. O	22,030,353 20,851,854	4,301,000 4,301,000	17,729,353 16,550,854	5,272,607 5,119,564	16,757,746 15,732,290
2009	B.A. O	22,986,413 21,758,652	4,301,000 4,301,000	18,685,413 17,457,652	5,393,877 5,237,314	17,592,536 16,521,338
Total:	B.A. O	191,318,236 167,502,411	43,010,000 43,104,665	148,308,236 124,397,746	48,818,789 47,541,087	142,499,447 119,961,324

* Excludes funding for studies and evaluations.

** The FY 1999 figures are included for reference purposes and are not included in the column

THE REAL REPUBLICAN RECORD ON FUNDING FOR PELL GRANTS AND HIGHER EDUCATION

- For Pell Grants in terms of dollars, the President requested an increase of **\$3.4 billion** for 1996-1999, versus only **\$2.1 billion** passed by the House Republicans.
- For 1996-1999 cumulatively, President Clinton proposed increases of **\$910** in the Maximum Pell award, versus only **\$580** passed by the House Republicans.
- For college work-study during the same period, the President requested **\$159 million** versus **\$118 million** passed by the House Republicans.
- House Republicans voted for H.R. 2491 (1995) that slashed education spending by 33% over 7 years and cut Higher Education by \$11 billion.
- House Republicans voted for H.R. 3019 (1996) which cut education by **\$3.3 billion.**

Selected Student Financial Aid Programs

(Budget authority in millions of dollars)

					Proposed Annual Increases		
					Pres.'s Request vs. Prior Approp.	House vs. Prior Approp.	Conference vs. Prior Approp.
Prior Year Appropriation	President's Request	House	Conference				
Pell Grants -- Maximum Award (in dollars)							
1996	2,340	2,620	2,440	2,470	280	100	130
1997	2,470	2,700	2,500	2,700	230	30	230
1998	2,700	3,000	3,000	3,000	300	300	300
1999	3,000	3,100	3,150	3,125	100	150	125
Cumulative annual increases					910	580	785
Pell Grants							
1996	6,143.7	6,601.5	5,423.3	4,913.6	457.8	-720.3	-1230.1
1997	4,913.6	5,919.0	5,342.0	5,919.0	1,005.4	428.4	1005.4
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1998	583.4	583.4	583.4	614.0	0.0	0.0	30.6
1999	614.0	619.0	614.0	619.0	5.0	0.0	5.0
Cumulative annual increases					5.0	0.0	35.6
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1996	616.5	616.5	616.5	616.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
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