
Clinton Presidential Records Digital Records Marker

This is not a presidential record. This is used as an administrative marker by the William J. Clinton Presidential Library Staff.

This marker identifies the place of a publication.

Publications have not been scanned in their entirety for the purpose of digitization. To see the full publication please search online or visit the Clinton Presidential Library's Research Room.

BUDGET



BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Fiscal Year 2000

Education Iss in Nov. 12 Conference Agreement

(all Program Levels in millions)

	FY 1999 Enacted	FY 2000 Budget	House FY 2000 Mark	Senate FY 2000 Bill	Oct. 27 FY 2000 Conf. Bill	Unofficial Nov. 12 Conference Agreement	Unofficial Nov. 12 Conf. Agreement (+/-) Budget
Education							
Class Size	1,200	1,400	0	1,200	1,200	1,300	-100
Goals 2000	491	491	0	494	491	491	0
Eisenhower Professional Development	335	335	0	335	335	335	0
Teacher Empowerment Act*	0	0	1,800	0	0	0	0
<i>Total (non add)</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>2,226</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>2,029</i>	<i>2,026</i>	<i>2,126</i>	<i>-100</i>
School-to-Work	125	55	0	55	55	55	0
Education Technology	698	801	500	707	741	761	-40
After School (21st Century Learning Centers)	200	600	300	400	300	450	-150
Title I Grants to LEAs	7,732	7,996	7,732	8,052	7,807	7,916	-80
Safe and Drug Free Schools	566	591	566	636	605	605	14
Magnet Schools	104	114	104	112	110	110	-4
Charter Schools	100	130	130	150	145	145	15
America Reads	260	286	200	285	260	260	-26
Bilingual Education	224	259	224	234	229	248	-11
Adult Education	385	575	378	488	445	470	-105
Pell (BA)	7,704	7,463	7,620	7,778	7,700	7,700	237
<i>Pell Max Award (non add)</i>	<i>\$ 3,125</i>	<i>\$ 3,250</i>	<i>\$ 3,275</i>	<i>\$ 3,325</i>	<i>\$ 3,300</i>	<i>\$3,300</i>	<i>50</i>
Work Study	870	934	880	934	934	934	0
SEOG ²	619	631	619	631	621	621	-10
Hispanic Serving Institutions	28	42	28	42	42	42	0
Teacher Quality	75	115	75	80	80	98	-17
GEAR UP	120	240	0	180	180	200	-40
Strengthening HBCU	135	149	136	142	142	149	0
Preparing for College	0	15	0	0	0	0	-15
College Completion Challenge Grants	0	35	0	0	0	0	-35
Learning Anywhere Anytime Partnerships	10	20	0	10	18	23	3
TRIO	600	630	660	630	645	645	15
Special Ed. Part B Grants to States	4,311	4,314	4,811	4,990	4,990	4,990	676
Impact Aid	864	736	907	892	911	911	175
All Other Education Programs	5,765	5,755	5,651	5,839	6,049	6,149	394
Total Education³	33,520	34,712	33,321	35,295	35,034	35,608	896

*The House mark provides \$1.8 billion for the Teacher Empowerment Act which would consolidate class size, Goals 2000, and Eisenhower Professional Development.

²House Committee and Draft Conference Agreement levels on this table for SEOG do not show \$10 million in Emergency SEOG for Hurricane Floyd

House Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Bill Cuts Essential Education, Training and Other Investments September 27, 1999

Last Thursday, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HHS and Education passed an Appropriations bill that would devastate critical investments in education and training and other programs. The bill would seriously undermine our efforts to strengthen public education, protect workers, and move people from welfare to work. This bill is proof that America's highest priority – improving our schools – remains the Republican Congress's lowest priority.

House Appropriations Bill Guts Critical Investments

- **House Bill Guts Investment in Accountability, Teacher Quality and Class Size Reduction** The House bill provides no funding for class size reduction and fails to address teacher training issues. Instead, the bill folds three programs (Goals 2000, Eisenhower Professional Development and the President's Class Size Reduction plan) into a \$1.8 billion block grant, which is \$396 million below the President's request for the three programs. By failing to fund class size reduction this bill does not guarantee that the more than 30,000 teachers hired last year can continue teaching in smaller classes and eliminates funding for an additional 8,000 teachers that would be hired under the President's Budget for next year. The bill also fails to invest in proven teacher professional development practices and undermines standards-based reform.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Title I Grants** Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act currently provides much-needed academic support to nearly 12 million children in high-poverty communities. The House bill provides \$264 million less than the President's budget for Title I. As a result, 400,000 fewer children in high poverty communities would receive additional educational services. Title I funding is a key component of efforts to help disadvantaged students reach high standards. The House bill fails to fund the President's plan to set aside \$200 million of Title I funds to help states and localities turn around or reconstitute failing schools using Title I resources.
- **House Bill Terminates GEAR UP** GEAR UP is a nation-wide initiative to encourage more young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to college. The House bill eliminates funding, compared to \$120 million funded last year and \$240 million proposed in the President's Budget. Over 260,000 low-income students who received services in FY 1999 to help them succeed in school and prepare for college would receive no such services in FY 2000. The President's Budget extends GEAR-UP services to over 570,000 students in FY 2000.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in After School** The House bill provides only \$300 million of the President's \$600 million request for After School programs, and would result in the participation of nearly 850,000 fewer students than the 1.8 million served in the President's Budget. After-school programs are one of the most effective ways to help students reach high academic standards and end harmful practices such as social promotion.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Educational Technology** The House bill provides \$251 million less than the President's request of \$801 million for a variety of innovative educational technology programs. Funds to help all states and thousands of school districts buy hardware and software, train teachers, and link up to the Internet were cut by \$25 million. Seven programs are eliminated, including a program to support pre-service teacher training for hundreds of thousands of new teachers. Funding to establish up to 500 Community Technology Centers was cut from \$65 million to \$10 million.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in America Reads** The House bill cuts the Reading Excellence program by \$86 million below the President's request of \$ 286 million, which would result in the participation of 330,000 fewer students and undercut efforts to ensure that all children can read independently by the end of the third grade.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Work Study** The House bill funds Work Study at \$54 million below the President's request of \$ 934 million, which would result in the participation of about 62,000 fewer students and not attaining the President's goal of giving one million students the opportunity to work their way through college by the year 2000.

- **House Bill Cuts Head Start.** The House bill funds Head Start at \$507 million below the President's request. The Head Start program has enjoyed bipartisan support for several years, and grown an average of 30,000 children per year since President Clinton took office. Under the Subcommittee's mark, for the first time in over a decade (1987), Head Start participation will not increase. The mark would freeze participation at its current level.
- **House Bill Terminates Youth Opportunity Grants** Youth Opportunity Grants are an initiative to provide comprehensive employment and training assistance to all out-of-school young people in high poverty areas. The program was passed last year as part of the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act. Eliminating this program would deny essential support for up to 58,000 of the most disadvantaged young people in central cities and rural communities across America. The President's budget provides \$250 million for Youth Opportunity Grants, which are a critical component of the New Markets Initiative
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Hispanic Education** The House bill barely increases funding for the Hispanic Education Agenda, providing only \$53 million of the \$444 million increase requested in key programs, such as migrant, bilingual, and adult education, to raise achievement and reduce dropout rates in the Hispanic community.
- **House Bill Cuts Summer Jobs Program and Youth and Adult Training** The House bill provides almost \$200 million below the President's request of \$ 1.96 billion for Youth and Adult Training. These cuts would result in lost job training, summer employment, and education opportunities to some 60,000 disadvantaged youth, and 38,200 adults would not have access to essential job training and placement services.
- **House Bill Cuts Dislocated Worker Assistance** The House bill cuts Dislocated Worker Assistance by \$335 million below the President's request of \$ 1.6 billion. The Dislocated Worker Employment and Training program provides core services, intensive services, training and support to help permanently separated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. The President's Universal Reemployment initiative would put us on a five-year path toward universal job training services to all dislocated workers, by gradually increasing funding for Dislocated Worker Assistance. Instead of taking a step forward for dislocated workers, the House is proposing a giant leap backward by proposing cuts that will deny 176,000 dislocated workers access to these vital services. The bill also cuts funding for One-Stop Career Centers and Reemployment Services.
- **House Bill Threatens Enforcement of Labor Protections** The House bill freezes or cuts all Department of Labor domestic workplace enforcement programs at or below FY 1999 levels, resulting in a \$112 million reduction below the President's request. For example, OSHA is cut \$51 million below the President's budget. As a result of this cut, some 5,000 fewer OSHA compliance inspections would be performed.
- **House Bill Jeopardizes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** The bill delays the availability of \$3 billion in TANF funds (the welfare block grant), sending the wrong message to states who have prudently set aside "rainy day" reserves, and to states otherwise preparing to invest in new programs for welfare recipients with multiple barriers and for those who have already begun the transition to work. Through the first quarter of FY 1999 states have obligated 88% of their TANF dollars and have met all maintenance of effort requirements. By cutting billions from the program, the federal government would undermine the true goals of welfare reform and abandon its commitment to provide a fixed level of funding to states who live up to their commitment to invest their own dollars in assistance to needy families.
- **House Bill Cuts the Social Service Block Grant (SSBG)** The bill cuts SSBG by \$471 million below the President's request. SSBG provides funding to states to support a wide range of programs including child protection and child welfare, as well as services focused on the needs of the elderly and disabled.
- **House Bill Eliminates the President's Family Caregiver Support Program** The House bill does not include funds for the President's \$125 million new initiative to support those who care for the over 5 million disabled Americans who have long term care needs. The Family Caregiver Program is one piece of the Administration's four-part Long Term Care proposal to provide comprehensive services to support caregivers.
- **House Bill Fails to Increase Funding for Home-Delivered Meals** The House bill funds the widely supported home-delivered meals program at \$112 million, which is \$35 million below the President's request. The President's funding level would provide 27 million additional meals to at-risk older adults. These meals allow many of these adults to remain in their homes and communities, avoiding or delaying the need for costly institutionalization.
- **House Bill Cuts Important Health Initiatives** The bill cuts public health priorities, including preventive health, mental health and substance abuse, health care access for the poor, and efforts to reduce racial health disparities and the spread of AIDS worldwide. The bill would also threaten our ability to manage key entitlement programs, such as Medicare and Medicaid. It would prevent us from continuing to provide important patient protections to American workers, and improving our nation's organ distribution system.



IMPACT OF HOUSE COMMITTEE ALLOCATIONS ON THE PRESIDENT'S FY2000 EDUCATION REQUEST

October 1, 1999

"Now, we're having a big argument in Washington on the budget today. We can have the kind of budget we need that will help you to do what you need to do without -- and we can meet the budget targets without coming up short in education, whether it's for Head Start, or more teachers, or the initiative to help states build and modernize 6,000 new schools, or the America Reads program, or this Gear Up program. So I hope we can get that done." – President Clinton,

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 Committee Amount	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	IMPACT
<u>Head Start.</u> The Head Start program provides low-income children a comprehensive approach to child development, stressing language and cognitive Development, health, nutrition, and social competency.	\$4,660,000	\$5,267,000	\$4,760,000	+\$100,000	(-\$507,000)	Eliminates support for 42,000 additional children to receive Head Start Services.
<u>Reducing Class Size.</u> Second installment in reducing class sizes in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18 to give children more personal attention and get them on the right track.	\$1,200,000	\$1,400,000	\$0	(-\$1,200,000)	(-\$1,400,000)	Repeals last year's bipartisan agreement to hire 100,000 new teachers.
<u>Goals 2000.</u> Helps schools raise academic standards, improve teaching, expand the use of technology and increase parental involvement.	\$491,000	\$491,000	\$0	(-\$491,000)	(-\$491,000)	Eliminates funds to allow States to continue supporting comprehensive local reform efforts.
<u>Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants.</u> Improves teachers' skills in core academic subjects.	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$0	(-\$335,000)	(-\$335,000)	Eliminates funds to improve teacher quality.
<u>21st Century Community Learning Centers.</u> Funds school-community partnerships to keep schools open after regular hours as safe havens for enhanced learning.	\$200,000	\$600,000	\$300,000	+\$100,000	(-\$300,000)	3,300 fewer centers would be funded and 850,000 fewer students would be served than requested under the President's program.
<u>Reading Excellence Act.</u> Helps children learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade.	\$260,000	\$286,000	\$200,000	(-\$60,000)	(-\$86,000)	Denies services to improve reading skills of an estimated 330,000 children.
<u>Extra Help in the Basics (Title I LEA Grants).</u> Helps disadvantaged students learn the basics.	\$7,732,397	\$7,996,020	\$7,732,397	--	(-\$263,623)	Denies funding reserved under the President's budget to help states and school districts turn around failing schools and denies funding for an additional 7,500 teachers to provide reading and math assistance to more than 400,000 disadvantaged children.
<u>Safe and Drug-Free Schools.</u> Helps schools become safe, drug-free learning environments.	\$566,000	\$591,000	\$566,000	--	(-\$25,000)	Denies funds for schools to hire an additional 400 school violence and drug prevention coordinators reaching an additional 2,000 middle schools serving 2 million children and denies schools affected by violence funds for emergency assistance.
<u>Teacher Quality Enhancement (HEA Title II).</u> Helps recruit and prepare excellent and diverse teachers for America's classrooms.	\$75,000	\$115,000	\$75,000	--	(-\$40,000)	35 States would be denied grants for strengthening teacher recruitment, preparation and support to meet the expected need of 2 million teachers in the next decade.
<u>Teacher Training in Technology.</u> Helps train new teachers to use technology in the classroom.	\$75,000	\$75,000	--	(-\$75,000)	(-\$75,000)	Ends technology training for new teachers.

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 Committee Amount	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	IMPACT
<u>Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.</u> Helps provide students and teachers with computers, educational software, telecommunications, and technology training.	\$425,000	\$450,000	\$375,000	(-\$50,000)	(-\$75,000)	Denies additional funding for approximately 625 school districts to purchase hardware and software.
<u>Community-based Technology Centers.</u> Funds technology learning centers in low-income communities.	\$10,000	\$65,000	\$10,000	--	(-\$55,000)	Cuts new funds to set up computer learning centers in 260 low-income communities.
<u>Special Education State Grants.</u> Helps schools & States provide special education and early intervention services.	\$5,054,685	\$5,106,435	\$5,554,685	+\$500,000	+\$448,250	Increases the Federal share per child from \$701 to \$768 for the 6.3 million children with disabilities served under this program who are entitled to receive special education and related services.
<u>Bilingual Education.</u> Helps school districts operate high-quality instructional programs to help children learn English.	\$224,000	\$259,000	\$224,000	--	(-\$35,000)	Denies funds to approximately 70 school districts that face growing enrollments of LEP students as well as denying funds for training opportunities for an additional 2,000 teachers.
<u>Adult Education and Literacy.</u> Provides adults and family literacy, English as a second language, and other educational programs.	\$385,000	\$575,000	\$378,000	(-\$7,000)	(-\$197,000)	Cuts requested funding increase to provide services to approximately 700,000 adult learners at a time when 1/3 rd of recent immigrants do not have a high school diploma or its equivalent.
<u>Pell Grants.</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$3,125 max. grant	\$3,250 max. grant	\$3,275 max. grant	+\$150	+\$25	An increase in the maximum award to \$3,275 requires \$7.625 billion in new budget authority to fund awards for 3.886 million recipients or 10,000 more than the President's Request.
<u>Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs).</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$619,000	\$631,000	\$629,000	+\$10,000	(-\$2,000)	3,000 fewer students will receive awards than under the President's request.
<u>Work-Study.</u> Helps undergraduate and graduate students pay for college through part-time work assistance.	\$870,000	\$934,000	\$880,000	+\$10,000	(-\$54,000)	The number of students to receive awards would decrease by 59,000 from the 1 million recipients supported in the President's request.
<u>Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP).</u> Provides Federal matching funds for States to support need-based postsecondary student grant assistance.	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	(-\$25,000)	(-\$25,000)	Eliminates funding for 83,000 students.
<u>GEAR UP.</u> Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college by partnering middle and high schools with colleges and universities or through state-administered programs.	\$120,000	\$240,000	\$0	(-\$120,000)	(-\$240,000)	An estimated 572,000 low-income middle and high school student would be denied mentoring, counseling, tutoring, and other support they need to raise their expectations and successfully pursue college.
<u>TRIO Programs.</u> Provides education outreach and student support services designed to encourage disadvantaged individuals to enter and complete college.	\$600,000	\$630,000	\$660,000	+\$60,000	+\$30,000	Would help an estimated 759,000 disadvantaged students prepare for and persist in postsecondary education, 34,000 more than the President's request.

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 Committee Amount	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	IMPACT
<u>Strengthening HBCUs.</u> Helps provide equal opportunity and strong academic programs.	\$136,000	\$148,750	\$136,000	--	(-\$12,750)	Would not support the Administration's strong commitment to ensuring access to high quality postsecondary education for African American students. The President's proposal would increase funds to strengthen HBCUs and HBGLs through academic program development and improved administrative management.
<u>Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions.</u> Helps strengthen colleges with large Latino populations.	\$28,000	\$42,250	\$28,000	--	(-\$14,250)	Would fail to support the Administration's strong commitment to improving postsecondary opportunities for Hispanic students. The President's proposal would help expand and enhance the academic offerings, program quality, and institutional stability of the schools that award at least 25 percent of undergraduate degrees to Hispanics.
<u>Strengthening Tribally-Controlled Institutions (HEA Title III).</u> Supports institutions that serve Native Americans.	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$3,000	--	(-\$3,000)	Would not support the Administration's strong commitment to ensuring access to high quality postsecondary education for Native American students. The President's proposal would double funds to strengthen TCCUs through the academic program development and improved administrative management.
<u>Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.</u>	\$31,000	\$41,000	\$31,000	--	(-\$10,000)	Denies additional fellowships to graduate students in areas of national need and doctoral students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.
<u>Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships.</u> Supports access to quality postsecondary education for underserved populations through the use of technology.	\$10,000	\$20,000	--	(-\$10,000)	(-\$20,000)	Eliminates funding for 56 partnership awards for projects to improve technology-based learning opportunities for individuals, such as the disabled, dislocated workers, those making the transition from welfare to work, and others who do not have easy access to traditional campus-based postsecondary education.
<u>Cost of Student Borrowing for College Loans.</u> Reduced origination fees paid by students for college programs.	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal ¹	Fee: 4% Of Loan Principal	Fee: +1% Of Fee Principal	Fee: +1% Of Fee Principal	Increases fees for 1.8 million Direct Loan borrowers by \$107 million, and makes it more difficult to reduce these fees in subsequent years.

¹ Reflects Current Administration Policy

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 Committee Amount	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	IMPACT
<u>Student Loan Administrative Funding.</u> Supports systems that award over \$50 million in student loans to over 8 million students.	\$617,000	\$735,000	\$617,000	--	(\$118,000)	Undermines loan delivery and collection in the face of anticipated 47 percent growth in the Direct Loan portfolio over FY 1999-2000. Hamstrings the new performance-based Office of Student Financial Assistance by eliminating funding for urgently needed, congressionally mandated system and customer service redesign efforts.
<u>ADDITIONAL BENEFITS FOR SCHOOLS THAT WILL NOT BE FUNDED</u>						
<u>School Modernization Bonds and Qualified Zone.</u> Provides new bonds with interest paid by Federal tax credits to help local communities go much further in renovating and building needed schools	--	\$3.7 billion to help pay interest on \$25 billion of new bonds.	---	--	The House has not provided any funds towards the President's proposal.	Congress has yet to authorize or pay for interest on state and local bonds to help communities build or renovate 6,000 public schools. These would be used to address record enrollments and overcrowding to repair crumbling school facilities and to accommodate smaller classes.