So I want to acknowledge these efforts by the Budget Committee, and I particularly want to salute the Chairman of the Committee, Senator SASSER, for his fine efforts during the Committee's consideration of this budget.

INDIAN AFFAIRS FUNDING

As a member of the Senate Indian Affairs Committee, I am deeply concerned at the cuts that this budget would still impose on Indian affairs funding. The budget before us would cut funding for the Indian Health Services by $247 million, or 12.7 percent, from last year's level. This is a drastic cut to a program that serves a population that is particularly at risk of certain health problems.

Even worse is the proposed cut in Indian Health Service personnel. Under this budget, the IHS would assume 49 percent of the personnel reductions at the Department of Health and Human Services in fiscal year 1995 and 83 percent of the Department's personnel reductions in 1996. When you consider that the IHS accounts for only 2 percent of the total Health and Human Services budget, you realize that these personnel cuts are unfairly skewed.

I look forward to working with my colleagues on the Indian Affairs Committee to correct this proposal as Congress considers this year's spending bills.

FURTHER SPENDING CUTS

Last, I want to make further reductions in other Government spending in order to come closer to balancing the budget. In fact, I voted just last month for a balanced budget amendment, and I voted the month before that, during our rescissions debate, to make $43 billion in spending cuts over the next 5 years. So I think there is more deficit reduction to be done.

One particular area where we can cut further is foreign aid. I support the Clinton Administration's foreign aid reform efforts, but I am concerned that the foreign aid budget is still too driven by military aid considerations. I believe that this is something that Congress should scrutinize closely when we debate the foreign aid appropriations bill.

Second, as Chair of the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee's Special Task Force on Government Waste, I want to let my colleagues know that I will pursue a number of avenues to cut wasteful spending. These include a moratorium on Federal building projects, which is a step that Vice President GORE endorsed in his National Performance Review; a civilian facilities closure commission, which would operate like the base closing commission but would target wasteful civilian facilities; and a cut to overhead spending, which is the first place that a private business in financial difficulty would cut. I want to let my colleagues know that I will act on these issues on the Senate floor.

OVERALL, A GOOD BUDGET

In summary, let me just salute President Clinton and the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. SASSER] on their leadership in proposing this budget. It allows us to continue down the path of deficit reduction that we charted last year. This proposal cuts unnecessary spending, makes targeted investments in needed areas, and addresses many of the needs of my State.

As I have made clear, I do not view it as a perfect budget. In fact, I will work to change some of its recommendations. But on balance it is a good budget, and I will therefore vote to approve it.

I thank the Senator from Tennessee for his courtesy, and I yield the floor.

VOTE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question now is, is it the sense of the Senate that debate on the conference report accompanying H.R. 1804, the Goals 2000: Educate America bill, shall be brought to a close?

The yeas and nays are required.

The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS] and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN], are necessarily absent.

Mr. DOLE. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WALLOP], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] would each vote nay.

The yeas and nays resulted—yeas 62, nays 23, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 85 Leg.]

YEAS—62

Akaka	Domenici	Kohl
Baucus	Dorgan	Lautenberg
Biden	Durenberger	Leahy
Bingaman	Exon	Levin
Bond	Feingold	Mathews
Boren	Feinstein	Metzenbaum
Boxer	Ford	Mikulski
Bradley	Glenn	Mitchell
Breaux	Gorton	Moseley-Braun
Bryan	Graham	Moynihan
Bumpers	Harkin	Murray
Byrd	Hatfield	Nunn
Campbell	Heflin	Pell
Chafee	Inouye	Pryor
Conrad	Jeffords	Reid
Danforth	Johnston	Riegle
Daschle	Kennedy	Robb
DeConcini	Kerrey	Rockefeller
Dodd	Kerry	
Sarbanes	Simon	Wellstone
Sasser	Specter	Wofford

NAYS—23

Brown	Grassley	Nickles
Burns	Hatch	Packwood
Coats	Hutchison	Pressler
Cochran	Kassebaum	Roth
Coverdell	Kempthorne	Shelby
Craig	Lugar	Thurmond
D'Amato	Mack	Warner
Dole	McConnell	

NOT VOTING—15

Bennett	Helms	Murkowski
Cohen	Hollings	Simpson
Faircloth	Lieberman	Smith
Gramm	Lott	Stevens
Gregg	McCain	Wallop

The PRESIDING OFFICER. On this vote, the yeas are 62, the nays are 23. Three-fifths of the Senators duly chosen and sworn having voted in the affirmative, the motion is agreed to.

The majority leader.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I am advised by the distinguished Republican leader that there has been a request for a rollcall vote on final passage of the conference report. Therefore, I request that we now proceed directly to a vote on final passage, and that this will be the last vote prior to the recess.

I ask for the yeas and nays.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there a sufficient second?

There is a sufficient second.

The yeas and nays were offered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the conference report. The yeas and nays have been ordered. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk called the roll.

Mr. FORD. I announce that the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. HOLLINGS], and the Senator from Connecticut [Mr. LIEBERMAN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. DOLE. I announce that the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT], the Senator from Maine [Mr. COHEN], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. FAIRCLOTH], the Senator from Texas [Mr. GRAMM], the Senator from North Carolina [Mr. HELMS], the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. LOTT], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. MCCAIN], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. MURKOWSKI], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON], the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. SMITH], the Senator from Alaska [Mr. STEVENS], the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WALLOP], and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GREGG] are necessarily absent.

I further announce that, if present and voting, the Senator from Utah [Mr. BENNETT] and the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. SIMPSON] would each vote nay.

The result was announced—yeas 63, nays 22, as follows:

[Rollcall Vote No. 86 Leg.]

YEAS—63

Akaka	Bond	Breaux
Baucus	Boren	Bryan
Biden	Boxer	Bumpers
Bingaman	Bradley	Campbell

Chafee	Heflin	Murray
Conrad	Inouye	Nunn
Daschle	Jeffords	Packwood
DeConcini	Johnston	Pell
Dodd	Kennedy	Pryor
Domenici	Kerrey	Reid
Dorgan	Kerry	Riegle
Durenberger	Kohl	Robb
Exon	Lautenberg	Rockefeller
Feingold	Leahy	Roth
Feinstein	Levin	Sarbanes
Ford	Mathews	Sasser
Glenn	Metzenbaum	Shelby
Gorton	Mikulski	Simon
Graham	Mitchell	Specter
Harkin	Moseley-Braun	Wellstone
Hatfield	Moynihan	Wofford

NAYS—22

Brown	Danforth	Mack
Burns	Dole	McConnell
Byrd	Grassley	Nickles
Coats	Hatch	Pressler
Cochran	Hutchison	Thurmond
Coverdell	Kassebaum	Warner
Craig	Kempthorne	
D'Amato	Lugar	

NOT VOTING—15

Bennett	Helms	Murkowski
Cohen	Hollings	Simpson
Faircloth	Lieberman	Smith
Gramm	Lott	Stevens
Gregg	McCain	Wallop

So the conference report was agreed to.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I move to reconsider the vote.

Mr. FORD. I move to lay that motion on the table.

The motion to lay on the table was agreed to.

• Mr. HELMS. Madam President, if I had been present at the rollcall vote on passage of the conference report to accompany H.R. 1804, the Goals 2000 bill, I would have voted "no." This is not legislation that the American people would support if they were made aware of the implications of the provisions of H.R. 1804.•

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 1804

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the immediate consideration of House concurrent resolution 230 now at the desk; that the concurrent resolution be deemed agreed to, and the motion to reconsider laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Ms. MOSELEY-BRAUN). Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 230) was deemed agreed to.

THE CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION BILL

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I notified the distinguished Republican leader and other colleagues earlier this week of my intention to proceed upon our return to session following the Easter recess to S. 21, the California desert protection bill.

Regrettably, and most unfortunately, I was advised that there would be a Republican filibuster to the motion to proceed to that bill and it would be, once again, necessary to file a motion to end that filibuster.

Madam President, we have just completed action on three filibusters in less than 2 weeks. Now we are to confront another on the very first day back from the recess. As I said, I regard that as regrettable and most unfortunate.

THE CALIFORNIA DESERT PROTECTION BILL

MOTION TO PROCEED

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, it is my intention that we will return to session at 1 p.m. on Monday, April 11, and that at 2 p.m. on that day, we will begin debate on the California desert protection bill.

In order to put us in the position to do that, I now move to proceed to that bill, Calendar No. 248, S. 21.

CLOTURE MOTION

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I send a cloture motion on S. 21 to the desk and ask that it be stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the cloture motion.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

CLOTURE MOTION

We, the undersigned Senators, in accordance with the provisions of rule XXII of the Standing Rules of the Senate, hereby move to bring to a close the debate on the Motion to Proceed to the consideration of Calendar No. 248, S. 21, the California Desert Protection bill.

Dianne Feinstein, Byron L. Dorgan, Edward M. Kennedy, Claiborne Pell, Daniel K. Akaka, Paul Simon, Paul Wellstone, Carl Levin, Barbara Boxer, Herb Kohl, Howard M. Metzenbaum, Jeff Bingaman, J.J. Exon, Tom Daschle, Carol Moseley-Braun, Jim Sasser, Wendell Ford.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, for the information of Senators then, we will return to session at 1 p.m. on Monday April 11. There will be a period for morning business for 1 hour on that day, and then at 2 p.m. we will resume consideration of the motion to proceed to the California desert protection bill.

There will be no rollcall votes on Monday, April 11. A vote on the cloture motion, that is the motion to end the filibuster on the motion to proceed to the bill, will occur on Tuesday, April 12, at a time which will be set, but I now expect that to occur Tuesday morning at approximately 10 a.m.

So Senators should be aware that at or about 10 a.m. on Tuesday, April 12, there will be a vote on the motion to end the filibuster on the motion to proceed to the California desert protection bill.

Madam President, I thank my colleagues for their cooperation, and I now suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

NATIONAL MEN'S HEALTH WEEK

Mr. MITCHELL. Madam President, on behalf of Senator DOLE, I ask unanimous consent to proceed to Senate Joint Resolution 179 now at the desk introduced by Senator DOLE, and I ask for its immediate consideration. I further ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution be deemed read three times and passed and the motion to reconsider laid on the table and the preamble be agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

So the joint resolution (S.J. Res. 179) was deemed read three times and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

The joint resolution (S.J. Res 179), with its preamble, reads as follows:

S. J. RES. 179

Whereas despite the advances in medical technology and research, men continue to live an average of 7 years less than women;

Whereas the likelihood that a man will develop prostate cancer is 1 in 11;

Whereas the number of men contacting prostate cancer will reach over 120,000 in 1993, with an expected one-third of the cases to die from the disease;

Whereas testicular cancer is one of the most common cancers in men aged 15–34, and when detected early, has an 87 percent survival rate;

Whereas the number of men contracting lung disease will reach over 100,000 in 1993, with an expected 85 percent of the cases to die from the disease;

Whereas the number of cases of colon cancer among men will reach over 80,000 in 1993; with nearly one-third of the cases to die from the disease;

Whereas the death rate for prostate cancer has grown at almost twice the death rate of breast cancer in the last five years;

Whereas African-American men in the United States have the highest incidence in the world of cancer of the prostate;

Whereas men are seven times as likely as women to be arrested for drunk driving and three times as likely to be alcoholics;

Whereas women visit the doctor 150 percent as often as men enabling them to detect health problems in their early stages;

Whereas significant numbers of male related health problems such as prostate cancer, testicular cancer, infertility, and colon cancer, could be detected and treated if men's awareness of these problems was more pervasive;

Whereas educating both the public and health care providers about the importance of early detection of male health problems will result in reducing rates of mortality for these diseases;

Whereas appropriate use of tests such as Prostate Specific Antigen (PSA) exams, blood pressure screens, cholesterol screens, etc., in conjunction with clinical examination and self-testing for problems such as testicular cancer can result in the detection of many of these problems in their early stages and increases in the survival rates to nearly 100 percent;

Whereas many men are reluctant to visit their health center or physician for regular screening examinations of male related problems for a variety of reasons including fear, lack of information, and cost factors; and

Whereas men who are educated about the value that preventive health can play in prolonging their lifespan and their role as a productive family member will be more likely to participate in health screenings: Now, therefore, be it

SENATE APPROVES "GOALS 2000" MEASURE

Five years ago, President George Bush, concerned about poor schools and the potential inability of U.S. workers to compete in a global economy, convened a two-day summit in Virginia with the nation's governors to produce an education reform plan. They reached an unprecedented agreement to set national performance goals by 1990.

In 1991, Bush proposed "America 2000" legislation to establish voluntary national testing, create non-traditional schools and send limited federal aid to states and localities to fund model programs. The measure also included a controversial "school choice" voucher program that would have sent public funds to some private schools. Democrats fought school choice and in the end, neither Democrats nor Republicans could muster much enthusiasm for the measure, which died in the Senate in a Republican filibuster. (1992 Almanac, p. 455)

The political dynamic changed in 1993 after Bill Clinton was elected president. Democrats renewed the education reform debate, hoping to capitalize on control of the White House and both chambers of Congress for the first time since 1980.

The Clinton administration introduced a $420 million "Goals 2000" bill (HR1804 - PL 103-227), using the Bush proposal as a basis. But Clinton removed the school choice provisions and added national standards and goals. These standards, although voluntary, opened the door for federal involvement in public schools and set markers that many local school districts will have difficulty ignoring. School districts seeking grants will be required to strive for the national goals; they will have the flexibility to either adopt national content and performance standards, or to develop their own standards to reach the goals. The House easily passed the measure in 1993. (1993 Almanac, p. 404)

The bill included such goals as improving high school graduation rates and making schools safer. It also included controversial "opportunity to learn" standards prescribing what a school needed - such as competent teachers and up-to-date textbooks - to give children the opportunity to meet the goals and standards.

Liberal Democrats argued such standards were necessary to ensure that all students had access to high quality educational programs.

Conservatives said such standards could leave school districts open to lawsuits from parents displeased about their child's school.

In the end, a majority of members decided that the opportunity to learn standards were acceptable because they were voluntary and states would be able to develop them locally.

With major sticking points such as school choice and opportunity to learn out of the way, Senate Democrats and moderate Republicans found common ground on the school reform measure. Before passing the bill Feb. 8, senators waded through a series of amendments, including an unsuccessful last-ditch effort by conservatives to include a school choice demonstration project. The Senate subsequently passed the bill, 71-25: R 17-25; D 54-0; (ND 41-0, SD 13-0).

After House-Senate conferees ironed out their differences, the House adopted the conference report March 23 and the Senate cleared the bill March 26. (1994 Weekly Report, pp. 3184, 332)

*** YEAS(71) **

DEMOCRATS (53)

Akaka D (HI)	Feingold R (WI)	Metzenbaum H (OH)
Baucus M (MT)	Feinstein D (CA)	Mikulski B (MD)
Biden J (DE)	Ford W (KY)	Mitchell G (ME)
Bingaman J (NM)	Glenn J (OH)	Moynihan D (NY)
Boren D (OK)	Graham B (FL)	Murray P (WA)
Boxer B (CA)	Harkin T (IA)	Nunn S (GA)
Bradley B (NJ)	Heflin H (AL)	Pell C (RI)
Breaux J (LA)	Hollings E (SC)	Pryor D (AR)
Bryan R (NV)	Inouye D (HI)	Reid H (NV)
Bumpers D (AR)	Kennedy E (MA)	Riegle D (MI)
Byrd R (WV)	Kerrey B (NE)	Robb C (VA)
Campbell B (CO)	Kerry J (MA)	Rockefeller J (WV)
Conrad K (ND)	Kohl H (WI)	Sarbanes P (MD)
Daschle T (SD)	Lautenberg F (NJ)	Sasser J (TN)
DeConcini D (AZ)	Leahy P (VT)	Simon P (IL)
Dodd C (CT)	Levin C (MI)	Wellstone P (MN)
Dorgan B (ND)	Lieberman J (CT)	Wofford H (PA)
Exon J (NE)	Mathews H (TN)	

INDEPENDENTS (0)

REPUBLICANS (18)

Bond C (MO)	Durenberger D (MN)	Roth W (DE)
Chafee J (RI)	Gorton S (WA)	Shelby R (AL)
Cochran T (MS)	Hatfield M (OR)	Simpson A (WY)
Cohen W (ME)	Jeffords J (VT)	Specter A (PA)
Danforth J (MO)	Kassebaum N (KS)	Stevens T (AK)
Domenici P (NM)	Packwood B (OR)	Thurmond S (SC)

*** NAYS (25) **

DEMOCRATS (0)

INDEPENDENTS (0)

REPUBLICANS (25)

Bennett R (UT)	Grassley C (IA)	McCain J (AZ)
Brown H (CO)	Gregg J (NH)	McConnell M (KY)
Burns C (MT)	Hatch O (UT)	Murkowski F (AK)
Coats D (IN)	Helms J (NC)	Nickles D (OK)
Coverdell P (GA)	Kempthorne D (ID)	Pressler L (SD)
Craig L (ID)	Lott T (MS)	Smith R (NH)
D'Amato A (NY)	Lugar R (IN)	Wallop M (WY)
Dole B (KS)	Mack C (FL)	Warner J (VA)
Faircloth L (NC)		

*** NOT VOTING (4) **

DEMOCRATS (2)

Johnston J (LA) ?   Moseley-Braun C (IL) +

INDEPENDENTS (0)

REPUBLICANS (2)

Gramm P (TX) -   Hutchison K (TX) ?

KEY -- Special Categories of Not Voting

#	Paired For	X	Paired Against
+	Announced For	-	Announced Against
P	Voted Present	C	Voted Present to avoid possible conflict of interest.

S Speaker exercised discretion not to vote

? Did not vote or make position known

Transmitted: 95-04-13 16:51:21 EDT (skv294)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

OFFICE OF THE UNDER SECRETARY

THE UNDER SECRETARY

AGENDA

Department of Education Legislative and Budget Briefing
Thursday, September 14, 1995, 5pm
Secretary's Conference Room

I. President Clinton's "Education Speech" at Southern Illinois University-Carbondale delivered Monday Sept. 11, 1995. (4:20 PM)

II. Senate Mark-Up

III. Reconciliation

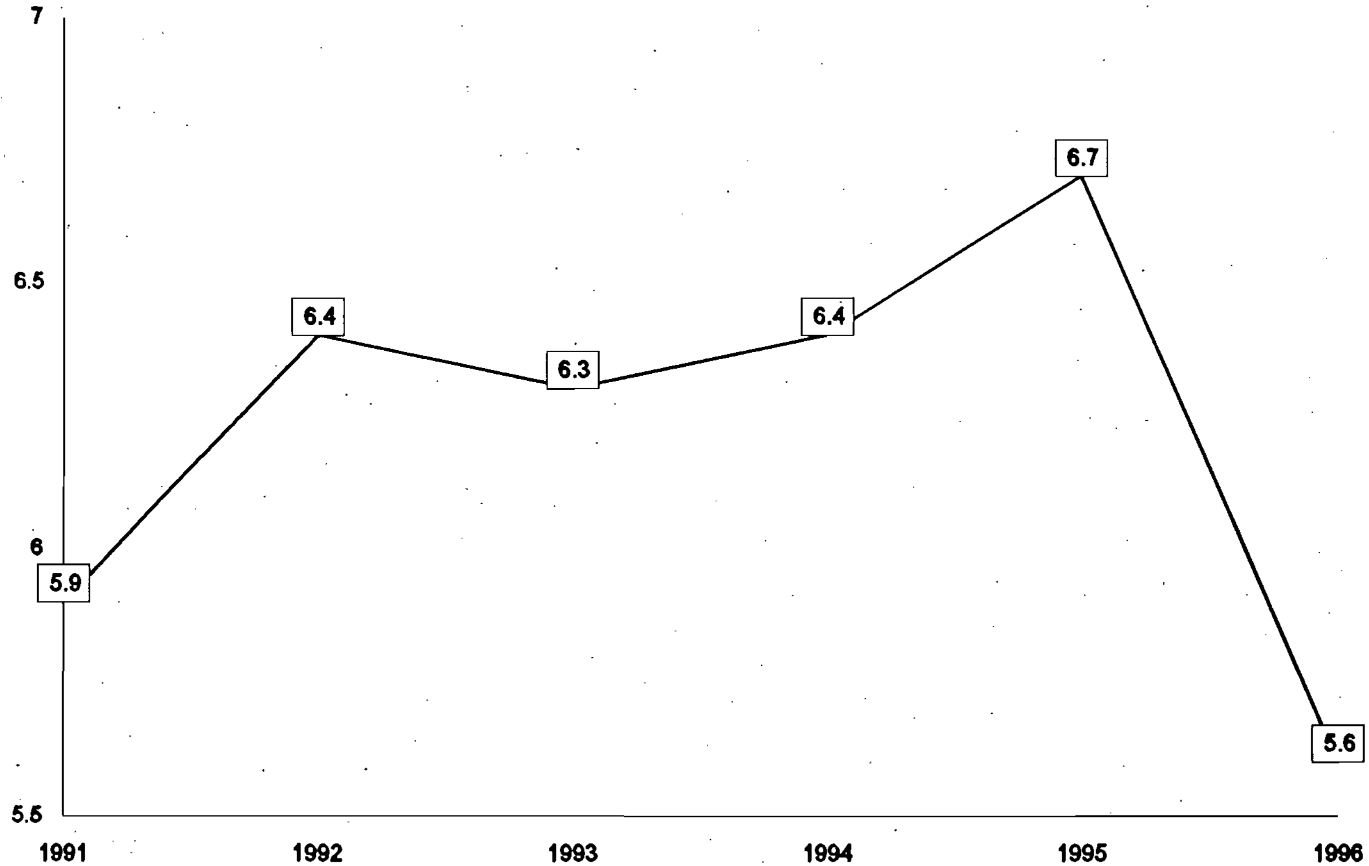
IV. Other New Information / Documents
    Livingston Press Conference, Events, etc.

V. Welfare Reform - Careers / Workforce Bill and Exon Immigrant Amendment

400 MARYLAND AVE., S.W. WASHINGTON, D.C. 20202-8100

Children Receiving Title I Services

(in millions)



Note: 1996 estimate reflects House-passed Appropriation Bill (HR-2127).

Master Calendar For Back-to-School Budget-Related Events

UPCOMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 14

Speaking

* Secretary Riley visiting Vine Elementary school in Cincinnati.
* OMB Director Alice Rivlin visiting Cardozo High School in Washington, D.C.
* Carol Rasco of the Domestic Policy Council visiting a school for at-risk kids in Brooklyn.
* Secretary Cisneros participating in a classroom fair in Hartford, CT.
* Attorney General Janet Reno visiting an elementary school in Jacksonville, Florida.
* Assistant Secretary Linda Roberts visiting Ralph Bunche School in Harlem, NY and communicating on-line with artist Peter Max.
* Secretary Pena doing a transportation safety event at Cora Kelly Magnet School in Alexandria.

Media

* Deputy SRR Pat Parisi appearing on CNBC's America's Talking show.

Groups

* Committee for Education Funding's National Education Call-In Day, encouraging students and educators to call their Members of Congress and Senators to protest education cuts.

SEPTEMBER 15

Speaking

* Deputy Secretary of Labor Tom Glynn visiting a school in Boston, MA.
* Acting Assistant Secretary Trish McNeil doing a School-to-Work event in Denver.

Media

* Secretary Riley participating in the announcement of CNN Newsroom's World View Program, at which Turner Broadcasting will join the National Family Partnership for Learning. This will be broadcast to 30,000 schools nationwide.

Congressional Action

* Senate Appropriations Full Committee mark-up of the Labor/HHS/Education bill.

SEPTEMBER 18

Speaking

* Secretary Riley speaking at the AFT conference at noon.
* Secretary Riley at the Committee for Education Funding Dinner.
* Secretary Riley and Secretary Reich announcing School-to-Work state grants.

Groups

* American Federation of Teachers Conference in Washington, plus Hill visits.
* Committee for Education Funding Congressional Awards Dinner with Jeffords, Kennedy, Obey, Hatfield, Frist, Rivers.

SEPTEMBER 19

Speaking

* Deputy Secretary Kunin hosting a satellite town meeting on education technology in Seattle.

SEPTEMBER 20

Speaking

* Deputy Secretary Kunin visiting a school in Spokane, Washington.
* Secretary Riley and Congressman Goodling speaking to a Georgetown student aid forum.

SEPTEMBER 21

Speaking

* Deputy Secretary Madeleine Kunin doing a speech and a school visit in Tacoma, Washington.
* Secretary Riley visiting a school and attending a Goals 2000 conference in Chicago.

Groups

* The National Education Association holding a press conference announcing a campaign to oppose education budget cuts. The press conference will roll out a series of T.V. ads which will air in 20 targetted Congressional Districts. The ads will begin on September 24 and run for six days. This will be supplemented with phone banks.
* American Association of School Administrators "I Care" conference plus Hill visits.

SEPTEMBER 22

Speaking

* Secretary Riley speaking to the AASA conference.
* Secretary Riley participating in an issues forum sponsored by the Congressional Black Caucus.

SEPTEMBER 23

Speaking

* Secretary Riley visiting Manchester High School in Manchester, NH.

SEPTEMBER 26

Speaking

* Deputy Secretary Kunin tentatively visiting a school in Burlington, Vermont.

SEPTEMBER 27

Groups

* McGraw Hill Education Dinner (Deputy Secretary Kunin speaking).
* Congressional Hispanic Caucus Gala

GENERAL ACTIVITIES

* A letter from the Chief of Staff was sent to regional editors last week along with an "Education Alert" summarizing the differences between the Republican budget and the President's proposals.

* An op-ed from the President was sent out on Thursday September 7 to college and university newspapers.

* The administration will release information on the impact of the Republican budget on student loans and Pell Grants at 100 schools in targeted districts later this week. This information will be shared with both school and regional media.

PAST EVENTS

SEPTEMBER 7

Speaking

* Secretary Riley speaking at the National Press Club.

Media

* Secretary Riley doing the Washington Journal show on C-SPAN.

Groups

* Education rally with Mayor and Superintendent in New Orleans.

SEPTEMBER 8

Speaking

* Secretary Riley participating in a science/technology ribbon-cutting ceremony with Mayor Schmoke.
* Secretary Dan Glickman speaking at Kansas State University.

SEPTEMBER 9

Speaking

* Secretary Riley going to Disney World for a back-to-school kick-off and teacher forum.

Media

* Secretary Riley on CBS Radio's Cross Talk show.

SEPTEMBER 11

Speaking

* President Clinton at SIU Carbondale for higher education/budget event.
* Vice President Gore at University of Pittsburgh for higher education/budget event.
* Secretary Riley visiting Augusta Elementary and Hughes Middle School in Greenville, South Carolina.
* Assistant Secretary David Longanecker hosting the President's speech at the University of Colorado at Boulder.
* Congressman Gene Green visiting an elementary school in Houston, Texas.
* USIA Director Joe Duffy doing a radio interview on back-to-school.
* Assistant Secretary Mario Moreno visiting an elementary school and a university in Houston.
* Administrator Roger Johnson visiting William Hall High School in Hartford, CT.
* Secretary Jesse Brown teaching a class in Minneapolis.
* Secretary Reich announcing adult learning grants at a GTE plant in Needham, MA and at an electric boat plant in Providence, Rhode Island.

Media

* Secretary Riley on Good Morning America.

Groups

* Alliance for Student Aid and NEA hotlines in operation.
* Over 50 campus events surrounding the President's speech at SIU (i.e. UC Berkeley, USC, Univ. of Delaware, Louisiana State, Boston University, MSU, Washington Univ., Duke, UNC, NC State, Cornell.)

SEPTEMBER 12

Speaking

* President Clinton doing a conference call with school superintendents which will be satellite fed (Miami, Portland, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Milwaukee, etc.)
* Secretary Riley visiting the University of Missouri, Columbia for a student aid event.
* Congressman Xavier Becerra and Assistant Secretary Gene Garcia visiting a school in Arlington, VA.
* Laura Tyson speaking to the Center for National Policy on Education and the Economy.
* Assistant Secretary Sharon Robinson visiting St. Louis Park Community Center, Aquila Elementary School, Northside High School, Patrick Henry High School, St. Paul Library Saturn School and Chaska High School -- all in St. Louis, MO.

Congressional Action

* Secretary Riley testifying to the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Goals 2000.

Groups

* Student aid rally of Washington area school on the Capitol lawn.
* Campus events at Cal State Sacramento.

SEPTEMBER 13

Speaking

* President Clinton visiting Mayfield Woods Middle School where he will launch the National Family Partnership's annual Red Ribbon campaign.
* Secretary Riley visiting a Craigmont High School in Memphis and Xavier College in Cincinnati.
* Administrator Carol Browner visiting Piney Branch Elementary (her son's school).
* Secretary Babbitt visiting Chartiers Valley High School in Pittsburgh.
* Assistant Secretary Sharon Robinson visiting the University of St.Thomas.
* CEO of Mattel and Assistant Secretary Tom Payzant will visit a school in New York City.
* Assistant Secretary Mario Moreno will visit Katy Elementary School in Texas.

Media

* C-SPAN School Bus running from September 11-14 on Back to School/technology visits.

Groups

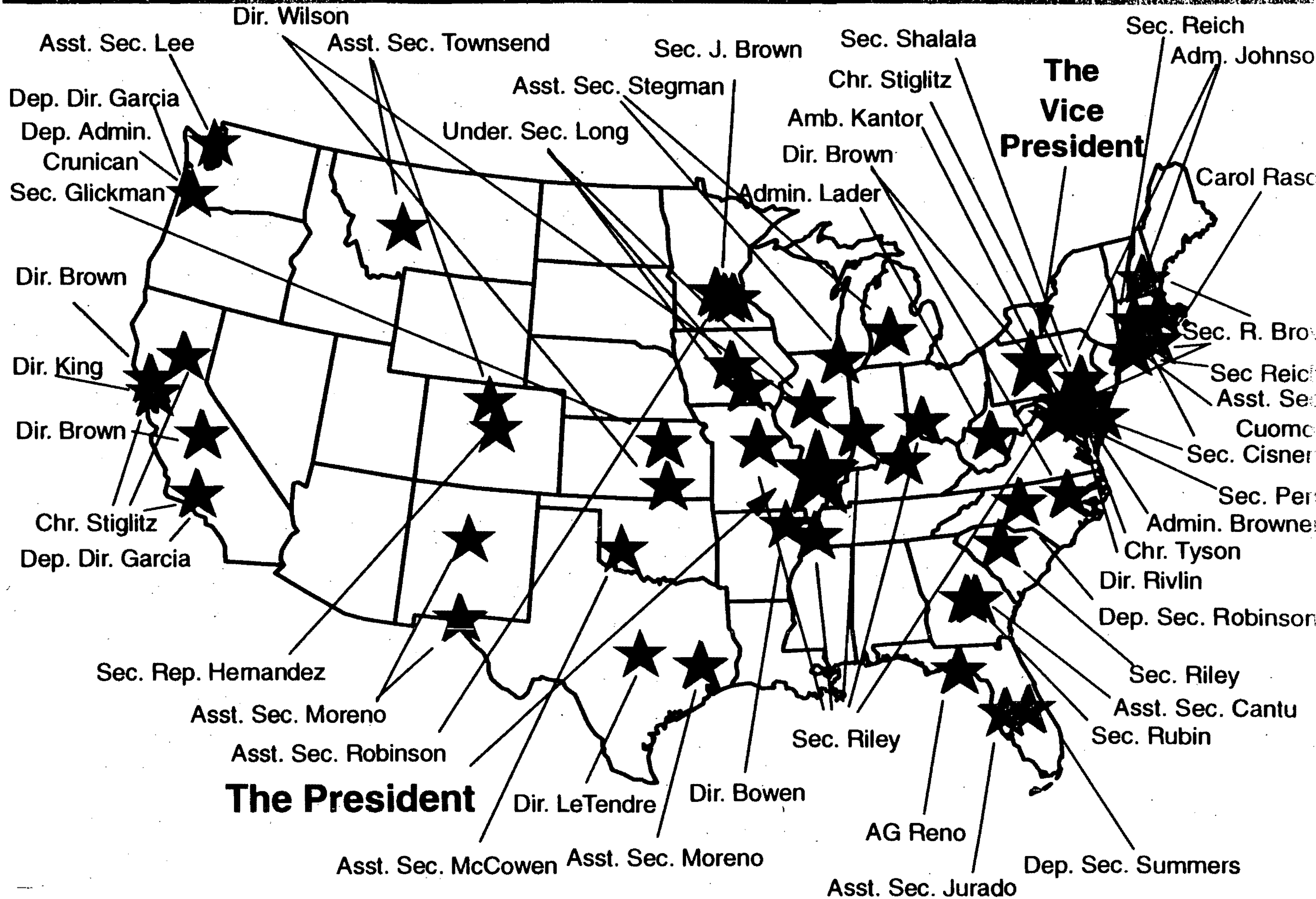
* The Committee for Education Funding having a National Bake Sale on the Capitol grounds. The Committee will also be delivering cookies to Members of Congress with budget impact information attached. There will be local bake sales going on in communities around the country.
* Campus events at Florida State, University of Kansas.

Congressional Action

* Senate Appropriations Subcommittee mark-up of the Labor/HHS/Education bill.

CLINTON ADMINISTRATION BACK TO SCHOOL TRAVEL

September [illegible] 15, 1995



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary
(Carbondale, Illinois)

For Immediate Release September 11, 1995

REMARKS BY THE PRESIDENT
TO THE COMMUNITY OF SOUTHERN ILLINOIS UNIVERSITY

South Illinois University
Carbondale, Illinois

11:58 A.M. CDT

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you, Jason. Thank you, Ted Sanders. I want to thank Senator Paul Simon and Senator Carol Moseley-Braun for being here and Representatives Jerry Costello, Glenn Poshard and Dick Durbin, the SIU Carbondale President John Guyon, and I want to welcome all of the colleges and universities that are connected to us by satellite all around the country.
Mayor Dillard, I thank you for being here, and I want to compliment the Saluki Marching Band and the pep band. Thank you for your music. Great job. (Applause.)

I also -- I know that we have a lot of schoolchildren here, but I've got an especially large number of invitations from one middle school that marched here as a group, the Lincoln Middle School. There they are over there. Thank you very much. (Applause.) I also want to thank all the National Service AmeriCorps members who are here and who are working in Southern Illinois. (Applause.)

Ladies and gentlemen, I am glad to be back here at SIU, a place which has a very warm place in my heart. I spoke here in 1991 just before I declared as a candidate for President of the United States. It was a memorable evening. I've been back here since then. This is the first time I've been as President, and I am very, very glad to be back here. I've had a wonderful day, and I thank you for making me feel so welcome. (Applause.)

I came here today to talk to you about the future of education in America, the role of the student aid programs in that future, and the decisions that will be made about the national budget in the next 60 to 90 days that will affect your future and the future of all Americans.

One hundred and thirty-seven years ago this week in Jonesboro, just down the road here about 20 miles, Abraham Lincoln and Stephen Douglas held one of their famous debates. According to a newspaper report at the time, interest in the event was not what it should have been. When the candidates arrived in town, they were met, and I quote, by "two yoke of steers and a Stephen Douglas banner hanging bottom-upwards." (Laughter.)

Well, I didn't see any cattle on my way in, and all of the banners I've seen today are rightside-up, and there seems to be a good deal of interest. So I thank you for that, and I'm glad to see you. (Applause.)

It's appropriate that we're here talking about the student loan issue because, as I'm sure all of you know, about halfway between here and Jonesboro is Senator Paul Simon's hometown of Makanda. (Applause.) Senator Simon is retiring from the Senate this year, but I want everybody in this audience to know that more than anyone else in the United States Congress, he was instrumental in supporting our efforts to pass the Direct Loan Program in 1993, and no one has done more to make the dream of a college education a reality for all American students than Paul Simon of Illinois. (Applause.)

The Lincoln-Douglas debates were historic because they occurred at an historic time over an historic issue. The issue then was slavery and whether our country would remain united or be divided, and everyone knew the whole future of the country depended on how it was resolved.

Today at the dawn of a new century, we are in the midst of another period of historic change. The issue today is the end of the Cold War and traditional industrial society and the growth of the global economy, the Information and the Technology Age and whether we can preserve the American Dream for all Americans in this new world. And the whole future of the country depends upon how we answer that great issue, just as it did in 1858.

How do we keep the American Dream alive in a world where jobs and capital, technology and ideas can travel across borders as fast as the satellite signal that right now is beaming this speech to colleges and universities all around this country? How do we make sure in this age of information where what you can

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learn depends on what you can earn -- determines what you can earn? How can we make sure that there's really opportunity for all people in this country without regard to where they live or what their racial or economic background is?

How can we make sure that your country gives you the chance to make the most of your own life, a gift that was given to me and most other people my age that helped us to make the most of our own lives?

This is a period of intense change, with a lot of wonderful things going on. I honestly believe that the young people in this audience will grow up into an America that will have its best days. I think the future is still going to be better than the past, but if, only if we meet the challenges of this time.

Let's face it, folks, these changes that are going on are awfully good for people who have an education, people who can be in the forefront of the change. They're pretty tough on millions and millions and millions of hard-working families that are being discarded by big companies as they downsize, forgotten by economic units for which they worked for 10, 20, sometimes 30 years; people who don't have a very good education and can no longer get the kind of jobs they used to, or if they get a job never, ever, ever seem to get a raise. Not so good for the million Americans who are working every year who lose their health insurance.

Why? Because all these changes are uprooting people, uprooting companies, uprooting ties that used to bind. We know -- we know -- that unless we can better educate our people, too many of them will be left behind in the global economy of the 21st century. We know, today, that for 20 years most Americans earning hourly wages have been working harder and harder for the same or lower wages -- for 20 years. And we know that if we want to preserve the American Dream for all of you, we have got to turn that around. (Applause.) And we know how to do it.

At the end of World War II when the G.I.s came home 50 years ago, the G.I. Bill gave people who fought in the war a chance to go to college and the chance to buy their own home. And it made us the strongest economic power in the world by educating our people. In the 1950s, when we got into a race with the then-Soviet Union into space, national defense education loans and other investments in higher education gave a whole new generation of Americans a chance to go to college and broaden their horizons. And it made a real difference.

I was the first person in my family to go to college. I had scholarships and loans, a job in college, and six jobs in law school. I paid all my loans back, but if it hadn't been for those loans, I might never have been given the opportunities that brought me to the point where I am today. And I am grateful to the people in my country who gave me that chance. (Applause.)

Now, when I became President, my goal was to get this economy ready for the 21st century and to open opportunity for you, to create more jobs and to set the conditions which will allow us to raise incomes and raise the stability of American families. And in 1993, we passed an economic program that reduced the deficit from $290 billion a year to $160 billion, that cut taxes on the lowest income of our working people and made 90 percent of our small businesses eligible for lower taxes and that invested more money in education, research and development and the technologies of the future to create more high-wage jobs.

And in two and a half years, we've got 7 million more jobs, 2.5 million more homeowners, nearly 2 million more small businesses. But average incomes have still not gone up. You cannot turn around 20 years of trends in two years. But I am telling you, folks, there is no way to do it unless we continue to increase the number of Americans of all ages who are going on to colleges, from the community colleges to the four-year colleges, to the graduate schools of America. (Applause.)

Listen to this: In 1980, a worker with a college education earned 36 percent more than a worker with only a high school degree -- 1980. Today, 15 years later, that 36 percent gap has grown to 74 percent. The difference in earnings between high school graduates and college graduates has more than doubled in only 15 years. Every year of higher education today increases earnings by 6 to 12 percent, and in many cases, guarantees the right to get a job in the first place -- something which is increasingly rare for people who don't have a good education.

The unmistakable fault line in America over who makes it and who doesn't today, more than ever before, is education. So

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as we go back to school and the Congress goes back to work, the question is, will your country continue to help those who want to help themselves? Will your country do what it ought to do now -- which is what it did for me when I was your age? Will your country meet the challenges of the 21st century, or will we cut off our nose to spite our face by cutting back on educational aid at the time when we need to invest more in it? (Applause.)

Let me be clear on this. In this great debate to balance the budget, I am on the side of balancing the budget. Our country has no business running a permanent deficit. We never had a permanent deficit before 1981. We quadrupled the debt of the country in the 12 years before I became president. We have taken the deficit down from $290 billion a year down to $160 billion a year in only three years. It is important that we continue to work to balance the budget. (Applause.)

It is important because if we can get a balanced budget, we can spend less of your taxes on debt and we can spend more of it on education, the environment and the elderly. It is important because if we have less debt, people in private business will be able to borrow money at lower interest rates to create more jobs. It's important to balance the budget. But you want to do it to strengthen the economy and strengthen the incomes of the American people. Therefore, I say we should not balance the budget by cutting education because we do not have to cut education to balance the budget. (Applause.)

We have worked hard in the last two and a half years to expand scholarships like Pell Grants for deserving students, and we have worked very, very hard on the Direct Loan initiative. I see the students from Indiana University out here holding up their sign. This year I learned at this campus, you went to the Direct Loan Program and 11,000 students got direct college loans. And they didn't have to spend so many hours filling out forms or a day waiting in line for the loan at the bursar's office this year because the program works. (Applause.)

The Direct Loan Program gets rid of red tape, bypasses banks and middlemen, sends the student loan directly to the school where the student gets it in a hurry. I talked to a student just a few moments ago who told me that the difference in this year and last year was a difference of four months and one week in getting the student loan. This program is better for the students, better for the schools, and, believe it or not, it costs the taxpayers less money. It has been a good investment for America, and I thank, especially, Paul Simon and all these other members of Congress for supporting the Direct Loan Program. (Applause.)

For many of you, perhaps the most important feature of the Direct Loan Program is that you can now pay back your loans as a percentage of the income of the job you have when you leave college. This is very important -- because a lot of people go to school to get jobs that will not make them wealthy, but that will be very important for society.

They want to be teachers or nurses or social workers or do something else profoundly important to our country. And they borrow so money that is so great that if they had to make the loan payment back on traditional terms, they couldn't do it. But if they can make the loan payment back as a percentage of their income, then there will never be a disincentive to go to school. There will never be a disincentive to staying in school. No one will ever have to drop out of school just because they think their loans are getting too big. We should keep the Direct Loan Program and keep the scholarship programs going. (Applause.)

I also favor retaining the policy that does not charge students for interest on their loans while they're in school, and gives a six-month grace period after school before you begin making those repayments. You have to have a job before you can repay the loans. (Applause.)

But make no mistake: With the opportunity of the loan comes the responsibility to repay it. I was appalled when I became President and I realized the size of the college loans default. I was absolutely appalled that there were that many people that would take money from their government for a college education and not repay it. And I am proud to say we have cut the loan default rate in half in our administration, and we're going to cut it some more. (Applause.)

I just want to mention a couple of other things. One of my proudest moments as President was having the opportunity to sign the bill that created AmeriCorps, our national service initiative. (Applause.) AmeriCorps is giving thousands and thousands of young people the chance to earn and save up money for

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college while serving their communities.

In Carbondale, we have AmeriCorps members working in the local elementary schools -- 20,000 this year, up to 50,000 next year could be serving their country if the Congress will continue to fund the AmeriCorps program. It is a great investment, and it's making America stronger. (Applause.)

There are two other proposals that I have made that I hope this coming Congress will adopt. Since there will be a tax cut, the question is: What are we going to cut taxes for, and who will get it? I favor as my number one priority giving a tax deduction to hard-working American families for the cost of education after high school, for their children or for themselves. (Applause.)

The second proposal that I have asked the Congress to adopt is one which would basically reflect the new reality of unemployment in our country. Thirty years ago when a person went on unemployment, the chances were eight in 10 that person would be called back to the same job, that unemployment was a matter of the business cycle, and the unemployment check, therefore, just tided people over until they were called back to the same job.

Today, just 30 years later, the chances are when you're laid off, eight in 10, that you won't be called back to the old job, and you've got to find a new one. Therefore, I have recommended that the Congress consolidate about 70 separate training programs in the government and just create a fund that will give a voucher to an unemployed American for $2,600 a year for up to two years to take to the nearest community college or other community education institution to get the training that he or she needs to get back in the work force and on the road to progress. (Applause.)

Under all these reforms I've just mentioned, if we stick with them by the year 2002, as many as 20 million more Americans will be able to get less expensive and more flexible college loans. We will be able to award over 3 million more Pell Grant scholarships. And if we maintain our commitment, we're on target to increase the number of Americans who are going to college by over one million by the end of this decade; and we need it -- all of us need it for the strength of the United States. (Applause.) That means better jobs, higher incomes, a stronger America.

All this progress is now threatened by the budget debate now going on in Congress. The congressional majority proposes to balance the budget a little faster than I do, and to give a tax cut much larger than the one I propose. Much of it goes to people who are already doing very well and don't really need the money.

To do this, they have been willing to cut education and training by $36 billion below the present budget, which is $76 billion less than I propose to spend while we balance the budget, too. They've proposed to get rid of AmeriCorps. They've proposed to get rid of the Direct Lending Program and go back to the old system which was more cumbersome, which will cost the students more money, which will lead to fewer people taking advantage of the loan program which will mean more headaches to the colleges and universities, but the banks will make their money back. That's all that will happen.

They propose to make changes in the interest payments on college loans so that the cost of college loans could be raised by as much as $3,000 for undergraduates and over $9,000 for graduate students. I'm not even talking now about the risks to the education programs that help kids get ready for college. Under these proposals, there will be 50,000 fewer children in the Head Start program. All the public schools in our country that are participating in our Goals 2000 program will lose their money. The Safe and Drug-Free Schools Program will be denied to millions and millions of American children.

Two million American children would face roadblocks on the road to college between now and the end of this decade and the beginning of the next century if the American children would face roadblocks on the road to college between now and the end of this decade, the beginning of the next century, if the proposals of the Republican Congress become the law of the land. That is penny-wise and pound-foolish. We shouldn't cut education to balance the budget. We don't have to do it, and we shouldn't do it. (Applause.)

Folks, before I came out here, I spent a fascinating hour or so talking to 11 students from the various states that are represented here -- from Indiana and Kentucky and Tennessee; and I

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met some people from Missouri here earlier, as well as from Illinois -- students, people who are starting their own lives. They're behind me today. Every one of them could not have pursued his or her education without the benefit of student financial aid.

I'd like to ask the people who were with me before I came out here to stand up and be recognized. Would you all stand up? (Applause.) They range in age from 21 to 51. One is a community college student; one is in graduate school. They go to public and private universities. They have different life stories. One has worked her way off welfare and into a position in college leadership. One was an Upward Bound student who is going to be very upward bound, who will become a doctor.

All these people are America. They are what this is all about -- not the organized forces that lobby in Washington. These 11 people -- I am doing my best to represent them and their future in your capital. That is what this is all about -- your future. (Applause.)

I only wish that every American -- every American -- could have heard these 11 people tell their stories, talk about the loan programs, the scholarship programs; talk about how our direct loan program works; talk about what it means to have hope and a new life, and to be working like crazy to make that life; understand that we're not talking about welfare here; we're not talking about giving people something they don't need; we're not talking about giving anybody something for nothing -- we're talking about helping people to make the most of their own lives.

And if you don't believe that it will hurt America to walk away from student financial aid, let me just ask you to consider this: In the last four years, in the state of California, the state that was hit hardest by the recession, because they lost so many defense-related jobs, higher education was cut by 19 percent. And over a two-year period, enrollment dropped by over 10 percent. We need to be increasing enrollment in this country, not decreasing it. We need more people in all of these community colleges and colleges and universities in all these programs that critical to our future -- not fewer people.

The American Dream depends upon our ability to not only create new jobs, but to raise wages and enable our people to compete and win in the global economy of the 21st century. I have been in factory, after factory, after factory since I've been President. We are the now the most productive economy in the world. It is wrong for our economy to be growing and the American people's incomes to be stuck. And education is the way out. I am determined to see that you get it. (Applause.)

Let me just say this in closing. Education in my lifetime has never been a partisan issue. When I asked the Congress to create the National Service Program, Democrats and Republicans supported it. When I asked the Congress to expand Head Start, Democrats and Republicans supported it. When I asked the Congress to invest in all of these other educational programs, just two years ago, Democrats and Republicans supported it. Never before has this been a partisan issue.

Do not be fooled by the smokescreen of balancing the budget. We are all for balancing the budget. You do not have to balance the budget by cutting college aid. You do not have to balance the budget by shortcutting the future of America. (Applause.) We can do better than that. (Applause.) Help me. Stand up. Write your members of Congress. Tell them to balance the budget and increase investment in education and America's future. (Applause.)

Thank you, and God bless you all. (Applause.)

END 12:25 P.M. CDT

September 13, 1995
at 10:30 AM

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Fiscal Year 1996 Congressional Action

(In thousands of dollars)

	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from House Action
Education Reform	$494,370	$950,000	$95,000	$432,500	($61,870)	$337,500
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education	9,365,194	9,730,408	7,603,999	8,407,438	(957,756)	803,439
Office of Bilingual Education and Minority Languages Affairs	206,700	300,000	103,000	172,959	(33,741)	69,959
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services	5,776,099	5,928,814	5,664,016	5,827,818	51,719	163,802
Office of Vocational and Adult Education	1,389,709	1,584,414	1,169,936	1,280,775	(108,934)	110,839
Office of Postsecondary Education	14,880,474	12,632,272	12,055,196	12,052,178	(2,828,296)	(3,018)
Office of Educational Research and Improvement	468,123	539,991	351,465	454,104	(14,019)	102,639
Program Administration	355,476	369,115	327,319	327,319	(28,157)	0
Office for Civil Rights	58,236	62,784	53,951	55,451	(2,785)	1,500
Office of the Inspector General	30,390	34,066	28,154	28,654	(1,736)	500
Education Department Headquarters Relocation	0	20,000	0	7,000	7,000	7,000
Contributions	192	0	0	0	(192)	0
Receipts	(95,000)	(407,500)	(407,500)	(407,500)	(312,500)	0
TOTAL, DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION	32,929,963	31,744,364	27,044,536	28,638,696	(4,291,267)	1,594,160

* Amounts reflect 1995 rescissions totalling $676,837 thousand.

NOTE: The 1995 Revised Appropriation has been reduced by $93,439 thousand to reflect reestimates of mandatory student loan costs, which were prepared for Mid-Session Review of the Budget (July 1995).

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Education Reform							
1. Goals 2000 (Goals 2000 EAA):							
(a) State and local education systemic improvement (Title III)........	D	361,870	693,500	0	300,000	(61,870)	300,000
(b) National programs (Title II and Title III)..........	D	0	46,500	0	0	0	0
(c) Parental assistance (Title IV)......................	D	10,000	10,000	0	10,000	0	10,000
Subtotal, Goals 2000..........		371,870	750,000	0	310,000	(61,870)	310,000
2. School-to-work opportunities (STW Opportunities Act):							
(a) State grants and local partnerships (Titles II and III)........	D	115,625	185,000	95,000	115,625	0	20,625
(b) National programs (Title IV)........................	D	6,875	15,000	0	6,875	0	6,875
Subtotal....................		122,500 [1]	200,000 [1]	95,000	122,500	0	27,500
Total.............................		494,370	950,000	95,000	432,500	(61,870)	337,500
Outlays....................		*175,215*	*499,694*	*374,032*	*0*	*(175,215)*	*(374,032)*

[1] *An identical amount is included in the budget for the Department of Labor.*

*Amounts reflect 1995 rescissions totalling $676,837 thousand.

NOTE: Category Codes are as follows: D = discretionary program; M = mandatory program. The designation of programs as discretionary or mandatory is set forth in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990.

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION (OESE)							
Education for the Disadvantaged							
1. Grants to local educational agencies (ESEA I-A):							
(a) Basic grants (section 1124(a))	D	5,968,235	5,266,863	4,949,505	5,266,863	(701,372)	317,358
(b) Concentration grants (section 1124A)	D	663,137	663,137	549,945	692,341	29,204	142,396
(c) Targeted grants (section 1125)	D	0	1,000,000	0	0	0	0
(d) Setaside for BIA/outlying areas (section 1121)	D	66,984	70,000	55,550	60,194	(6,790)	4,644
Subtotal		6,698,356	7,000,000	5,555,000	6,019,398	(678,958)	464,398
2. Capital expenses for private school children (ESEA I section 1120(e))	D	41,434	20,000	20,000	38,119	(3,315)	18,119
3. Even start (ESEA I-B)	D	102,024	0[1]	102,024	102,024	0	0
4. State agency programs:							
(a) Migrant (ESEA I-C)	D	305,475	310,000	305,475	305,475	0	0
(b) Neglected and delinquent (ESEA I-D)	D	39,311	40,000	32,000	39,311	0	7,311
Subtotal		344,786	350,000	337,475	344,786	0	7,311
5. State school improvement (ESEA I-A sections 1116 and 1117)	D	27,560	35,146	0	0	(27,560)	0
6. Demonstrations of innovative practices (ESEA I-E section 1502)	D	0	25,146	0	0	0	0
7. Evaluation (ESEA I-E section 1501)	D	3,664	11,000	0	3,370	(294)	3,370
Subtotal, ESEA I		7,217,824	7,441,292	6,014,499	6,507,697	(710,127)	493,198
8. Migrant education (HEA IV-A-5):							
(a) High school equivalency program	D	8,088	0	0	7,441	(647)	7,441
(b) College assistance migrant program	D	2,204	0	0	2,028	(176)	2,028
Subtotal		10,292	0	0	9,469	(823)	9,469
Total		7,228,116[2]	7,441,292	6,014,499	6,517,166	(710,950)	502,667
Outlays		*6,906,635*	*7,051,078*	*6,926,731*	*0*	*(6,906,635)*	*(6,926,731)*

[1] *Even Start is proposed to be consolidated in 1996 with Adult Education and Family Literacy programs in the Vocational and Adult Education account.*

[2] *Adjusted for comparability. Excludes a total of $12,808 thousand for ESEA Chapter 1 technical assistance activities, which were consolidated in 1995 with other ESEA technical assistance activities under the School Improvement Programs account, Funds were provided in 1994 as follows: $2,735 thousand for Migrant Program Coordination Centers, $5,113 thousand for Technical Assistance Centers, and $4,960 thousand for Rural Technical Assistance Centers.*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Impact Aid (ESEA VIII)							
1. Payments for federally connected children (section 8003):							
(a) Basic support payments (section 8003(b))	D	631,707	550,000	550,000	581,170	(50,537)	31,170
(b) Payments for children with disabilities (section 8003(d))	D	40,000	40,000	40,000	40,000	0	0
(c) Payments for heavily impacted districts (section 8003(f))	D	40,000	20,000	50,000	36,800	(3,200)	(13,200)
Subtotal		711,707	610,000	640,000	657,970	(53,737)	17,970
2. Facilities maintenance (section 8008)	D	0	2,000	0	0	0	0
3. Payments for increases in military dependents (section 8006)	D	0	2,000	0	0	0	0
4. Construction (section 8007)	D	0	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	0
5. Payments for Federal property (section 8002)	D	16,293	0	0	14,989	(1,304)	14,989
Total		728,000	619,000	645,000	677,959	(50,041)	32,959
Outlays		*1,088,307*	*679,154*	*701,914*	*0*	*(1,088,307)*	*(701,914)*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
School Improvement Programs							
1. Professional development and program innovation:							
(a) Eisenhower professional development State grants (ESEA II-B)	D	251,298	735,000	50,000	275,000	23,702	225,000
(b) Innovative education program strategies State grants (ESEA VI-A)	D	347,250	0	0	275,000	(72,250)	275,000
(c) Education Reform Block Grant	D	0	0	500,000	0	0	(500,000)
Subtotal		598,548	735,000	550,000	550,000	(48,548)	0
2. Safe and drug-free schools and communities:							
(a) State grants (ESEA IV-A Subpart 1)	D	440,981	465,000	200,000	200,000	(240,981)	0
(b) National programs (ESEA IV-A Subpart 2)	D	25,000	35,000	0	0	(25,000)	0
(c) Transfer of funds to HHS	D	0	0	0	200,000 [1]	200,000	200,000
Subtotal		465,981	500,000	200,000	400,000	(65,981)	200,000
3. Education infrastructure (ESEA XII)	D	0	35,000	0	0	0	0
4. Inexpensive book distribution (ESEA X-E)	D	10,300	10,300	9,000	10,300	0	1,300
5. Arts in education (ESEA X-D)	D	10,500	10,000	9,000	9,000	(1,500)	0
6. Instruction in civics, government, and the law (ESEA section 10602)	D	4,500	0	0	0	(4,500)	0
7. Christa McAuliffe fellowships (HEA V-C-2)	D	1,946	0	0	0	(1,946)	0
8. Magnet schools assistance (ESEA V-A)	D	111,519	111,519	95,000	95,000	(16,519)	0
9. Education for homeless children and youth (SBMHAA Title VII-B)	D	28,811	30,000	23,000	23,000	(5,811)	0
10. Women's educational equity (ESEA V-B)	D	3,967	4,000	0	0	(3,967)	0
11. Training and advisory services (CRA IV)	D	21,412	14,000	0	14,000	(7,412)	14,000
12. Dropout prevention demonstrations (ESEA V-C)	D	12,000	0	0	0	(12,000)	0
13. Ellender fellowships (ESEA X-G)	D	3,000	0	0	2,760	(240)	2,760
14. Education for Native Hawaiians (ESEA IX-B)	D	9,000	9,000	0	12,000	3,000	12,000
15. Foreign language assistance (ESEA VII-B)	D	10,912	10,912	0	10,039	(873)	10,039
16. Training in early childhood education and violence counseling (HEA V-F, section 596)	D	0	9,600	0	0	0	0
17. Charter schools (ESEA X-C)	D	6,000	20,000	6,000	10,000	4,000	4,000
18. Technical assistance for improving ESEA programs:							
(a) Comprehensive regional assistance centers (ESEA XIII-A)	D	29,641	55,000	0	21,554	(8,087)	21,554
Total		1,328,037	1,554,331	892,000	1,157,653	(170,384)	265,653
Outlays		*1,456,626*	*1,462,990*	*1,475,851*	*0*	*(1,456,626)*	*(1,475,851)*

[1] *This amount is to be transferred to the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services of HHS.*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Violent Crime Reduction Programs							
1. Family and Community Endeavor Schools (VCCLEA section 30402)	D	0	31,000	0	0	0	0
Outlays		*0*	*11,268*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Indian Education (IEA)							
1. Grants to local educational agencies (ESEA IX-A-1)	D	59,686	60,593	50,340	52,500	(7,186)	2,160
2. Special programs for Indian children (ESEA IX-A-2)	D	12,342 [1]	14,009	0	0	(12,342)	0
3. Special programs for adult Indians (ESEA IX-A-3)	D	5,420 [1]	5,431	0	0	(5,420)	0
4. National activities (ESEA IX-A-4)	D	125	967	0	0	(125)	0
Subtotal		77,573	81,000	50,340	52,500	(25,073)	2,160
6. Federal administration:							
(a) Office of Indian Education (DEOA section 215)	D	2,972 [2]	3,278	2,160	2,160	(812)	0
(b) National advisory council (ESEA IX-A-5)	D	496	507	0	0	(496)	0
Subtotal		3,468	3,785	2,160	2,160	(1,308)	0
Total		81,041	84,785	52,500	54,660	(26,381)	2,160
Outlays		*82,437*	*82,416*	*76,410*	*0*	*(82,437)*	*(76,410)*
TOTAL, OESE		9,365,194	9,730,408	7,603,999	8,407,438	(957,756)	803,439

[1] *Reflects a redistribution of appropriated funds subsequent to enactment of the reauthorized ESEA. Funds appropriated under the expired Indian Education Act were as follows: $8,983 thousand for Special Programs for Indian Children and $10,779 thousand for Professional Development and Adult Education.*

[2] *Reflects a reduction of $300 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

NOTE: Funds for Indian Education are provided in the Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations Acts.

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from House Action
OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY LANGUAGES AFFAIRS (OBEMLA)							
Bilingual and Immigrant Education							
1. Bilingual education (ESEA VII-A):							
(a) Instructional services (subpart 1)	D	117,190	155,690	53,000	107,815	(9,375)	54,815
(b) Support services (subpart 2)	D	14,330	15,330	0	0	(14,330)	0
(c) Professional development (subpart 3)	D	25,180	28,980	0	15,144	(10,036)	15,144
Subtotal		156,700	200,000	53,000	122,959	(33,741)	69,959
2. Immigrant education (ESEA VII-C)	D	50,000	100,000	50,000	50,000	0	0
Total		206,700	300,000	103,000	172,959	(33,741)	69,959
Outlays		*246,799*	*262,185*	*212,364*	*0*	*(246,799)*	*(212,364)*
TOTAL, OBEMLA		206,700	300,000	103,000	172,959	(33,741)	69,959

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from House Action
OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE SERVICES (OSERS)							
Special Education							
1. State grants:							
(a) Grants for special education:							
(1) Grants for special education (proposed legislation)	D	0	2,772,460	0	0	0	0
(2) Grants to States (IDEA-B-611)	D	2,322,915	0	2,323,837	2,323,837	922	0
(3) Preschool grants (IDEA-B-619)	D	360,265	0	360,409	360,409	144	0
Subtotal		2,683,180	2,772,460	2,684,246	2,684,246	1,066	0
(b) Grants for infants and families (IDEA-H-686)	D	315,632	315,632	315,754	315,754	122	0
Subtotal, State grants		2,998,812	3,088,092	3,000,000	3,000,000	1,188	0
2. Program support and improvement (proposed legislation):							
(a) Research and demonstrations	D	0	63,000	0	0	0	0
(b) Technical assistance and systems change	D	0	50,000	0	0	0	0
(c) Professional development	D	0	97,000	0	0	0	0
(d) Parent training	D	0	14,534	0	0	0	0
(e) Technology development and support	D	0	29,500	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		0	254,034	0	0	0	0
3. Special purpose funds:							
(a) Deaf-blindness (IDEA-C-622)	D	12,832	0	12,832	12,832	0	0
(b) Serious emotional disturbance (IDEA-C-627)	D	4,147	0	4,147	4,147	0	0
(c) Severe disabilities (IDEA-C-624)	D	10,030	0	10,030	10,030	0	0
(d) Early childhood education (IDEA-C-623)	D	25,167	0	0	25,167	0	25,167
(e) Secondary and transitional services (IDEA-C-626)	D	23,966	0	23,966	23,966	0	0
(f) Postsecondary education (IDEA-C-625)	D	8,839	0	8,839	8,839	0	0
(g) Innovation and development (IDEA-E)	D	20,635	0	0	14,000	(6,635)	14,000
(h) Media and captioning services (IDEA-F)	D	19,142	0	19,142	19,142	0	0
(i) Technology applications(IDEA-G)	D	10,862	0	0	9,993	(869)	9,993
(j) Special studies (IDEA-B-618)	D	4,160	0	0	3,827	(333)	3,827
(k) Personnel development (IDEA-D-631(a)(b)(c) and 632)	D	91,339	0	0	91,339	0	91,339
(l) Parent training (IDEA-D-631(d))	D	13,535	0	13,535	13,535	0	0
(m) Clearinghouses (IDEA-D-633)	D	2,162	0	0	1,989	(173)	1,989
(n) Regional resource centers (IDEA-C-621)	D	7,218	0	0	6,641	(577)	6,641
Subtotal		254,034	0	92,491	245,447	(8,587)	152,956
Total		3,252,846	3,342,126	3,092,491	3,245,447	(7,399)	152,956
Outlays		*3,311,709*	*3,154,045*	*3,254,083*	*0*	*(3,311,709)*	*(3,254,083)*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research							
1. Vocational rehabilitation State grants:							
(a) Grants to States (RA I-A and B, sections 110 and 111)	M	2,043,874	2,108,240	2,108,240	2,108,240	64,366	0
(b) Grants for Indians (RA I-D)	M	10,271	10,594	10,594	10,594	323	0
Subtotal		2,054,145	2,118,834	2,118,834	2,118,834	64,689	0
2. Technical assistance to States (RA section 12)	M	0	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	0
3. Client assistance State grants (RA I section 112)	M	9,824	10,119	10,119	10,119	295	0
4. Training (RA III section 302 and RA VIII section 803)	M	39,629	39,629	39,629	39,629	0	0
5. Special demonstration programs (RA III section 311 (a)-(e) and RA VIII section 802)	M	30,558 [1]	23,942	23,942	23,942	(6,616)	0
6. Migratory workers (RA III section 312)	M	1,421	1,421	1,421	1,421	0	0
7. Recreational programs (RA III section 316)	M	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	0	0
8. Protection and advocacy of individual rights (RA V, section 509)	M	7,456	7,456	7,456	7,456	0	0
9. Projects with industry (RA VI-B)	M	22,071	22,071	22,071	22,071	0	0
10. Supported employment State grants (RA VI, Part C)	M	36,536	38,152	38,152	38,152	1,616	0
11. Independent living (RA VII):							
(a) State grants (Chapter 1, Part B)	M	21,859	21,859	21,859	21,859	0	0
(b) Centers (Chapter 1, Part C)	M	40,533	41,749	41,749	41,749	1,216	0
(c) Services for older blind individuals (Chapter 2)	M	8,952	8,952	8,952	8,952	0	0
12. Evaluation (RA section 14)	M	1,587	1,587	1,587	1,587	0	0
13. Helen Keller National Center for Deaf-Blind Youths and Adults (HKNCA)	M	6,936	7,144	7,144	7,144	208	0
14. National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research (RA II)	M	70,000	70,000	70,000	70,000	0	0
15. Assistive technology (TRAIDA)	M	39,249	40,426	39,249	36,109	(3,140)	(3,140)
Total		2,393,352	2,456,937	2,455,760	2,452,620	59,268	(3,140)
Total, discretionary	D	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total, mandatory baseline	M	2,393,352	2,456,937	2,455,760	2,452,620	59,268	(3,140)
Outlays, discretionary		*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Outlays, mandatory baseline		*2,354,116*	*2,514,530*	*2,663,624*	*0*	*(2,354,116)*	*(2,663,624)*

[1] *Adjusted for comparability. Includes $10,616 thousand for Supported Employment Projects authorized under section 311(c), which was provided separately in 1994 and 1995.*

NOTE: Funds in this account are classified primarily as Mandatory under the rules specified in the Budget Enforcement Act of 1990. The excess over the total baseline estimate for each year is classified as discretionary.

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
American Printing House for the Blind							
(20 U.S.C. 101 et seq.)........	D	6,680	6,680	4,000	6,680	0	2,680
Outlays........		*7,445*	*6,680*	*4,161*	*0*	*(7,445)*	*(4,161)*
National Technical Institute for the Deaf							
1. Operations (EDA-I-B)........	D	42,705	0	0	42,705	0	0
2. Endowment grant (EDA-II-207)........	D	336	0	0	336	0	0
3. Construction (EDA-I-112)........	D	150	0	0	0	0	0
Total........		43,191	43,041	39,737	43,041	(150)	3,304
Outlays........		*40,821*	*43,082*	*39,956*	*0*	*(40,821)*	*(39,956)*
Gallaudet University							
1. University programs (EDA-I-A)........	D	54,244	0	0	54,244	0	0
2. Elementary and secondary education programs (EDA-I-A)...	D	24,786	0	0	24,786	0	0
3. Endowment grant (EDA-II-207)........	D	1,000	0	0	1,000	0	0
Total........		80,030	80,030	72,028	80,030	0	8,002
Outlays........		*78,398*	*80,520*	*72,938*	*0*	*(78,398)*	*(72,939)*
TOTAL, OSERS........		5,776,099	5,928,814	5,664,016	5,827,818	51,719	163,802
Total, discretionary........	D	3,382,747	3,471,877	3,208,256	3,375,198	(7,549)	166,942
Total, mandatory........	M	2,393,352	2,456,937	2,455,760	2,452,620	59,268	(3,140)

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION (OVAE)							
Vocational and Adult Education							
1. Vocational education consolidation (proposed legislation):							
(a) State grants	D	0	1,141,088	0	0	0	0
(b) National programs	D	0	37,000	0	0	0	0
Subtotal		0	1,178,088	0	0	0	0
(c) Basic grants (Carl D. Perkins VATEA):							
(1) Basic State grants (Title II)	D	956,024	0	786,383	874,710	(81,314)	88,327
(2) Territorial set-aside (section 101A)	D	1,968	0	1,602	1,799	(169)	197
(3) Indian and Hawaiian natives set-aside (sec. 103)	D	14,758	0	12,015	13,491	(1,267)	1,476
Subtotal		972,750	0	800,000	890,000	(82,750)	90,000
(d) Tech-prep education (VATEA-III-E)	D	108,000	0	100,000	100,000	(8,000)	0
(e) Tribally controlled postsecondary vocational institutions (VATEA-III-H)	D	2,919	0	2,919	2,919	0	0
(f) State councils (VATEA-section 112)	D	8,848	0	0	0	(8,848)	0
(g) National programs:							
(1) Research (VATEA-IV-A)	D	6,851	0	1,000	5,520	(1,331)	4,520
(3) National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (VATEA-IV-C, section 422)	D	4,250	0	0	3,910	(340)	3,910
Subtotal		11,101	0	1,000	9,430	(1,671)	8,430
Subtotal, annual		1,103,618	1,178,088	903,919	1,002,349	(101,269)	98,430
(h) Permanent appropriation (Smith-Hughes Act):							
(1) Basic grants	M	6,848	0	6,848	6,848	0	0
(2) Territorial set-aside	M	14	0	14	14	0	0
(3) Indian and Hawaiian natives set-aside	M	107	0	107	107	0	0
(4) Research	M	179	0	179	179	0	0
Subtotal, permanent		7,148	0	7,148	7,148	0	0
Subtotal, vocational education		1,110,766	1,178,088	911,067	1,009,497	(101,269)	98,430

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Vocational and Adult Education (continued)							
2. Adult education and family literacy consolidation (proposed legislation):							
(a) State grants:							
(1) State grants (proposed legislation)............	D	0	395,326	0	0	0	0
(2) Adult education State programs (AEA-B)..........	D	252,345	0	250,000	250,000	(2,345)	0
Subtotal......................		252,345	395,326 [1]	250,000	250,000	(2,345)	0
(b) National programs:							
(1) National programs (proposed legislation)........	D	0	11,000	0	0	0	0
(2) Evaluation and technical assistance (sections 383 and 384(a) and (b))....................	D	3,900	0	0	0	(3,900)	0
(3) National Institute for Literacy (section 384(c))	D	4,862 [2]	0	4,869	4,869	7	0
Subtotal......................		8,762	11,000	4,869	4,869	(3,893)	0
(c) Workplace literacy partnerships (AEA-C section 371).	D	12,736	0	0	11,717	(1,019)	11,717
(d) Literacy programs for prisoners (National Literacy Act Title VI, section 601).....................	D	5,100	0	4,000	4,692	(408)	692
Subtotal, Adult education and family literacy...........		278,943	406,326	258,869	271,278	(7,665)	12,409
Subtotal, annual..............		1,382,561	1,584,414	1,162,788	1,273,627	(108,934)	110,839
Subtotal, permanent...........		7,148	0	7,148	7,148	0	0
Total..........................		1,389,709	1,584,414	1,169,936	1,280,775	(108,934)	110,839
TOTAL, OVAE..		1,389,709	1,584,414	1,169,936	1,280,775	(108,934)	110,839
Total, discretionary..............................	D	1,382,561	1,584,414	1,162,788	1,273,627	(108,934)	110,839
Total, mandatory..................................	M	7,148	0	7,148	7,148	0	0
Outlays, mandatory.........		*7,373*	*6,663*	*7,521*	*0*	*(7,373)*	*(7,521)*
Outlays, discretionary.....		*1,530,274*	*1,542,115*	*1,457,935*	*0*	*(1,530,274)*	*(1,457,935)*

[1] *Excludes $84,161 thousand for JTPA literacy training, which was requested under proposed legislation.*
[2] *Reflects a reduction of $7 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
OFFICE OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION (OPE)							
Student Financial Assistance							
1. Federal Pell grants (HEA IV-A-1):							
(a) Base program	D	6,143,680	6,217,125	5,697,000 [1]	5,400,000	(743,680)	(297,000)
(b) Increment for increase in maximum award from $2,500 to $2,620 (proposed legislation)	D	0	384,378	0	0	0	0
(c) Surplus from 1995 (non-add)	D	0	(372,025) [2]	(280,000) [2]	(715,000) [2]	(715,000)	(435,000)
(d) Benefits for participants in Operation Desert Shield/Storm (Pub.L. 102-25 section 372)	D	3,165 [3]	0	0	0	(3,165)	0
Subtotal		6,146,845	6,601,503 [4]	5,697,000	5,400,000	(746,845)	(297,000)
2. Campus-based grants:							
(a) Federal supplemental educational opportunity grants (HEA IV-A-3)	D	583,407	583,407	583,407	583,407	0	0
(b) Federal work-study (HEA IV-C)	D	616,508	616,508	616,508	616,508	0	0
Subtotal		1,199,915	1,199,915	1,199,915	1,199,915	0	0
3. Federal Perkins loans (HEA IV-E):							
(a) Capital contributions	D	158,000	158,000	0	100,000	(58,000)	100,000
(b) Loan cancellations	D	18,000	20,000	20,000	20,000	2,000	0
Subtotal		176,000	178,000	20,000	120,000	(56,000)	100,000
4. State student incentive grants (HEA IV-A-4)	D	63,375	31,375	0	31,375	(32,000)	31,375
5. State postsecondary review program (HEA IV-H-1)	D	0	25,000	0	0	0	0
Total		7,586,135	8,035,793	6,916,915	6,751,290	(834,845)	(165,625)
Outlays		*7,260,842*	*7,309,258*	*7,555,334*	*0*	*(7,260,842)*	*(7,555,334)*

[1] *The House provided a maximum award of $2,440, $100 more than in 1995.*
[2] *Reflects the portion of the surplus budget authority carried over from 1995 to be used in fiscal year 1996. The current estimate of the surplus, prepared for Mid-Session Review of the Budget (July 1995), is $815,000 thousand.*
[3] *Appropriated by transfer from the Department of Defense pursuant to Public Law 102-27, the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1991.*
[4] *Includes $2,129,366 thousand for skill grants, which was requested by the Department of Labor under proposed legislation.*

Office, Account, Program and Activity (in thousands of dollars)	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from House Action
Federal Family Education Loans (Liquidating)							
1. Family education loans (HEA IV-B):							
(a) Program costs (permanent authority)	M	1,370,995	624,679	624,679	624,679	(746,316)	0
(b) Benefits for participants in Operation Desert Shield/Storm (Pub.L. 102-25 section 372) (Appropriation--non-add)	M	506 [1]	0	0	0	(506)	0
Total, FFEL (Liquidating) (permanent authority)		1,370,995	624,679	624,679	624,679	(746,316)	0
(Appropriation--non-add)		506	0	0	0	(506)	0
Outlays		*1,485,725*	*740,458*	*740,458*	*0*	*(1,485,725)*	*(740,458)*
Federal Family Education Loan Program Account							
1. Family education loans (HEA IV-B):							
(a) Loan subsidies (permanent authority)	M	3,625,407	1,978,223	2,192,597	2,192,597	(1,432,810)	0
2. Federal administration (FCRA section 505(e))	D	62,096 [2]	30,066	30,066	30,066	(32,030)	0
Total, FFEL Program		3,687,503	2,008,289	2,222,663	2,222,663	(1,464,840)	0
Outlays, discretionary		*59,773*	*42,146*	*42,146*	*0*	*(59,773)*	*(42,146)*
Outlays, mandatory		*3,564,162*	*2,020,082*	*2,185,671*	*0*	*(3,564,162)*	*(2,185,671)*
Total, FFEL		5,058,498	2,632,968	2,847,342	2,847,342	(2,211,156)	0
Total, discretionary	D	62,096	30,066	30,066	30,066	(32,030)	0
Total, mandatory	M	4,996,402	2,602,902	2,817,276	2,817,276	(2,179,126)	0
Federal Direct Student Loan Program Account (HEA IV-D)							
1. New loan subsidies (section 451) (permanent authority)	M	821,656	392,029	1,038,453	1,038,453	216,797	0
2. Federal administration and FFEL transition (section 458) (permanent authority)	M	283,565 [3]	550,000	320,000	378,000	94,435	58,000
Total		1,105,221	942,029	1,358,453	1,416,453	311,232	58,000
Outlays		*865,824*	*1,452,266*	*1,028,007*	*0*	*(865,824)*	*(1,028,007)*

[1] *Appropriated by transfer from the Department of Defense pursuant to Public Law 102-27, the Dire Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1991.*

[2] *Reflects a reduction of $95 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

[3] *Reflects a reduction of $435 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

NOTE: Mandatory amounts reflect estimates prepared for Mid-Session Review of the Budget (July 1995).

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Higher Education							
1. Aid for institutional development (HEA III):							
(a) Strengthening institutions (Part A)	D	80,000	40,000	32,590	55,450	(24,550)	22,860
(b) Hispanic-serving institutions (Part A section 316)	D	12,000	12,000	10,800	10,800	(1,200)	0
(c) Strengthening HBCUs (Part B section 323)	D	108,990	108,990	108,990	108,990	0	0
(d) Strengthening historically black graduate institutions (Part B section 326)	D	19,606	19,606	19,606	19,606	0	0
(e) Endowment challenge grants (Part C section 331):							
(1) Endowment grants	D	6,045	0	0	0	(6,045)	0
(2) HBCU set-aside	D	2,015	2,015	0	0	(2,015)	0
Subtotal		8,060	2,015	0	0	(8,060)	0
(f) Evaluation	D	1,000	0	0	0	(1,000)	0
Subtotal, Title III		229,656	182,611	171,986	194,846	(34,810)	22,860
2. Program development:							
(a) Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (HEA X-A)	D	17,543[1]	17,543	15,000	15,000	(2,543)	0
(b) Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native culture and arts development (Pub.L. 99-498, XV-B)	D	500	0	0	0	(500)	0
(c) Eisenhower leadership program (HEA X-D)	D	1,080	0	0	0	(1,080)	0
(d) Minority teacher recruitment (HEA V-E-2)	D	2,458	3,000	2,212	2,212	(246)	0
(e) Minority science improvement (HEA X-B-1)	D	5,839	5,839	5,255	5,255	(584)	0
(f) Innovative projects for community service (HEA XI-B-1)	D	1,423	0	0	0	(1,423)	0
(g) International education and foreign language studies:							
(1) Domestic programs (HEA VI-A and B)	D	52,283	52,283	52,283	48,680	(3,603)	(3,603)
(2) Overseas programs (Fulbright-Hays Act (section 102(b)(6))	D	5,790	5,790	4,000	5,500	(290)	1,500
(3) Institute for International Public Policy (HEA VI-C)	D	1,000	1,000	0	920	(80)	920
Subtotal		59,073	59,073	56,283	55,100	(3,973)	(1,183)
(h) Cooperative education (HEA VIII)	D	6,927	0	0	0	(6,927)	0
(i) Law school clinical experience (HEA IX-G)	D	13,222	0	0	5,500	(7,722)	5,500
(j) Urban community service (HEA XI-A)	D	10,000	0	0	9,200	(800)	9,200

[1] *Includes $1,000 thousand for demonstration grants for critical language and area studies, authorized under HEA Title V, section 586.*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from House Action
Higher Education (continued)							
3. Interest subsidy grants (HEA VII section 702)	D	17,512	16,712	16,712	16,712	(800)	0
4. Special grants:							
(a) Mary McLeod Bethune Memorial Fine Arts Center (Pub.L. 102-423)	D	4,000	0	0	3,680	(320)	3,680
5. Aid to students:							
(a) Federal TRIO programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1)	D	463,000	463,000	463,000	463,000	0	0
(b) National early intervention scholarships and partnerships (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 2)	D	3,108	0	0	3,108	0	3,108
(c) Scholarships:							
(1) Byrd honors scholarships (HEA IV-A-6)	D	29,117	38,117	0	29,117	0	29,117
(2) National science scholars (EMSEEA VI-A)	D	3,303	0	0	1,750	(1,553)	1,750
(3) Douglas teacher scholarships (HEA V-C-1)	D	299	0	0	0	(299)	0
Subtotal		32,719	38,117	0	30,867	(1,852)	30,867
(d) Graduate fellowships:							
(1) Harris fellowships (HEA IX-B)	D	10,144	0	0	9,332	(812)	9,332
(2) Javits fellowships (HEA IX-C)	D	6,845	0	0	6,297	(548)	6,297
(3) Graduate assistance in areas of national need (HEA IX-D)	D	27,252	27,252	27,252	27,252	0	0
(4) Faculty development fellowships (HEA Title IX-E)	D	212	3,732	0	0	(212)	0
Subtotal		44,453	30,984	27,252	42,881	(1,572)	15,629
(e) School, college and university partnerships (HEA I-A)	D	3,893	3,893	0	0	(3,893)	0
(f) Legal training for the disadvantaged (HEA IX-F)	D	2,964	0	0	2,964	0	2,964
Total		919,370	820,772	757,700	850,325	(69,045)	92,625
Outlays		*897,325*	*858,473*	*839,637*	*0*	*(897,325)*	*(839,637)*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Howard University							
1. Academic program (20 U.S.C. 123)	D	156,530	158,330	140,877	149,487	(7,043)	8,610
2. Endowment program (Howard U. Endow. Act)	D	3,530	3,530	0	3,372	(158)	3,372
3. Research (20 U.S.C. 123)	D	4,614	4,614	0	0	(4,614)	0
4. Howard University Hospital (20 U.S.C. 128)	D	29,489	29,489	29,489	29,489	0	0
Subtotal		194,163	195,963	170,366	182,348	(11,815)	11,982
5. Clinical law center (Pub.L. 99-88 (99 Stat. 305))	D	5,500	0	0	0	(5,500)	0
6. Construction	D	5,000	0	0	0	(5,000)	0
Total		204,663	195,963	170,366	182,348	(22,315)	11,982
Outlays		*205,428*	*200,383*	*176,002*	*0*	*(205,428)*	*(176,002)*
Higher Education Facilities Loans (HEA VII-C)	M	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0	0
Outlays		*(4,629)*	*(3,258)*	*(3,258)*	*0*	*4,629*	*3,258*
College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans (Liquidating)							
1. Interest subsidy payments (HEA VII-C) (permanent authority)	M	5,484	3,554	3,554	3,554	(1,930)	0
Total, CHAFL (Liquidating)		5,484	3,554	3,554	3,554	(1,930)	0
Outlays		*15,788*	*11,961*	*11,961*	*0*	*(15,788)*	*(11,961)*
College Housing and Academic Facilities Loans Program							
1. Federal administration (FCRA section 505(e))	D	757[2]	1,027	700	700	(57)	0
Total, CHAFL program		757	1,027	700	700	(57)	0
Total, CHAFL		6,241	4,581	4,254	4,254	(1,987)	0
Outlays		*2,745*	*3,440*	*3,132*	*0*	*(2,745)*	*(3,132)*

[1] *No loan authority. All operating costs paid from offsetting collections.*
[2] *Reflects a reduction of $1 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
College Housing Loans (HEA VII-C)	M	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0[1]	0	0
Outlays		*(28,911)*	*(34,536)*	*(34,536)*	*0*	*28,911*	*34,536*
Historically Black College and University Capital Financing Program Account (HEA VII-B)							
1. Federal administration (FCRA section 505(e))	D	346[2]	166	166	166	(180)	0
Total		346	166	166	166	(180)	0
Outlays		*255*	*231*	*231*	*0*	*(255)*	*(231)*
TOTAL, OPE		14,880,474	12,632,272	12,055,196	12,052,178	(2,828,296)	(3,018)
Total, discretionary	D	8,773,367	9,083,787	7,875,913	7,814,895	(958,472)	(61,018)
Total, mandatory	M	6,107,107	3,548,485	4,179,283	4,237,283	(1,869,824)	58,000

[1] *No loan authority. All operating costs paid from offsetting collections.*
[2] *Reflects a reduction of $1 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro.	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from House Action
OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND IMPROVEMENT (OERI)							
Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement							
1. Research (ERDDIA)	D	86,200	97,600	101,578	90,000	3,800	(11,578)
2. Statistics (NESA)	D	48,153	57,000	48,153	44,301	(3,852)	(3,852)
3. Assessment:							
(a) National assessment (NESA section 411)	D	29,757	34,500	29,757	29,757	0	0
(b) National Assessment Governing Board (NESA sec. 412)	D	2,995 [1]	3,500	3,000	2,760	(235)	(240)
Subtotal		32,752	38,000	32,757	32,517	(235)	(240)
4. Eisenhower professional development National activities (ESEA II-A and C)	D	21,356	35,000	0	18,000	(3,356)	18,000
5. Educational technology (ESEA III):							
(a) Technology for education (Part A):							
(1) K-12 technology learning challenge (section 3136)	D	0	50,000	25,000	15,000	15,000	(10,000)
(2) Adult technology learning challenge (section 3136)	D	0	20,000	0	0	0	0
(3) National activities (sections 3122 and 3141)	D	0	13,000	0	10,000	10,000	10,000
Subtotal		22,500	83,000	25,000	25,000	2,500	0
(b) Star schools (Part B)	D	25,000	30,000	0	25,000	0	25,000
(c) Ready to learn television (Part C)	D	7,000	7,000	0	6,440	(560)	6,440
(d) Telecommunications demonstration project for mathematics (Part D)	D	1,125	2,250	0	1,035	(90)	1,035
Subtotal		55,625	122,250	25,000	57,475	1,850	32,475
6. Fund for the Improvement of Education (ESEA X-A)	D	36,750	36,750	36,750	44,497	7,747	7,747
7. Javits gifted and talented education (ESEA X-B)	D	4,921	9,521	3,000	3,000	(1,921)	0
8. National Diffusion Network (ESEA XIII-B)	D	11,780	14,480	0	10,000	(1,780)	10,000
9. Eisenhower regional mathematics and science education consortia (ESEA XIII-C)	D	15,000	15,000	0	15,000	0	15,000
10. 21st century community learning centers (ESEA X-I)	D	750	0	0	750	0	750
11. National writing project (ESEA X-K)	D	3,212	0	0	2,955	(257)	2,955
12. Civic education (ESEA section 10601)	D	4,463	4,463	3,000	4,106	(357)	1,106
13. International education exchange (Goals 2000 EAA title VI)	D	3,000	3,000	0	0	(3,000)	0
Total		323,962	433,064	250,238	322,601	(1,361)	72,363
Outlays		*326,816*	*340,340*	*295,043*	*0*	*(326,816)*	*(295,043)*

[1] *Reflects a reduction of $5 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro. *	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	Change from House Action
Libraries							
1. Public library services (LSCA I):							
(a) State grants	D	81,562	87,352	81,562	81,562	0	0
(b) Indian and native Hawaiian set-aside	D	1,665	1,783	1,665	1,665	0	0
Subtotal		83,227	89,135	83,227	83,227	0	0
2. Public library construction (LSCA II):							
(a) State grants	D	17,436	17,436	0	16,042	(1,394)	16,042
(b) Indian and native Hawaiian set-aside	D	356	356	0	327	(29)	327
Subtotal		17,792	17,792	0	16,369	(1,423)	16,369
3. Interlibrary cooperation (LSCA III):							
(a) State grants	D	23,226	0	17,640	17,640	(5,586)	0
(b) Indian and native Hawaiian set-aside	D	474	0	360	360	(114)	0
Subtotal		23,700	0	18,000	18,000	(5,700)	0
4. Library literacy programs (LSCA VI)	D	8,026	0	0	7,384	(642)	7,384
5. Library education and training (HEA II-B section 222)	D	4,916	0	0	4,523	(393)	4,523
6. Research and demonstrations (HEA II-B section 223)	D	6,500	0	0	2,000	(4,500)	2,000
Total		144,161	106,927	101,227	131,503	(12,658)	30,276
Outlays		*155,415*	*138,700*	*141,209*	*0*	*(155,415)*	*(141,209)*
TOTAL, OERI		468,123	539,991	351,465	454,104	(14,019)	102,639

(in thousands of dollars) Office, Account, Program and Activity	D \ M	1995 Revised Appro.	*	1996 Amended Request	1996 House Action	1996 Senate Sub-Committee	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from 1995	1996 Senate Subcommittee Change from House Action
DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT								
Program Administration (DEOA, section 202)	D	355,476[1]		369,115[2]	327,319	327,319	(28,157)	0
Outlays		*370,688*		*364,092*	*337,302*	*0*	*(370,688)*	*(337,302)*
Office for Civil Rights (DEOA, section 203)	D	58,236[3]		62,784	53,951	55,451	(2,785)	1,500
Outlays		*60,652*		*60,827*	*54,492*	*0*	*(60,652)*	*(54,492)*
Office of the Inspector General (DEOA, section 212)	D	30,390[4]		34,066	28,154	28,654	(1,736)	500
Outlays		*31,280*		*32,497*	*28,793*	*0*	*(31,280)*	*(28,793)*
Headquarters Renovation (DEOA, section 202)	D	0		20,000	0	7,000	7,000	7,000
Outlays		*0*		*2,000*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
TOTAL, SALARIES AND EXPENSES		444,102		485,965	409,424	418,424	(25,678)	9,000
Contributions	M	192		0	0	0	(192)	0
Outlays		*153*		*0*	*140*	*0*	*(153)*	*(140)*
Receipts:								
1. Proprietary receipts	M	(95,000)		(57,500)	(57,500)	(57,500)	37,500	0
2. FFEL guarantee agency reserve recoveries	M	0		(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	(350,000)	0
Total		(95,000)		(407,500)	(407,500)	(407,500)	(312,500)	0
Outlays		*(95,000)*		*(407,500)*	*(407,500)*	*0*	*(312,500)*	*0*
Chicago litigation outlays		*12,423*		*4,091*	*4,091*	*0*	*(12,423)*	*(4,091)*
BUDGET AUTHORITY TOTAL, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		32,929,963		31,744,364	27,044,536	28,638,696	(4,291,267)	1,594,160
Budget Authority, Discretionary General Funds	D	24,517,164		26,115,442	20,809,845	22,349,145	(2,168,019)	1,539,300
Budget Authority, Discretionary Crime Reduction Funds	D	0		31,000	0	0	0	0
Budget Authority, Mandatory	M	8,412,799		5,597,922	6,234,691	6,289,551	(2,123,248)	54,860
OUTLAYS TOTAL, EDUCATION DEPARTMENT		*32,472,909*		*30,532,371*	*30,265,875*	*0*	*(32,472,909)*	*(30,265,875)*
Outlays, Discretionary General Funds	D	*24,308,308*		*24,220,437*	*24,073,787*	*0*	*(24,308,308)*	*(24,073,787)*
Outlays, Discretionary Crime Reduction Funds	D	*0*		*11,268*	*0*	*0*	*0*	*0*
Outlays, Mandatory	M	*8,164,601*		*6,300,666*	*6,192,088*	*0*	*(8,164,601)*	*(6,192,088)*

[1] *Reflects a reduction of $545 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*
[2] *Reflects a savings of $1,729 thousand related to the President's proposed GI Bill for America's Workers.*
[3] *Reflects a reduction of $89 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*
[4] *Reflects a reduction of $47 thousand for this account's share of a $1,525 thousand rescission in FY 1995 administrative and travel funds.*

NOTE: Amounts for receipts reflect current estimate.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION NEWS

FOR RELEASE
September 13, 1995

Contact: Kathryn Kahler
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STATEMENT BY U.S. SECRETARY OF EDUCATION RICHARD W. RILEY
regarding Senate Appropriations Subcommittee markup

The education funding approved today by the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, HHS, and Education represents a step in the right direction, but it still falls far short of the level of investment needed if we are serious about raising standards and lifting the level of achievement in our schools. Even under the Senate subcommittee's bill, the Congress would reduce the nation's investment in education by more than $2 billion.

President Clinton has emphasized repeatedly that education is the key to a successful future for our young people in this Information Age, and he has shown that we can balance the budget without cutting education. Improvements made by the Senate subcommittee were done in a way that underscores the importance of bipartisan support for education. I hope that the Congress will work in a bipartisan fashion to make further improvements.

The Senate Subcommittee gave education a higher priority than the House, but it still approved a severe cut in education -- a decrease of more than $2 billion from current spending. This cut means less opportunity to get our young people on the right course to make the most of their lives.

The American people want to invest more in quality education, not signal retreat. This is not the time to reduce our commitment and the nation's investment in education.

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EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

THE DIRECTOR

STATEMENT BY ALICE M. RIVLIN
DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
ON SENATE LABOR/HHS/EDUCATION SUBCOMMITTEE ACTION

September 13, 1995

The bill that the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee approved today, while somewhat improved, remains unacceptable. It still represents a serious and ill-advised cut in the nation's commitment to education and training.

The President proposed over $3 billion in increased investments in education and training; this bill cuts about $4 billion below 1995 levels for these critical activities. Indeed, this bill highlights the vast gap in budget priorities that exists between the President and the Republican majority in Congress.

The Senate bill would cut several very important priorities. The President's request for Goals 2000 is cut by more than half. Title 1 for the disadvantaged is cut by almost $700 million below 1995's level, denying assistance to over 650,000 students. The Safe and Drug Free Schools program is cut in half, compared to 1995. Head Start is cut by over $130 million, denying assistance to nearly 50,000 children. And job training programs are cut by about $2 billion below 1995's levels, denying training and summer jobs to more than a million youth, dislocated workers and disadvantaged adults.

We need to continue to invest in America's future workers if our economy is to continue to grow. Congress's approach represents a disinvestment in the future. By following that path, the nation would pay a real price.