

Withdrawal/Redaction Sheet

Clinton Library

DOCUMENT NO. AND TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
001. note	Notes re: phone numbers (1 page)	n.d.	P6/b(6)

COLLECTION:

Clinton Presidential Records
Domestic Policy Council
Andrew Rotherham (Education)
OA/Box Number: 21294

FOLDER TITLE:

House and Senate Education Appropriations Fiscal Year 2000

2011-0103-S

rc156

RESTRICTION CODES

Presidential Records Act - [44 U.S.C. 2204(a)]

- P1 National Security Classified Information [(a)(1) of the PRA]
- P2 Relating to the appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA]
- P3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA]
- P4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA]
- P5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA]
- P6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA]

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

PRM. Personal record misfile defined in accordance with 44 U.S.C. 2201(3).

RR. Document will be reviewed upon request.

Freedom of Information Act - [5 U.S.C. 552(b)]

- b(1) National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA]
- b(2) Release would disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA]
- b(3) Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA]
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- b(6) Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA]
- b(7) Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA]
- b(8) Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA]
- b(9) Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA]

Withdrawal/Redaction Marker

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

							Conference vs. ---				
							1999	1999	House	Senate	Pres
Education Reform	1999 Comparable	Budget Request	House Committee	Senate Floor	Conference Agreement	Conference Agreement- Outlays					
Goals 2000: Educate America Act:											
State Grants forward funded	459,500	459,500	-	114,875	459,500	22,975	--	--	459,500	344,625	--
FY01	-	-	-	344,625	-	-	--	--	--	-344,625	--
State Grants current funded	1,500	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	75	--	--	1,500	--	--
Parental Assistance ²	30,000	30,000	-	33,000	33,000	1,650	3,000	10.0%	33,000	--	3,000
Total: Goals 2000	491,000	491,000	-	494,000	494,000	24,700	3,000	0.6%	494,000	--	3,000
School-to-Work Opportunities	125,000	55,000	-	55,000	55,000	2,750	-70,000	-56.0%	55,000	--	--
Educational Technology											
Technology Literacy Challenge Fund	425,000	450,000	375,000	425,000	425,000	21,250	--	--	50,000	--	-25,000
Technology Innovation Challenge Fund	115,100	110,000	115,100	115,100	115,100	5,755	--	--	--	--	5,100
Regional Technology in Education Consortia	10,000	10,000	-	10,000	10,000	500	--	--	10,000	--	--
Subtotal: Technology for Education	550,100	570,000	490,100	550,100	550,100	27,505	--	--	60,000	--	-19,900
National Activities											
Technology Leadership Activities	2,000	2,000	-	2,000	2,000	100	--	--	2,000	--	--
Teacher Training in Technology	75,000	75,000	-	75,000	75,000	3,750	--	--	75,000	--	--
Community-Based Technology Centers	10,000	65,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	500	--	--	--	--	-55,000
Middle School Teacher Training	-	30,000	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	-30,000
Software Development Initiative	-	5,000	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	-5,000
Subtotal: National Activities	87,000	177,000	10,000	87,000	87,000	4,350	--	--	77,000	--	-90,000
Star Schools	45,000	45,000	-	45,000	45,000	2,250	--	--	45,000	--	--
Ready to Learn Television	11,000	7,000	-	16,000	16,000	800	5,000	45.5%	16,000	--	9,000
Telcom Demo Project for Mathematics	5,000	2,000	-	8,500	8,500	425	3,500	70.0%	8,500	--	6,500
Subtotal: Educational Technology	698,100	801,000	500,100	706,600	706,600	35,330	8,500	1.2%	206,500	--	-94,400
21st Century Community Learning Centers ¹	200,000	600,000	300,000	400,000	400,000	20,000	200,000	100.0%	100,000	--	-200,000
Total: Education Reform	1,514,100	1,947,000	800,100	1,655,600	1,655,600	82,780	141,500	9.3%	855,500	--	-291,400
Current year FY00	1,514,100	1,947,000	800,100	1,310,975	1,655,600	82,780	141,500	9.3%	855,500	344,625	-291,400
FY01	-	-	-	344,625	-	-	--	--	--	-344,625	--
Subtotal: Forward funded	584,500	514,500	-	169,875	514,500	25,725	-70,000	-12.0%	514,500	344,625	--

Education for the Disadvantaged

Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEAs)												
Basic Grants												
Advance from prior year	1,448,386	5,046,366	5,046,366	5,046,366	5,046,366	3,280,138	3,597,980	248.4%	--	--	--	--
Forward funded	1,524,134	1,844,134	1,524,134	1,844,134	1,599,134	303,835	75,000	4.9%	75,000	-245,000	-245,000	--
Current funded	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500	683	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal: Basic Grants, current year approp.	1,527,634	1,847,634	1,527,634	1,847,634	1,602,634	304,518	75,000	4.9%	75,000	-245,000	-245,000	--
Subtotal: Basic Grants, current year	2,976,020	6,894,000	6,574,000	6,894,000	6,649,000	3,584,656	3,672,980	123.4%	75,000	-245,000	-245,000	--
Basic Grant FY01 Advance	5,046,366	4,292,366	5,046,366	5,046,366	5,046,366	3,280,138	--	--	--	--	--	754,000
Subtotal: Basic Grants, program level	6,574,000	6,140,000	6,574,000	6,894,000	6,649,000	3,584,656	75,000	1.1%	75,000	-245,000	509,000	--
Concentration Grants												
Advance from prior year	-	1,158,397	1,158,397	1,158,397	1,158,397	752,958	1,158,397	--	--	--	--	--
Forward funded	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal: Concen. Grants, current year approp	-	-	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal: Concen. Grants, current year	-	1,158,397	1,158,397	1,158,397	1,158,397	752,958	1,158,397	--	--	--	--	--
Concentration Grants FY01 Advance	1,158,397	1,100,000	1,158,397	1,158,397	1,158,397	752,958	--	--	--	--	--	58,397
Subtotal: Concentration Grants, program level	1,158,397	1,100,000	1,158,397	1,158,397	1,158,397	752,958	--	--	--	--	--	58,397
Targeted Grants FY01 Advance	-	756,020	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	--	-756,020
Subtotal: Grants to LEAs (program level)	7,732,397	7,996,020	7,732,397	8,052,397	7,807,397	4,337,614	75,000	1.0%	75,000	-245,000	-188,623	--
Capital Expenses for Private School Children	24,000	-	-	15,000	12,000	2,280	-12,000	-50.0%	12,000	-3,000	12,000	--
Even Start	135,000	145,000	150,000	145,000	150,000	28,500	15,000	11.1%	--	5,000	5,000	--
State Agency Programs:							--	--	--	--	--	--
Migrant	354,689	380,000	354,689	354,689	354,689	67,391	--	--	--	--	-25,311	--
Neglected and Delinquent/High Risk Youth	40,311	42,000	40,311	42,000	42,000	7,980	1,689	4.2%	1,689	--	--	--
Evaluation	7,500	8,900	7,500	8,900	8,900	1,691	1,400	18.7%	1,400	--	--	--
Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration	120,000	150,000	120,000	120,000	160,000	30,400	40,000	33.3%	40,000	40,000	10,000	--
Total: ESEA	8,413,897	8,721,920	8,404,897	8,737,986	8,534,986	4,475,856	121,089	1.4%	130,089	-203,000	-186,934	--
Migrant Education												
High School Equivalency Program	9,000	15,000	9,000	9,000	9,000	1,710	--	--	--	--	-6,000	--
College Assistance Migrant Program	4,000	7,000	4,000	4,000	4,000	760	--	--	--	--	-3,000	--
Subtotal: Migrant Education	13,000	22,000	13,000	13,000	13,000	2,470	--	--	--	--	-9,000	--
Total: Education for the disadvantaged	8,426,897	8,743,920	8,417,897	8,750,986	8,547,986	4,478,326	121,089	1.4%	130,089	-203,000	-195,934	--
Current Year FY00	2,222,134	2,595,534	2,213,134	2,546,223	2,343,223	445,230	121,089	5.4%	130,089	-203,000	-252,311	--
FY01	6,204,763	6,148,386	6,204,763	6,204,763	6,204,763	4,033,096	--	--	--	--	56,377	--
Subtotal: Forward Funded	2,198,134	2,561,134	2,189,134	2,520,823	2,317,823	440,386	119,689	5.4%	128,689	-203,000	-243,311	--
Impact Aid												
Basic Support Payments	704,000	684,000	737,200	725,000	737,200	600,081	33,200	4.7%	--	12,200	53,200	--

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Payments for Children with Disabilities	50,000	40,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	40,700	--	--	--	--	10,000
Payments for Heavily Impacted Districts (Sec. f)	70,000	-	76,000	75,000	76,000	61,864	6,000	8.6%	--	1,000	76,000
Subtotal:	824,000	724,000	863,200	850,000	863,200	702,645	39,200	4.8%	--	13,200	139,200
Facilities Maintenance (Sec. 8008)	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	4,070	--	--	--	--	--
Construction (Sec. 8007)	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	5,698	--	--	--	--	--
Payments for Federal Property (Sec. 8002)	28,000	-	32,000	30,000	32,000	26,048	4,000	14.3%	--	2,000	32,000
Total: Impact Aid	864,000	736,000	907,200	892,000	907,200	738,461	43,200	5.0%	--	15,200	171,200

School Improvement Programs

Eisenhower Professional Development	335,000	335,000	-	335,000	335,000	16,750	--	--	335,000	--	--
Innovative Education (Education Block Grant)	375,000	-	97,000	375,000	95,000	4,750	-280,000	-74.7%	-2,000	-280,000	95,000
FY01	-	-	288,000	-	285,000	14,250	285,000		-3,000	285,000	285,000
Education Block Grant, program level	375,000	-	385,000	375,000	380,000	19,000	5,000	1.3%	-5,000	5,000	380,000
Class Size Reduction/Teacher Assistance, current	1,200,000	1,400,000	-	300,000	300,000	15,000	-900,000	-75.0%	300,000	--	-1,100,000
FY01	-	-	-	900,000	900,000	45,000	900,000		900,000	--	900,000
Class Size Reduction/Teacher Assistance, pgm.	1,200,000	1,400,000	-	1,200,000	1,200,000	60,000	--	--	1,200,000	--	-200,000
Teacher Empowerment Act	-	-	450,000	-	-	-	--		-450,000	--	--
FY01	-	-	1,350,000	-	-	-	--		-1,350,000	--	--
Teacher Empowerment Act, program level	-	-	1,800,000	-	-	-	--		-1,800,000	--	--

Safe and Drug Free Schools:

State Grants, current funded	441,000	439,000	441,000	136,250	115,000	5,750	-326,000	-73.9%	-326,000	-21,250	-324,000
FY01	-	-	-	339,750	345,000	-	345,000		345,000	5,250	345,000
State Grants, program level	441,000	439,000	441,000	476,000	460,000	5,750	19,000	4.3%	19,000	-16,000	21,000
(Subject to authorization)											
National Programs	90,000	90,000	90,000	100,000	95,000	4,750	5,000	5.6%	5,000	-5,000	5,000
Coordinator Initiative	35,000	50,000	35,000	60,000	50,000	2,500	15,000	42.9%	15,000	-10,000	--
Project SERV	-	12,000	-	-	-	-	--		--	--	-12,000
Subtotal: Safe and Drug Free Schools	566,000	591,000	566,000	636,000	605,000	13,000	39,000	6.9%	39,000	-31,000	14,000

Inexpensive Book Distribution (RIF)

Arts in Education	18,000	18,000	18,000	21,500	20,000	1,000	2,000	11.1%	2,000	-1,500	2,000
	10,500	10,500	10,500	12,500	11,500	575	1,000	9.5%	1,000	-1,000	1,000

Other school improvement programs:

Magnet Schools Assistance	104,000	114,000	104,000	112,000	110,000	5,500	6,000	5.8%	6,000	-2,000	-4,000
Education for Homeless Children & Youth	28,800	31,700	28,800	28,800	28,800	1,440	--	--	--	--	-2,900
Women's Educational Equity	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	150	--	--	--	--	--
Training and Advisory Services (Civil Rights)	7,334	7,334	7,334	7,334	7,334	367	--	--	--	--	--
Ellender Fellowships/Close Up	1,500	-	1,500	1,500	1,500	75	--	--	--	--	1,500
Education for Native Hawaiians	20,000	20,000	20,000	23,000	23,000	1,150	3,000	15.0%	3,000	--	3,000
Alaska Native Education Equity	10,000	10,000	10,000	13,000	13,000	650	3,000	30.0%	3,000	--	3,000
Charter Schools	100,000	130,000	130,000	150,000	145,000	7,250	45,000	45.0%	15,000	-5,000	15,000
Subtotal: Other school improvement programs	274,634	316,034	304,634	338,634	331,634	16,582	57,000	20.8%	27,000	-7,000	15,600

Comprehensive Regional Assistance Centers	28,000	32,000	27,054	28,000	28,000	1,400	--	--	946	--	-4,000
Advanced Placement Fees	4,000	20,000	4,000	15,000	15,000	750	11,000	275.0%	11,000	--	-5,000
Total: School improvement programs	2,811,134	2,722,534	3,115,188	2,961,634	2,926,134	129,057	115,000	4.1%	-189,054	-35,500	203,600
Current Year FY00	2,811,134	2,722,534	1,477,188	1,721,884	1,396,134	69,807	-1,415,000	-50.3%	-81,054	-325,750	-1,326,400
FY01	-	-	1,638,000	1,239,750	1,530,000	59,250	1,530,000		-108,000	290,250	1,530,000
Subtotal: Forward funded	2,381,300	2,205,700	1,018,300	1,176,550	875,300	43,765	-1,506,000	-63.2%	-143,000	-301,250	-1,330,400
Reading Excellence Act	260,000	286,000	200,000	90,000	65,000	3,250	-195,000	-75.0%	-135,000	-25,000	-221,000
FY01	-	-	-	195,000	195,000	9,750	195,000		195,000	--	195,000
Reading Excellence, program level	260,000	286,000	200,000	285,000	260,000	13,000	--	--	60,000	-25,000	-26,000
Indian Education											
Grants to Local Educational Agencies	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	62,000	8,990	--	--	--	--	--
Federal Programs											
Special Programs for Indian Children	3,265	13,265	3,265	13,265	13,265	1,923	10,000	306.3%	10,000	--	--
National Activities	735	1,735	735	1,735	1,735	252	1,000	136.1%	1,000	--	--
Subtotal: Federal Programs	4,000	15,000	4,000	15,000	15,000	2,175	11,000	275.0%	11,000	--	--
Total: Indian Education	66,000	77,000	66,000	77,000	77,000	11,165	11,000	16.7%	11,000	--	--
Bilingual and Immigrant Education											
Bilingual Education											
Instructional Services	160,000	170,000	160,000	165,000	162,500	19,500	2,500	1.6%	2,500	-2,500	-7,500
Support Services	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	1,680	--	--	--	--	--
Professional Development	50,000	75,000	50,000	55,000	52,500	6,300	2,500	5.0%	2,500	-2,500	-22,500
Immigrant Education	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	150,000	18,000	--	--	--	--	--
Foreign Language Assistance	6,000	6,000	6,000	10,000	8,000	960	2,000	33.3%	2,000	-2,000	2,000
Total: Bilingual and Immigrant Education	380,000	415,000	380,000	394,000	387,000	46,440	7,000	1.8%	7,000	-7,000	-28,000
Special Education											
State Grants											
Grants to States Part B advance funded	-	1,925,000	3,608,000	2,201,059	3,742,000	2,432,300	3,742,000		134,000	1,540,941	1,817,000
Part B advance from prior year	210,000	-	-	-	-	-	-210,000		--	--	--
Grants to States Part B current year	4,100,700	2,389,000	1,202,700	2,788,626	1,247,685	70,993	-2,853,015	-69.6%	44,985	-1,540,941	-1,141,315
Grants to States, program level	4,310,700	4,314,000	4,810,700	4,989,685	4,989,685	2,503,293	678,985	15.8%	178,985	--	675,685
Preschool Grants	373,985	402,435	373,985	390,000	390,000	22,191	16,015	4.3%	16,015	--	-12,435
Grants for Infants and Families	370,000	390,000	370,000	375,000	375,000	21,338	5,000	1.4%	5,000	--	-15,000
Subtotal: State grants, program level	5,054,685	5,106,435	5,554,685	5,754,685	5,754,685	5,050,115	700,000	13.8%	200,000	--	648,250
IDEA National Activities (current funded)											
State Program Improvement Grants	35,200	45,200	35,200	35,200	35,200	2,003	--	--	--	--	-10,000

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Research and Innovation	64,508	64,508	64,508	64,508	64,508	3,671	--	--	--	--	--
Technical Assistance and Dissemination	44,556	44,556	44,556	44,556	44,556	2,535	--	--	--	--	--
Personnel Preparation	82,139	82,139	82,139	82,139	82,139	4,674	--	--	--	--	--
Parent Information Centers	18,535	22,535	18,535	18,535	18,535	1,055	--	--	--	--	-4,000
Technology and Media Services	33,023	34,523	33,523	34,523	34,523	1,964	1,500	4.5%	1,000	--	--
Public Telecom Info/Training Dissemination	1,500	-	-	1,500	1,500	85	--	--	1,500	--	1,500
Primary Education Intervention	-	50,000	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	-50,000
Subtotal: IDEA special programs	279,461	343,461	278,461	280,961	280,961	15,987	1,500	0.5%	2,500	--	-62,500
Total: Special Education	5,124,146	5,449,896	5,833,146	6,035,646	6,035,646	2,562,808	911,500	17.8%	202,500	--	585,750
Current year FY00	5,124,146	3,524,896	2,225,146	3,834,587	2,293,646	130,508	-2,830,500	-55.2%	68,500	-1,540,941	-1,231,250
FY 01	-	1,925,000	3,608,000	2,201,059	3,742,000	2,432,300	3,742,000		134,000	1,540,941	1,817,000
Subtotal: Forward funded	4,879,885	3,226,635	1,981,885	3,588,826	2,047,885	116,525	-2,832,000	-58.0%	66,000	-1,540,941	-1,178,750

Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research1

Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	2,304,411	2,338,977	2,338,977	2,338,977	2,338,977	-	34,566	1.5%	--	--	--
Client Assistance State grants	10,928	10,928	10,928	10,928	10,928	7,650	--	--	--	--	--
Training	39,629	41,629	39,629	39,629	39,629	27,740	--	--	--	--	-2,000
Demonstration and training programs	14,942	16,942	13,942	18,942	16,942	11,859	2,000	13.4%	3,000	-2,000	--
Migrant and seasonal farmworkers	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	2,350	1,645	--	--	--	--	--
Recreational programs	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	2,596	1,817	--	--	--	--	--
Protection and advocacy of individual rights (PAIR)	10,894	10,894	11,894	10,894	11,894	8,326	1,000	9.2%	--	1,000	1,000
Projects with industry	22,071	22,071	22,071	22,071	22,071	15,450	--	--	--	--	--
Supported employment State grants	38,152	38,152	38,152	38,152	38,152	26,706	--	--	--	--	--

I.P.L. 105-220 reclassified all voc rehab programs except state grants as discretionary funding

Independent living:											
State grants	22,296	22,296	22,296	22,296	22,296	15,607	--	--	--	--	--
Centers	46,109	50,886	46,109	48,000	48,000	33,600	1,891	4.1%	1,891	--	-2,886
Services for older blind individuals	11,169	11,392	11,169	15,000	15,000	10,500	3,831	34.3%	3,831	--	3,608
Subtotal: Independent living	79,574	84,574	79,574	85,296	85,296	59,707	5,722	7.2%	5,722	--	722
Program Improvement	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,900	1,330	--	--	--	--	--
Evaluation	1,587	1,587	1,587	1,587	1,587	1,111	--	--	--	--	--
Helen Keller National Center for Deaf/Blind	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550	8,550	5,985	--	--	--	--	--
National Inst. Disability and Rehab Research (NIDRR)	81,000	90,964	81,000	81,000	81,000	56,700	--	--	--	--	-9,964
Assistive Technology	34,000	45,000	34,000	30,000	34,000	23,800	--	--	--	4,000	-11,000
Subtotal: Discretionary Programs	348,173	378,137	348,173	353,895	356,895	249,827	8,722	2.5%	8,722	3,000	-21,242
Total: Rehabilitation Services	2,652,584	2,717,114	2,687,150	2,692,872	2,695,872	249,827	43,288	1.6%	8,722	3,000	-21,242

Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

American Printing House for the Blind	8,661	8,973	9,000	10,100	10,100	9,494	1,439	16.6%	1,100	--	1,127
National Technical Institute for the Deaf											

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Consolidated Account	45,500	-	-	-	-	-	-45,500	--	--	--
Operations	-	45,274	45,500	45,500	45,500	42,770	45,500	--	--	226
Construction	-	2,651	2,651	2,651	2,651	2,492	2,651	--	--	--
Total: NTID	45,500	47,925	48,151	48,151	48,151	45,262	2,651	5.8%	--	226
Gallaudet University										
Consolidated Account	83,480	-	-	-	-	-	-83,480	--	--	--
Operations	-	82,620	83,480	83,000	83,480	78,471	83,480	--	480	860
Construction	-	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,500	2,350	2,500	--	--	--
Total: Gallaudet	83,480	85,120	85,980	85,500	85,980	80,821	2,500	3.0%	--	860
Total: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities	137,641	142,018	143,131	143,751	144,231	135,577	6,590	4.8%	1,100	2,213
Vocational and Adult Education										
Vocational Education:										
Basic State Grants, current funded	1,030,650	1,030,650	308,650	1,030,650	264,650	13,233	-766,000	-74.3%	-44,000	-766,000
FY01	-	-	772,000	-	791,000	-	791,000	-	19,000	791,000
Basic State Grants, program level	1,030,650	1,030,650	1,080,650	1,030,650	1,055,650	13,233	25,000	2.4%	-25,000	25,000
Tech-Prep Education	106,000	111,000	106,000	106,000	106,000	5,300	--	--	--	-5,000
Tribally Controlled Postsec Voc Insts	4,100	4,100	4,100	4,600	4,600	230	500	12.2%	500	500
National Programs	13,497	17,500	13,497	19,500	17,500	875	4,003	29.7%	4,003	-2,000
NOICCI	-	-	-	9,000	9,000	450	9,000	-	9,000	9,000
Subtotal: Vocational Education	1,154,247	1,163,250	1,204,247	1,169,750	1,192,750	32,870	38,503	3.3%	-11,497	23,000
Adult Education:										
State Grants, current funded	365,000	468,000	92,000	468,000	425,000	21,250	60,000	16.4%	333,000	-43,000
FY01	-	-	273,000	-	-	-	--	--	-273,000	--
State grants, program level	365,000	468,000	365,000	468,000	425,000	21,250	60,000	16.4%	60,000	-43,000
National Programs										
National Leadership Activities	14,000	101,000	7,000	14,000	14,000	700	--	--	7,000	-87,000
National Institute for Literacy	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	6,000	300	--	--	--	--
Subtotal: National programs	20,000	107,000	13,000	20,000	20,000	1,000	--	--	7,000	-87,000
Subtotal: Adult Education	385,000	575,000	378,000	488,000	445,000	22,250	60,000	15.6%	67,000	-130,000
State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders	16,723	12,000	-	19,000	19,000	950	2,277	13.6%	19,000	7,000
Total: Vocational and adult education	1,555,970	1,750,250	1,582,247	1,676,750	1,656,750	43,288	100,780	6.5%	74,503	-93,500
Current year, FY00	1,555,970	1,750,250	537,247	1,676,750	865,750	43,288	-690,220	-44.4%	328,503	-884,500
FY01	-	-	1,045,000	-	791,000	-	791,000	-	-254,000	791,000
Subtotal: Forward funded	1,535,147	1,734,150	533,147	1,644,150	833,150	41,658	-701,997	-45.7%	300,003	-901,000
Student Financial Assistance										
Pell Grants -- maximum grant (NA)	3,125	3,250	3,275	3,325	3,300	-	175	5.6%	25	-25

159,000,000 for NOICC activities was provided under Training and Employment Services, Department of Labor in FY99

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Pell Grants -- Regular Program	7,704,000	7,463,000	5,334,000	6,601,600	7,700,000	1,617,000	-4,000	-0.1%	2,366,000	1,098,400	237,000
FY01	-	-	2,286,000	1,176,400	-	-	--	--	-2,286,000	-1,176,400	--
Total: funding available for Pell Grants	7,704,000	7,463,000	7,620,000	7,778,000	7,700,000	1,617,000	-4,000	-0.1%	80,000	-78,000	237,000
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	619,000	631,000	619,000	631,000	621,000	62,100	2,000	0.3%	2,000	-10,000	-10,000
Emergency SEOG--Hurricane Floyd	-	-	10,000	-	10,000	1,000	10,000	--	--	10,000	10,000
Federal Work Study	870,000	934,000	880,000	934,000	934,000	93,400	64,000	7.4%	54,000	--	--
Federal Perkins Loans											
Capital Contributions	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	10,000	--	--	--	--	--
Loan Cancellations	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	28,500	--	--	--	--	--
Subtotal: Perkins Loans	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	130,000	38,500	--	--	--	--	--
LEAP program	25,000	25,000	-	25,000	40,000	4,000	15,000	60.0%	40,000	15,000	15,000
FY01	-	-	-	50,000	-	-	--	--	--	-50,000	--
Total, LEAP program level	25,000	25,000	-	75,000	40,000	4,000	15,000	60.0%	40,000	-35,000	15,000
Total: Student Financial Assistance	9,348,000	9,183,000	9,259,000	9,548,000	9,435,000	1,816,000	87,000	0.9%	176,000	-113,000	252,000
Current year, FY00	9,348,000	9,183,000	6,973,000	8,321,600	9,435,000	1,816,000	87,000	0.9%	2,462,000	1,113,400	252,000
FY 01	-	-	2,286,000	1,226,400	-	-	--	--	-2,286,000	-1,226,400	--
Federal Family Education Loan Program											
Federal Administration I	47,276	48,000	46,482	48,000	48,000	37,440	724	1.5%	1,518	--	--
Includes \$794,000 in emergency funding for Year 2000 computer conversion											
Direct Loan Program Year 2000 Computer Conversion (Emergency Funding)	531	-	-	-	-	-	-531	--	--	--	--
Higher Education											
Aid for Institutional Development											
Strengthening Institutions	60,250	61,575	60,250	60,250	60,250	7,471	--	--	--	--	-1,325
Hispanic Serving Institutions	28,000	42,250	28,000	42,250	42,250	5,239	14,250	50.9%	14,250	--	--
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges (HBCUs)	136,000	148,750	136,000	141,500	141,500	17,546	5,500	4.0%	5,500	--	-7,250
Strengthening historically black graduate insts.	30,000	32,000	30,000	31,000	31,000	3,720	1,000	3.3%	1,000	--	-1,000
Strengthening Alaska / Native Hawaiian Instit.	3,000	3,000	3,000	5,000	5,000	600	2,000	66.7%	2,000	--	2,000
Strengthening Tribal Colleges	3,000	6,000	3,000	6,000	6,000	720	3,000	100.0%	3,000	--	--
Subtotal: Institutional development	260,250	293,575	260,250	286,000	286,000	35,296	25,750	9.9%	25,750	--	-7,575
Program Development:											
Fund for the Improvement of Postsec. Ed. (FIPSE)	50,000	27,500	22,500	27,500	27,500	3,300	-22,500	-45.0%	5,000	--	--
Minority Science and Engineering Improvement	7,500	8,500	7,500	7,500	7,500	900	--	--	--	--	-1,000
International Education & Foreign Language											
Domestic Programs	60,000	61,320	62,000	61,320	62,000	7,440	2,000	3.3%	--	680	680
Overseas Programs	6,536	6,680	6,536	6,680	6,680	802	144	2.2%	144	--	--
Institute for International Public Policy	1,000	1,022	1,000	1,022	1,022	123	22	2.2%	22	--	--
Subtotal: International Ed and Foreign Language	67,536	69,022	69,536	69,022	69,702	8,364	2,166	3.2%	166	680	680

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Urban Community Service	4,637	-	-	-	-	-	-4,637	--	--	--	--
Subtotal: Program development	129,673	105,022	99,536	104,022	104,702	12,564	-24,971	-19.3%	5,166	680	-320
Interest Subsidy Grants	13,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	12,000	8,400	-1,000	-7.7%	--	--	--
Federal TRIO Programs	600,000	630,000	660,000	630,000	645,000	77,400	45,000	7.5%	-15,000	15,000	15,000
GEAR UP	120,000	240,000	-	180,000	180,000	21,600	60,000	50.0%	180,000	--	-60,000
Byrd Honors Scholarships	39,288	39,859	-	39,859	39,859	4,783	571	1.5%	39,859	--	--
Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need	31,000	41,000	31,000	51,000	51,000	6,120	20,000	64.5%	20,000	--	10,000
Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships	10,000	20,000	-	10,000	10,000	1,200	--	--	10,000	--	-10,000
Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants	77,212	115,000	75,000	80,000	80,000	9,600	2,788	3.6%	5,000	--	-35,000
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	600	--	--	--	--	--
Demonstration in Disabilities / Higher Education	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	5,000	600	--	--	--	--	--
Web Based Education Commission	450	-	-	-	-	-	-450	--	--	--	--
Underground Railroad Program	1,750	1,750	-	1,750	1,750	210	--	--	1,750	--	--
Community Scholarship Mobilization	-	-	-	2,000	1,000	120	1,000	--	1,000	-1,000	1,000
Preparing for College	-	15,000	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	-15,000
College Completion Challenge Grants	-	35,000	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	-35,000
D.C. Resident Tuition Support ¹	-	17,000	-	-	-	-	--	--	--	--	-17,000
GPRA data/HEA program evaluation	-	4,000	4,000	-	3,000	360	3,000	--	-1,000	3,000	-1,000
¹ This program has been transferred to the D.C. Appropriations Subcommittee											
Total: Higher Education	1,292,623	1,579,206	1,151,786	1,406,631	1,424,311	178,853	131,688	10.2%	272,525	17,680	-154,895
Howard University											
Academic Program	181,470	185,540	185,540	185,540	185,540	170,326	4,070	2.2%	--	--	--
Endowment Program	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,530	3,241	--	--	--	--	--
Howard University Hospital	29,489	30,374	30,374	30,374	30,374	27,883	885	3.0%	--	--	--
Total: Howard University	214,489	219,444	219,444	219,444	219,444	201,450	4,955	2.3%	--	--	--
College Housing and Acad. Facilities Loans (CHAFL)	698	737	698	737	737	737	39	5.6%	39	--	--
HBCU Capital Financing Program – Federal Adm.	96	207	96	207	207	156	111	115.6%	111	--	--
Education Research, Statistics, and Improvement											
Research and Statistics:											
Research	82,567	133,282	83,567	82,567	93,567	24,795	11,000	13.3%	10,000	11,000	-39,715
Regional Educational Laboratories	61,000	65,000	61,000	65,000	65,000	17,225	4,000	6.6%	4,000	--	--
Statistics	68,000	77,500	68,000	70,000	68,000	18,020	--	--	--	-2,000	-9,500
Assessment:											
National Assessment	36,000	40,000	36,000	36,000	36,000	9,540	--	--	--	--	-4,000
National Assessment Governing Board	4,000	4,500	4,000	4,500	4,000	1,060	--	--	--	-500	-500

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Subtotal: Assessment	40,000	44,500	40,000	40,500	40,000	10,600	--	--	--	-500	-4,500
Total: Research and Statistics	251,567	320,282	252,567	258,067	266,567	70,640	15,000	6.0%	14,000	8,500	-53,715
Fund for the Improvement of Education	139,000	139,500	76,000	39,500	276,400	73,246	137,400	98.8%	200,400	236,900	136,900
International Education Exchange	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	7,000	1,855	--	--	--	--	--
Civic Education	7,500	9,500	5,500	9,500	9,380	2,518	2,000	26.7%	4,000	--	--
Eisenhower Professional Dvp. Federal Activities	23,300	30,000	23,300	23,300	23,300	6,175	--	--	--	--	-6,700
Eisenhower Regional Math & Science Ed. Consortia	15,000	17,500	15,000	15,000	15,000	3,975	--	--	--	--	-2,500
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	6,500	1,723	--	--	--	--	--
National Writing Project	7,000	10,000	5,000	10,000	9,000	2,385	2,000	28.6%	4,000	-1,000	-1,000
Total: ERSI	456,867	540,282	390,867	368,867	613,267	162,516	156,400	34.2%	222,400	244,400	72,985
Departmental Management											
Program Administration1	364,521	386,000	362,000	370,184	370,184	245,062	5,663	1.6%	8,184	--	-15,816
1Includes \$2.521 million in emergency funding for Year 2000 computer conversion											
Office for Civil Rights	66,000	73,262	66,000	71,200	71,200	60,520	5,200	7.9%	5,200	--	-2,062
Office of the Inspector General	31,242	34,000	31,242	34,000	34,000	28,220	2,758	8.8%	2,758	--	--
Total: Departmental Management	461,763	493,262	459,242	475,384	475,384	333,802	13,621	2.9%	16,142	--	-17,878
New Annual Loan Volume											
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	23,577,000	25,006,000	25,006,000	25,006,000	25,006,000	-	1,429,000	6.1%	--	--	--
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	16,232,000	16,155,000	16,155,000	16,155,000	16,155,000	-	-77,000	-0.5%	--	--	--
Total Outstanding Loan Volume											
Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL)	261,528,000	283,771,000	283,771,000	283,771,000	283,771,000	-	22,243,000	8.5%	--	--	--
Federal Direct Student Loans (FDSL)	45,356,000	57,434,000	57,434,000	57,434,000	57,434,000	-	12,078,000	26.6%	--	--	--
	21,267,391	22,080,882	21,314,645	22,590,483	22,602,583		1,335,192	6.3%	1,287,938	12,100	521,701
	35,614,815	37,050,870	35,659,674	37,632,509	37,509,769	11,221,681	1,894,954	5.3%	1,850,095	-122,740	458,899
Current Year: FY00	29,410,052	28,977,484	20,877,911	26,220,912	25,047,006	4,687,285	-4,363,046	-14.8%	4,169,095	-1,173,906	-3,930,478
FY01	6,204,763	8,073,386	14,781,763	11,411,597	12,462,763	7,165,396	6,258,000	100.9%	-2,319,000	1,051,166	4,389,377

**White House Initiatives
in the Draft Conference Bill**
(BA in millions)

*Discussion (NIDE)
- JML -
Digital Lib. - JML
+ 580,000
New added*

	FY 1999	FY 2000 BUDGET	HOUSE COMMITTEE	SENATE PASSED BILL	DRAFT CONFERENCE	DRAFT CONFERENCE (+/-) FY 2000 BUDGET
Education						
Education Technology	698	801	500	707	707	-94
Community-Based Technology Center (non add)	10	65	10	10	10	-55
Middle School Teacher Training (non add)	0	30	0	0	0	-30
Software Development (non add)	0	5	0	0	0	-5
After School/21st Century	200	600	300	400	400	-200
Title I (1)	7,732	7,996	7,732	8,052	7,732	-264
Class Size (2)	1,200	1,400	0	1,200	1,200	-200
Safe and Drug Free - Drug coordinator initiative	35	50	35	60	50	0
Safe and Drug Free - Project SERV	0	12	0	0	0	-12
Charter Schools	100	130	130	150	145	15
Reading Excellence (America Reads)	260	286	200	285	260	-26
American Indian Teaching Corps	0	10	0	10	10	0
HEA Adult Education (includes ESL/Civics)	385	575	378	488	445	-130
HEA GEAR UP	120	240	0	180	180	-60
Learning Anywhere Anytime Partnerships	10	20	0	10	10	-10
Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants (HEA Title II)	75	115	75	80	80	-35
College Completion Challenge Grants	0	35	0	0	0	-35
Research (includes Interagency Research)	64	109	65	64	65	-44
Troops to Teachers	0	18	0	0	0	-18
Schools as Centers of Community	0	10	0	0	0	-10
Voluntary National Tests	0	4	0	0	0	-4

(1) Request included language to require a 2.5% (\$200 million) state accountability set-aside to turn around low performing schools. Neither House nor Senate bills provided requested language.

(2) Conference amount will probably remain, but not explicitly for Class Size

**White House Initiatives
in the Draft Conference Bill**
(BA in millions)

	FY 1999	FY 2000 BUDGET	HOUSE COMMITTEE	SENATE PASSED BILL	DRAFT CONFERENCE	DRAFT CONFERENCE (+/-) FY 2000 BUDGET
Labor						
Dislocated workers	1,406	1,596	1,260	1,596	1,596	0
Reemployment services	762	815	762	802	762	-53
One-stop -- universal access	147	149	100	149	140	-9
Work incentive grants (aka BRIDGE)	0	50	0	27	0	-50
Youth Opportunity Areas	250	250	0	250	250	0
AgNet	0	10	0	0	0	-10
International labor standards (ILAB) <i>✱</i>	40	76	40	76	50	-26
Labor law enforcement	1,043	1,130	1,018	1,132	1,097	-33
FMLA study	0	10	0	10	0	-10
Child labor (domestic)	9	13	9	9	9	-4
Equal pay	0	4	0	0	0	-4
<i>CSH</i>						
HHS						
Head Start	4,660	5,267	4,760	5,267	5,267	0
Individual Development Accounts (IDAs) (1)	10	20	10	10	10	-10
Child Care & Development Block Grant (2)	1,000	1,183	1,183	1,183	1,183	0
Adoption Incentives	20	20	20	20	43	23
Social Service Block Grant <i>LEADERS</i>	1,909	2,380	1,909	1,050	1,700	-680
Family Caregivers <i>+</i>	0	125	0	0	0	-125
NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD	184	210	175	210	200	-10

(1) Both the Senate and draft Conference include \$10 million for IDAs in the Social Services Research account.

(2) The PB requested \$1,183 million in advance FY 2001 appropriations for CCDBG which has not been included in the draft Conference mark.



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

October 1, 1999

"We need more funding for reading and writing. We need to help schools achieve smaller classes and modern facilities. We need to make sure that there is a quality teacher in every classroom. The Congress needs to recognize that we can go forward only if we have the whole package. You can't pick and choose and then say you are pro-education. All the pieces have to come together."— Secretary Richard W. Riley

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 House Committee	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	FY2000 Senate Committee	Difference from Current Funding	Difference From President's Request
<u>Reducing Class Size.</u> Second installment in reducing class sizes in grades 1-3 to a nationwide average of 18 to give children more personal attention and get them on the right track.	\$1,200,000	\$1,400,000	\$0	(\$1,200,000)	(\$1,400,000)	*	(\$1,200,000)	(\$1,400,000)
<u>Goals 2000:</u> Helps schools raise academic standards, improve teaching, expand the use of technology and increase parental involvement.	\$491,000	\$491,000	\$0	(\$491,000)	(\$491,000)	\$494,000	+3,000	+3,000
<u>Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants:</u> Improves teachers' skills in core academic subjects.	\$335,000	\$335,000	\$0	(\$335,000)	(\$335,000)	\$335,000	--	--
<u>21st Century Community Learning Centers.</u> Funds school-community partnerships to keep schools open after regular hours as safe havens for enhanced learning.	\$200,000	\$600,000	\$300,000	+\$100,000	(\$300,000)	\$400,000	+\$200,000	(\$200,000)
<u>Reading Excellence Act.</u> Helps children learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade.	\$260,000	\$286,000	\$200,000	(\$60,000)	(\$86,000)	\$260,000	--	(\$26,000)
<u>Extra Help in the Basics (Title I LEA Grants).</u> Helps disadvantaged students learn the basics.	\$7,732,397	\$7,996,020	\$7,732,397	--	(\$263,623)	\$8,052,397	+320,000	+\$56,377
<u>Safe and Drug-Free Schools.</u> Helps schools become safe, drug-free learning environments.	\$566,000	\$591,000	\$566,000	--	(\$25,000)	\$611,000	+\$45,000	+\$20,000
<u>Teacher Quality Enhancement (HEA Title II).</u> Helps recruit and prepare excellent and diverse teachers for America's classrooms.	\$75,000	\$115,000	\$75,000	--	(\$40,000)	\$75,000	--	(\$40,000)
<u>Teacher Training in Technology.</u> Helps train new teachers to use technology in the classroom.	\$75,000	\$75,000	\$0	(\$75,000)	(\$75,000)	\$75,000	--	--
<u>Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.</u> Helps provide students and teachers with computers, educational software, telecommunications, and technology training.	\$425,000	\$450,000	\$325,000	(\$50,000)	(\$75,000)	\$425,000	--	(\$25,000)

* \$1.2 billion is eliminated for the current class size reduction program. The decision on where funds will go is delayed until July 1st jeopardizing funds for the 30,000 new teachers hired this year

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 House Committee	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	FY2000 Senate Committee	Difference from Current Funding	Difference From President's Request
<u>Community-based Technology Centers.</u> Funds technology learning centers in low-income communities.	\$10,000	\$65,000	\$10,000	--	(-\$55,000)	\$10,000	--	(-\$55,000)
<u>Special Education State Grants.</u> Helps schools & States provide special education and early intervention services.	\$5,054,685	\$5,106,435	\$5,554,685	+\$500,000	+\$448,250	\$5,754,685	+\$700,000	+648,250
<u>Bilingual Education.</u> Helps school districts operate high-quality instructional programs to help children learn English.	\$224,000	\$259,000	\$224,000	--	(-\$35,000)	\$234,000	+\$10,000	(-\$25,000)
<u>Adult Education and Literacy.</u> Provides adult and family literacy, English as a second language, and other educational programs.	\$385,000	\$575,000	\$378,000	(-\$7,000)	(-\$197,000)	\$488,000	+\$103,000	(-\$87,000)
<u>Pell Grants.</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$3,125 max grant	\$3,250 max grant	\$3,275 max grant	+150	+\$25	\$3,325 max grant	+\$200	+\$75
<u>Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs).</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$619,000	\$631,000	\$629,000	(-\$10,000)	(-\$12,000)	\$631,000	+\$12,000	--
<u>Work-Study.</u> Helps undergraduate and graduate students pay for college through part-time work assistance.	\$870,000	\$934,000	\$880,000	+\$10,000	(-\$54,000)	\$934,000	+\$64,000	--
<u>Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP).</u> Provides Federal matching funds for States to support need-based postsecondary student grant assistance.	\$25,000	\$25,000	\$0	(-\$25,000)	(-\$25,000)	\$25,000	--	--
<u>GEAR UP.</u> Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college by partnering middle and high schools with colleges and universities or through state-administered programs	\$120,000	\$240,000	\$0	(-\$120,000)	(-\$240,000)	\$180,000	+\$60,000	(-\$60,000)
<u>TRIO Programs.</u> Provides education outreach and student support services designed to encourage disadvantaged individuals to enter and complete college.	\$600,000	\$630,000	\$660,000	+\$60,000	+\$30,000	\$630,000	+\$30,000	--
<u>Strengthening HBCUs.</u> Helps provide equal opportunity and strong academic programs.	\$136,000	\$148,750	\$136,000	--	(-\$12,750)	\$141,500	+\$5,500	(-\$7,250)
<u>Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions.</u> Helps strengthen colleges with large Latino populations.	\$28,000	\$42,250	\$28,000	--	(-\$14,250)	\$42,250	+\$14,250	--
<u>Strengthening Tribally-Controlled Institutions (HEA Title III).</u> Supports institutions that serve Native Americans.	\$3,000	\$6,000	\$3,000	--	(-\$3,000)	\$6,000	+\$3,000	--

Selected Education Programs	Current Funding	President's FY2000 Request	FY2000 House Committee	Difference From Current Funding	Difference From President's Request	FY2000 Senate Committee	Difference from Current Funding	Difference From President's Request
<u>Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.</u>	\$31,000	\$41,000	\$31,000	--	(-\$10,000)	\$51,000	+\$20,000	+\$10,000
<u>Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships.</u> Supports access to quality postsecondary education for underserved populations through the use of technology.	\$10,000	\$20,000	\$0	(-\$10,000)	(-\$20,000)	\$10,000	--	(-\$10,000)
<u>Cost of Student Borrowing for College Loans.</u> Reduced origination fees paid by students for college programs.	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal	Fee: 4% Of Loan Principal	Fee: +1% Of Fee Principal	Fee: +1% Of Fee Principal	Fee: 3% Of Loan Principal	--	--
<u>Student Loan Administrative Funding.</u> Supports systems that award over \$50 million in student loans to over 8 million students.	\$617,000	\$735,000	\$617,000	--	(-\$118,000)	\$735,000	--	--
<u>School Modernization Bonds and Qualified Zone.</u> Provides new bonds with interest paid by Federal tax credits to help local communities go much further in renovating and building needed schools and address overcrowding	NEW	\$3.7 billion to help pay interest on \$25 billion of new bonds.	\$0	--	The House has not provided any funds in any bill towards the President's proposal for \$3.7 billion to help pay interest on \$25 billion of new bonds.	\$0		The Senate has not provided any funds in any bill towards the President's proposal for \$3.7 billion to help pay interest on \$25 billion of new bonds

Talking Points: Senate Action on the Department of Education's Appropriations

Overall

- In total, the Senate provides \$35.3 billion for the Department of Education, \$1.7 billion above the FY 1999 level and \$538 million above the FY 2000 Budget. Of this total, the Senate bill includes about \$9.8 billion in budget authority in new advance appropriations into FY 2001, compared to \$2 billion in the Budget. No major program is funded below the FY 1999 level except where the Administration has proposed to do so. The bill is substantially better than the House bill.
- The bill passed 73-25 with many Democrats indicating they had problems with the bill but were voting yea to expedite the process.
- The bill fails to support efforts to improve accountability. It doesn't provide funds to fix failing schools and it under-funds after-school and summer-school programs, Reading Excellence, and eliminates class-size reduction which are key supports that states and localities need to end social promotion the right way.

Elementary/Secondary Education

- **No funds guaranteed for Class Size**; rather, it provides \$1.2 billion for the **Teacher Assistance Initiative**, pending enactment of authorizing legislation for this program (the Senate has not begun to act on such a bill). If Class Size were funded at this level (which is the same as FY 1999 and \$200 million less than the Budget), it would pay for 8,000 fewer teachers than the Budget; but by making this funding subject to authorization, it does not ensure funding for these teachers or the 29,000 teachers hired for this school year.
- **\$400 million for After School programs**, \$200 million more than FY 1999, but \$200 million less than the Budget. The President would provide funding for after school and summer school programs for 1.8 million students; the Senate bill would serve about 571,000 fewer students.
- **\$8.1 billion for Title I Grants to LEAs**, \$320 million more than FY 1999 and \$56 million more than the Budget (note: The \$56 million stems from a FY 1999 supplemental). The Senate bill does **not** include the bill language proposed by the Administration that would direct \$200 million of the Title I increase toward strengthening accountability in the program.
- **\$285 million for Reading Excellence**, only \$1 million less than the Budget, to help 1.1 million children learn to read by the third grade.
- **\$707 million Education Technology programs**, \$9 million more than FY 1999 level but

\$94 million less than the Budget. The Senate does not fund the new Middle School Teacher Training; a program that would help 4,600 middle school teachers become technology experts.

- **\$5 billion for Special Education Part B Grants to States**, \$679 million more than FY 1999 and \$676 million more than the Budget. The Senate does not provide the Budget's \$10 million increase for State Improvement, nor does it fund the Administration's \$50 million Primary Education Intervention initiative.
- **\$611 million for programs under the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act**, \$45 million more than FY 1999 and \$20 million more than the Budget. The Senate's increase for Safe and Drug-Free Schools are an integral part of Senator Specter's interagency Youth Violence Prevention Initiative.
- **\$150 million for Charter Schools**, \$20 million more than the Budget, to assist in the planning and development of innovative programs that enhance public school choice.

Hispanic Education Action Plan

- **The Senate provides \$1.9 billion for programs that are part of the Hispanic Education Agenda**, \$172 million more than FY 1999, but \$236 million less than the Budget, including:
 - **\$234 million for Bilingual Education**, \$10 million more than FY 1999 but \$25 million less than the Budget. Compared to the Senate, the Budget would provide instructional services to 33,000 more limited English proficient (LEP) students, and train 1,600 more teachers to meet the unique educational needs of LEP students.
 - **\$488 million for Adult Education**, \$103 million more than FY 1999 but \$87 million less than the Budget. The Senate straightlines National Leadership Activities, and thus does not provide the \$70 million requested in the Budget for the ESL/Civics Initiative that would help adults acquire English literacy, citizenship, and life skills education.

Higher Education

- **\$180 million for GEAR-UP**, \$60 million more than FY 1999 but \$60 million less than the Budget. The President's Budget would provide services to 572,000 students; the Senate mark would provide services to 441,000 students.
- **A \$3,325 Pell Grant maximum award**, to provide grants to help nearly four million students pay for college, a \$2,000 increase over FY 1999 \$75 more than the Budget's

\$3,250 maximum award.

- **\$934 million for Work-Study**, a \$64 million increase and the same as the Budget, which is enough to support the President's commitment to help one million students work their way through college by 2000.
- **\$42 million for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)**, \$14 million more than FY 1999 and the same as the Budget.
- **\$630 million for TRIO**, \$30 million more than FY 1999 and the same as the Budget, to provide support services to help students finish high school and graduate from college.
- **\$80 million for Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants**, \$3 million more than FY 1999, but \$35 million less than the Budget. The Senate funding level would reduce the average grant by about 30 percent compared to the Budget. In the bill's report language, the Senate directs an unspecified portion of this funding to help prepare teachers to detect early warning signs of violent behavior in students.

1 and Human Services under authority granted in section
2 4011 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law
3 105-33)).

4 SEC. 215. Of the funds appropriated for the National
5 Institutes of Health for fiscal year 2000, \$3,000,000,000
6 shall not be available for obligation until September 29,
7 2000.

8 TITLE III DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

9 OFFICE OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

10 EDUCATION REFORM

11 For carrying out activities authorized by titles III
12 and IV of the Goals 2000: Educate America Act, the
13 School-to-Work Opportunities Act, and sections 3122,
14 3132, 3136, and 3141, parts B, C, and D of title III,
15 and part I of title X of the Elementary and Secondary
16 Education Act of 1965, \$1,655,600,000, of which
17 \$459,500,000 shall be for the Goals 2000 Act, of which
18 \$114,875,000 shall become available on July 1, 2000 and
19 remain available through September 30, 2001, and
20 \$344,625,000 shall become available on October 1, 2000
21 and remain available through September 30, 2001, and
22 \$55,000,000 for the School-to-Work Opportunities Act
23 shall become available on July 1, 2000 and remain avail-
24 able through September 30, 2001, and of which
25 \$87,000,000 shall be for section 3122: *Provided*, That

1 none of the funds appropriated under this heading shall
2 be obligated or expended to carry out section 304(a)(2)(A)
3 of the Goals 2000 Act, except that no more than
4 \$1,500,000 may be used to carry out activities under sec-
5 tion 314(a)(2) of that Act: *Provided further*, That section
6 315(a)(2) of the Goals 2000 Act shall not apply: *Provided*
7 *further*, That up to one-half of 1 percent of the amount
8 available under section 3132 shall be set aside for the out-
9 lying areas, to be distributed on the basis of their relative
10 need as determined by the Secretary in accordance with
11 the purposes of the program: *Provided further*, That if any
12 State educational agency does not apply for a grant under
13 section 3132, that State's allotment under section 3131
14 shall be reserved by the Secretary for grants to local edu-
15 cational agencies in that State that apply directly to the
16 Secretary according to the terms and conditions published
17 by the Secretary in the Federal Register.

18 EDUCATION FOR THE DISADVANTAGED

19 For carrying out title I of the Elementary and Sec-
20 ondary Education Act of 1965, and section 418A of the
21 Higher Education Act, \$8,750,986,000, of which
22 \$2,520,823,000 shall become available on July 1, 2000,
23 and shall remain available through September 30, 2001,
24 and of which \$6,204,763,000 shall become available on
25 October 1, 2000 and shall remain available through Sep-
26 tember 30, 2001, for academic year 2000±2001: *Provided*,

1 That \$6,894,000,000 shall be available for basic grants
2 under section 1124: *Provided further*, That up to
3 \$3,500,000 of these funds shall be available to the Sec-
4 retary on October 1, 1999, to obtain updated local-edu-
5 cational-agency-level census poverty data from the Bureau
6 of the Census: *Provided further*, That \$1,158,397,000
7 shall be available for concentration grants under section
8 1124A: *Provided further*, That \$8,900,000 shall be avail-
9 able for evaluations under section 1501 and not more than
10 \$8,500,000 shall be reserved for section 1308, of which
11 not more than \$3,000,000 shall be reserved for section
12 1308(d): *Provided further*, That grant awards under sec-
13 tions 1124 and 1124A of title I of the Elementary and
14 Secondary Education Act shall be made to each State and
15 local educational agency at no less than 100 percent of
16 the amount such State or local educational agency received
17 under this authority for fiscal year 1999: *Provided further*,
18 That notwithstanding any other provision of law, grant
19 awards under section 1124A of title I of the Elementary
20 and Secondary Education Act shall be made to those local
21 educational agencies that received a Concentration Grant
22 under the Department of Education Appropriations Act,
23 1998, but are not eligible to receive such a grant for fiscal
24 year 2000: *Provided further*, That each such local edu-
25 cational agency shall receive an amount equal to the Con-

1 centration Grant the agency received in fiscal year 1998,
 2 ratably reduced, if necessary, to ensure that these local
 3 educational agencies receive no greater share of their hold-
 4 harmless amounts than other local educational agencies:
 5 *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall not take into
 6 account the hold harmless provisions in this section in de-
 7 termining State allocations under any other program ad-
 8 ministered by the Secretary in any fiscal year: *Provided*
 9 *further*, That \$120,000,000 shall be available under sec-
 10 tion 1002(g)(2) to demonstrate effective approaches to
 11 comprehensive school reform to be allocated and expended
 12 in accordance with the instructions relating to this activity
 13 in the statement of the managers on the conference report
 14 accompanying Public Law 105±78 and in the statement
 15 of the managers on the conference report accompanying
 16 Public Law 105±277: *Provided further*, That in carrying
 17 out this initiative, the Secretary and the States shall sup-
 18 port only approaches that show the most promise of ena-
 19 bling children served by title I to meet challenging State
 20 content standards and challenging State student perform-
 21 ance standards based on reliable research and effective
 22 practices, and include an emphasis on basic academics and
 23 parental involvement.

24 IMPACT AID

25 For carrying out programs of financial assistance to
 26 federally affected schools authorized by title VIII of the

1 Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965,
 2 \$892,000,000, of which \$725,000,000 shall be for basic
 3 support payments under section 8003(b), \$50,000,000
 4 shall be for payments for children with disabilities under
 5 section 8003(d), \$75,000,000, to remain available until
 6 expended, shall be for payments under section 8003(f),
 7 \$7,000,000 shall be for construction under section 8007,
 8 \$30,000,000 shall be for Federal property payments under
 9 section 8002 and \$5,000,000 to remain available until ex-
 10 pended shall be for facilities maintenance under section
 11 8008.

12 SCHOOL IMPROVEMENT PROGRAMS

13 For carrying out school improvement activities au-
 14 thorized by titles II, IV, V±A and B, VI, IX, X, and XIII
 15 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965
 16 ("ESEA"); the Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assist-
 17 ance Act; and the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and part B
 18 of title VIII of the Higher Education Act; \$2,886,634,000,
 19 of which \$1,151,550,000 shall become available on July
 20 1, 2000, and remain available through September 30,
 21 2001, and of which \$1,239,750,000 shall become available
 22 on October 1, 2000 and shall remain available through
 23 September 30, 2001 for academic year 2000±2001: *Pro-*
 24 *vided*, That of the amount appropriated, \$335,000,000
 25 shall be for Eisenhower professional development State
 26 grants under title II±B and up to \$750,000 shall be for

1 an evaluation of comprehensive regional assistance centers
2 under title XIII of ESEA: *Provided further*, That
3 \$1,200,000,000 shall be for teacher assistance to local
4 educational agencies only if specifically authorized by sub-
5 sequent legislation.

6 READING EXCELLENCE

7 For necessary expenses to carry out the Reading Ex-
8 cellence Act, \$65,000,000, which shall become available on
9 July 1, 2000 and shall remain available through Sep-
10 tember 30, 2001 and \$195,000,000 shall become available
11 on October 1, 2000 and remain available through Sep-
12 tember 30, 2001.

13 INDIAN EDUCATION

14 For expenses necessary to carry out, to the extent
15 not otherwise provided, title IX, part A of the Elementary
16 and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended,
17 \$77,000,000.

18 OFFICE OF BILINGUAL EDUCATION AND MINORITY

19 LANGUAGES AFFAIRS

20 BILINGUAL AND IMMIGRANT EDUCATION

21 For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise pro-
22 vided, bilingual, foreign language and immigrant edu-
23 cation activities authorized by parts A and C and section
24 7203 of title VII of the Elementary and Secondary Edu-
25 cation Act of 1965, without regard to section 7103(b),
26 \$394,000,000: *Provided*, That State educational agencies

1 may use all, or any part of, their part C allocation for
 2 competitive grants to local educational agencies.

3 OFFICE OF SPECIAL EDUCATION AND REHABILITATIVE
 4 SERVICES

5 SPECIAL EDUCATION

6 For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities
 7 Education Act, \$6,035,646,000, of which \$3,834,587,000
 8 shall become available for obligation on July 1, 2000, and
 9 shall remain available through September 30, 2001, and
 10 of which \$2,201,059,000 shall become available on Octo-
 11 ber 1, 2000 and shall remain available through September
 12 30, 2001, for academic year 2000-2001.

13 REHABILITATION SERVICES AND DISABILITY RESEARCH

14 For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise pro-
 15 vided, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Assistive Tech-
 16 nology Act of 1998, and the Helen Keller National Center
 17 Act, \$2,692,872,000.

18 SPECIAL INSTITUTIONS FOR PERSONS WITH
 19 DISABILITIES

20 AMERICAN PRINTING HOUSE FOR THE BLIND

21 For carrying out the Act of March 3, 1879, as
 22 amended (20 U.S.C. 101 et seq.), \$10,100,000.

23 NATIONAL TECHNICAL INSTITUTE FOR THE DEAF

24 For the National Technical Institute for the Deaf
 25 under titles I and II of the Education of the Deaf Act
 26 of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4301 et seq.), \$48,151,000, of which

1 \$2,651,000 shall be for construction and shall remain
 2 available until expended: *Provided*, That from the total
 3 amount available, the Institute may at its discretion use
 4 funds for the endowment program as authorized under
 5 section 207.

6 GALLAUDET UNIVERSITY

7 For the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School,
 8 the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and the partial
 9 support of Gallaudet University under titles I and II of
 10 the Education of the Deaf Act of 1986 (20 U.S.C. 4301
 11 et seq.), \$85,500,000, of which \$2,500,000 shall be for
 12 construction and shall remain available until expended:
 13 *Provided*, That from the total amount available, the Uni-
 14 versity may at its discretion use funds for the endowment
 15 program as authorized under section 207.

16 OFFICE OF VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

17 VOCATIONAL AND ADULT EDUCATION

18 For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise pro-
 19 vided, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Edu-
 20 cation Act, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act,
 21 and title VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965,
 22 as amended, and Public Law 102-73, \$1,676,750,000, of
 23 which \$3,500,000 shall remain available until expended,
 24 and of which \$1,658,150,000 shall become available on
 25 July 1, 2000 and shall remain available through Sep-
 26 tember 30, 2001: *Provided*, That of the amounts made

1 available for the Perkins Act, \$4,600,000 shall be for trib-
2 ally controlled vocational institutions under section 117:
3 *Provided further*, That \$9,000,000 shall be for carrying
4 out Section 118 of such act for all activities conducted
5 by and through the National Occupational Information
6 Coordinating Committee: *Provided further*, That of the
7 amounts made available for the Adult Education and
8 Family Literacy Act, \$14,000,000 shall be for national
9 leadership activities under section 243 and \$6,000,000
10 shall be for the National Institute for Literacy under sec-
11 tion 242: *Provided further*, That \$19,000,000 shall be for
12 Youth Offender Grants, of which \$5,000,000, which shall
13 become available on July 1, 2000, and remain available
14 through September 30, 2001, shall be used in accordance
15 with section 601 of Public Law 102~~±~~73 as that section
16 was in effect prior to enactment of Public Law 105~~±~~220.

17 OFFICE OF POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION

18 STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

19 For carrying out subparts 1, 3 and 4 of part A, part
20 C and part E of title IV of the Higher Education Act of
21 1965, as amended, \$9,498,000,000, which shall remain
22 available through September 30, 2001 and of which
23 \$1,176,400,000 shall become available on October 1, 2000
24 and remain available through September 30, 2001.

1 The maximum Pell Grant for which a student shall
 2 be eligible during award year 2000±2001 shall be \$3,325:
 3 *Provided*, That notwithstanding section 401(g) of the Act,
 4 if the Secretary determines, prior to publication of the
 5 payment schedule for such award year, that the amount
 6 included within this appropriation for Pell Grant awards
 7 in such award year, and any funds available from the fis-
 8 cal year 1999 appropriation for Pell Grant awards, are
 9 insufficient to satisfy fully all such awards for which stu-
 10 dents are eligible, as calculated under section 401(b) of
 11 the Act, the amount paid for each such award shall be
 12 reduced by either a fixed or variable percentage, or by a
 13 fixed dollar amount, as determined in accordance with a
 14 schedule of reductions established by the Secretary for this
 15 purpose.

16 FEDERAL FAMILY EDUCATION LOAN PROGRAM ACCOUNT

17 For Federal administrative expenses to carry out
 18 guaranteed student loans authorized by title IV, part B,
 19 of the Higher Education Act, as amended, \$48,000,000.

20 HIGHER EDUCATION

21 For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise pro-
 22 vided, section 121 and titles II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, and
 23 VIII of the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended,
 24 and the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange Act
 25 of 1961; \$1,404,631,000, of which \$12,000,000 for inter-
 26 est subsidies authorized by section 121 of the Higher Edu-

1 cation Act, shall remain available until expended: *Pro-*
 2 *vided*, That funds available for part A, subpart 2 of title
 3 VII of the Higher Education Act shall be available to fund
 4 awards for academic year 2000~~±~~2001 for fellowships
 5 under part A, subpart 1 of title VII of said Act, under
 6 the terms and conditions of part A, subpart 1: *Provided*
 7 *further*, That not more than 0.75 percent of the funds ap-
 8 propriated to carry out title II of the Higher Education
 9 Act may be used to conduct activities evaluating that pro-
 10 gram.

11 HOWARD UNIVERSITY

12 For partial support of Howard University (20 U.S.C.
 13 121 et seq.), \$219,444,000, of which not less than
 14 \$3,530,000 shall be for a matching endowment grant pur-
 15 suant to the Howard University Endowment Act (Public
 16 Law 98~~±~~480), of which \$3,530,000 shall remain available
 17 until expended.

18 COLLEGE HOUSING AND ACADEMIC FACILITIES LOANS

19 PROGRAM

20 For Federal administrative expenses authorized
 21 under section 121 of the Higher Education Act, \$737,000
 22 to carry out activities related to existing facility loans en-
 23 tered into under the Higher Education Act.

1 HISTORICALLY BLACK COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY

2 CAPITAL FINANCING PROGRAM ACCOUNT

3 The total amount of bonds insured pursuant to sec-
4 tion 344 of title III, part D of the Higher Education Act
5 shall not exceed \$357,000,000, and the cost, as defined
6 in section 502 of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974,
7 of such bonds shall not exceed zero.

8 For administrative expenses to carry out the Histori-
9 cally Black College and University Capital Financing Pro-
10 gram entered into pursuant to title III, part D of the
11 Higher Education Act, as amended, \$207,000.

12 OFFICE OF EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH AND

13 IMPROVEMENT

14 EDUCATION RESEARCH, STATISTICS, AND IMPROVEMENT

15 For carrying out activities authorized by the Edu-
16 cational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Im-
17 provement Act of 1994, including part E; the National
18 Education Statistics Act of 1994, including sections 411
19 and 412; section 2102 of title II, and parts A, B, and
20 K and section 10601 of title X, and part C of title XIII
21 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965,
22 as amended, and title VI of Public Law 103-227,
23 \$468,867,000: *Provided*, That \$25,000,000 shall be avail-
24 able to demonstrate effective approaches to comprehensive
25 school reform, to be allocated and expended in accordance

1 with the instructions relating to this activity in the state-
2 ment of managers on the conference report accompanying
3 Public Law 105±78: *Provided further*, That the funds
4 made available for comprehensive school reform shall be-
5 come available on July 1, 2000, and remain available
6 through September 30, 2001, and in carrying out this ini-
7 tiative, the Secretary and the States shall support only
8 approaches that show the most promise of enabling chil-
9 dren to meet challenging State content standards and
10 challenging State student performance standards based on
11 reliable research and effective practices, and include an
12 emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement:
13 *Provided further*, That \$10,000,000 of the funds provided
14 for the national education research institutes shall be allo-
15 cated notwithstanding sections 912(m)(1)(B)±(F) and
16 931(c)(2)(B)±(C) of Public Law 103±227.

17 DEPARTMENTAL MANAGEMENT

18 PROGRAM ADMINISTRATION

19 For carrying out, to the extent not otherwise pro-
20 vided, the Department of Education Organization Act, in-
21 cluding rental of conference rooms in the District of Co-
22 lumbia and hire of two passenger motor vehicles,
23 \$378,184,000.

1 OFFICE FOR CIVIL RIGHTS

2 For expenses necessary for the Office for Civil
3 Rights, as authorized by section 203 of the Department
4 of Education Organization Act, \$71,200,000.

5 OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR GENERAL

6 For expenses necessary for the Office of the Inspector
7 General, as authorized by section 212 of the Department
8 of Education Organization Act, \$34,000,000.

9 GENERAL PROVISIONS

10 SEC. 301. No funds appropriated in this Act may be
11 used for the transportation of students or teachers (or for
12 the purchase of equipment for such transportation) in
13 order to overcome racial imbalance in any school or school
14 system, or for the transportation of students or teachers
15 (or for the purchase of equipment for such transportation)
16 in order to carry out a plan of racial desegregation of any
17 school or school system.

18 SEC. 302. None of the funds contained in this Act
19 shall be used to require, directly or indirectly, the trans-
20 portation of any student to a school other than the school
21 which is nearest the student's home, except for a student
22 requiring special education, to the school offering such
23 special education, in order to comply with title VI of the
24 Civil Rights Act of 1964. For the purpose of this section
25 an indirect requirement of transportation of students in-
26 cludes the transportation of students to carry out a plan

1 involving the reorganization of the grade structure of
 2 schools, the pairing of schools, or the clustering of schools,
 3 or any combination of grade restructuring, pairing or clus-
 4 tering. The prohibition described in this section does not
 5 include the establishment of magnet schools.

6 SEC. 303. No funds appropriated under this Act may
 7 be used to prevent the implementation of programs of vol-
 8 untary prayer and meditation in the public schools.

9 (TRANSFER OF FUNDS)

10 SEC. 304. Not to exceed 1 percent of any discre-
 11 tionary funds (pursuant to the Balanced Budget and
 12 Emergency Deficit Control Act, as amended) which are
 13 appropriated for the Department of Education in this Act
 14 may be transferred between appropriations, but no such
 15 appropriation shall be increased by more than 3 percent
 16 by any such transfer: *Provided*, That the Appropriations
 17 Committees of both Houses of Congress are notified at
 18 least fifteen days in advance of any transfer.

19 NATIONAL TESTING

20 SEC. 305. (a) IN GENERAL. Part C of the General
 21 Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1231 et seq.) is
 22 amended by adding at the end the following:

23 **"SEC. 447. PROHIBITION ON FEDERALLY SPONSORED TEST-**
 24 **ING.**

25 "(a) GENERAL PROHIBITION. Notwithstanding any
 26 other provision of Federal law and except as provided in

1 subsection (b), no funds provided to the Department of
2 Education or to an applicable program, may be used to
3 pilot test, field test, implement, administer or distribute
4 in any way any federally sponsored national test in read-
5 ing, mathematics, or any other subject that is not specifi-
6 cally and explicitly provided for in authorizing legislation
7 enacted into law.

8 “(b) EXCEPTIONS.␣ Subsection (a) shall not apply to
9 the Third International Mathematics and Science Study
10 or other international comparative assessments developed
11 under the authority of section 404(a)(6) of the National
12 Education Statistics Act of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9003(a)(6)
13 et seq.) and administered to only a representative sample
14 of pupils in the United States and in foreign nations.”.

15 (b) AUTHORITY OF NATIONAL ASSESSMENT GOV-
16 ERNING BOARD.␣ Subject to section 447 of the General
17 Education Provisions Act, the exclusive authority over the
18 direction and all policies and guidelines for developing vol-
19 untary national tests pursuant to contract RJ97153001
20 previously entered into between the United States Depart-
21 ment of Education and the American Institutes for Re-
22 search and executed on August 15, 1997, and subse-
23 quently modified by the National Assessment Governing
24 Board on February 11, 1998, shall continue to be vested
25 in the National Assessment Governing Board established

1 under section 412 of the National Education Statistics Act
2 of 1994 (20 U.S.C. 9011).

3 TITLE IV-D RELATED AGENCIES

4 CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE
5 DOMESTIC VOLUNTEER SERVICE PROGRAMS, OPERATING
6 EXPENSES

7 For expenses necessary for the Corporation for Na-
8 tional and Community Service to carry out the provisions
9 of the Domestic Volunteer Service Act of 1973, as amend-
10 ed, \$293,261,000.

11 CORPORATION FOR PUBLIC BROADCASTING

12 For payment to the Corporation for Public Broad-
13 casting, as authorized by the Communications Act of
14 1934, an amount which shall be available within limita-
15 tions specified by that Act, for the fiscal year 2002,
16 \$350,000,000: *Provided*, That no funds made available to
17 the Corporation for Public Broadcasting by this Act shall
18 be used to pay for receptions, parties, or similar forms
19 of entertainment for Government officials or employees:
20 *Provided further*, That none of the funds contained in this
21 paragraph shall be available or used to aid or support any
22 program or activity from which any person is excluded,
23 or is denied benefits, or is discriminated against, on the
24 basis of race, color, national origin, religion, or sex: *Pro-*
25 *vided further*, That any grantee or entity that receives

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Florida Virtual High School

↳ Bill Thomas (HS)

↳ Bruce Cheloux (HE)

202 737
2200

Christopher Jenks

Don

Black-White Test score gap

[2 pieces by Don Ferguson]

- Disaggregation

Thurs

Draft

The Honorable C. W. Bill Young
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

This letter provides the Administration's view on the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriation Bill, FY 2000, H.R. 3037, as reported by the House Appropriations Committee, and S. 1650, as passed by the Senate. Your consideration of the Administration's views would be appreciated.

The Administration appreciates the Congress' efforts to accommodate the President's priorities within the 302(b) allocations. However, the inadequacy of the 302(b) allocations has forced the Congress to make choices that are simply unacceptable.

The allocation of discretionary resources available to the House and the Senate under the Congressional Budget Resolution is simply inadequate to make the necessary investments that our citizens need and expect. The President's FY 2000 Budget proposes levels of discretionary spending that meet important national needs while conforming to the Bipartisan Budget Agreement by making savings proposals in mandatory and other programs available to help finance vital spending needs. Congress has approved and the President has signed into law nearly \$29 billion of such offsets in appropriations legislation since 1995. The Administration urges the Congress to consider acceptable savings proposals.

The Administration's proposed increase in the tobacco tax is both strong fiscal and health policy. Increasing the price of cigarettes will reduce youth smoking and save lives. In addition, this policy would raise revenue, which could be used to strengthen health care and other important priorities.

The House Committee bill would pay Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) refunds to low and middle income persons on a monthly basis rather than as a lump sum. This would delay EITC refunds and is the equivalent of a tax increase on those least able to afford it: working families who rely on EITC payments to meet basic expenses. EITC refunds belong to working families, not to the Government, and should be paid promptly to the up to 20 million families who are entitled to them. The conferees should reject his provision.

The Senate-passed bill includes a Sense of the Senate resolution that all programs in the bill should be subject to an across the board cut to avoid an on-budget deficit. Such an action would harm millions of individuals by arbitrarily cutting hundreds of programs and activities. The President's request provided for the investments in programs for vulnerable populations that the Nation needs, and was fully paid for. The conferees should report a bill that is responsive to these needs and is paid for, without resorting to such arbitrary and harmful cuts.

The Administration has very serious concerns, discussed below, with the Congress' inadequate funding of a number of priority programs, as well as with several objectionable language provisions. If the bill presented to the President does not address these issues, the President would veto the bill.

Department of Education

While the Senate bill is a significant improvement over the House Committee bill, both bills undermine our national commitment to improve our schools by not guaranteeing funds specifically for Class Size Reduction and by underfunding other priority education programs that raise student achievement, including after school programs and the Hispanic Education Agenda. Both bills fail to support improving accountability in Title I. The most significant problems with the House and Senate bills include the items below.

Class Size Reduction. Both the House Committee and the full Senate have failed to carry out last year's bipartisan commitment to raise student achievement by helping States reduce class size to an average of 18 in the primary grades. Neither bill specifically provides funds for Class Size Reduction and thus neither bill guarantees funding for the 29,000 teachers hired last year or the additional 8,000 teachers that would be hired under the President's FY 2000 proposal. This program has been extremely popular – every State applied for and received funding in FY 1999, and preliminary State reports show that 1.7 million children will benefit from last year's funds. The conferees should provide the level and the authorization language in the President's budget.

Title I - Grants to LEAs. The House Committee bill cuts \$264 million from the President's request for Title I Education for the Disadvantaged, which would mean 400,000 fewer children in low-income communities would receive additional educational services. The conferees should adopt the Senate funding level. Both the House and the Senate bill fails to improve accountability through the establishment of a 2.5 percent set-aside in Title I to help States turn around the lowest-performing schools, and fail to provide any funds for the Targeted Grants portion of the funding formula, which directs funding where there is greatest need. The accountability language from the President's budget should be included in the Conference bill.

GEAR UP. The budget requests \$240 million for GEAR UP, to help disadvantaged students prepare for college. The House Committee bill would terminate GEAR UP, denying continued services to over 260,000 low-income middle school students who received services in FY 1999, and failing to expand the program to any additional students. The Senate bill provides \$180 million for this program, a level which would support services to 130,000 fewer students

than the President's budget. The conferees should fully fund the request.

After School Programs. The President's budget requests \$600 million for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, the after school program, to provide extra learning time for 1.8 million students to help them raise their achievement levels. The House Committee bill provides \$300 million, denying services to nearly 900,000 students.. The Senate bill provides \$400 million for after school programs, denying services to nearly 600,000 students. In addition, neither the House Committee nor the Senate include matching requirement language for local grant recipients, needed to ensure the broadest reach for the program. The conferees should provide the President's budget level and the matching requirement language.

Eisenhower Professional Development and Goals 2000. The budget requests \$491 million for Goals 2000 and \$335 million for Eisenhower Professional Development. The House Committee bill eliminates funding for both programs in favor of a pending House proposal for a new Elementary and Secondary Education Act Reauthorization. Resources for these activities are integral parts of State education reform and teacher training strategies. They should be provided under current law, with provision made in any subsequent reauthorization for a transition to the new law, if necessary. The Senate provided the President's request for both programs. The conferees should adopt the Senate level. 7

Hispanic Education Agenda. The President's budget requests a nearly \$600 million increase to support programs targeted to improve the educational outcomes of Hispanic Americans. The House Committee bill cuts \$554 million and the Senate bill cuts \$120 million from the request. These cuts will deny indispensable services to this underserved population, seriously hampering the progress of Hispanic Americans in reaching the high academic standards expected of all students. The conferees should fully fund the request.

Adult Education ESL/Civics Initiative. The President's budget requests \$70 million for this initiative (within the Hispanic Education Agenda), to help adult English language learners acquire the skills necessary to become successful participants in American society. Neither the Senate or the House Committee provide this funding. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

Reading Excellence. The President's budget requests \$286 million for Reading Excellence, a program helping over one million children learn to read by the end of the third grade. The House Committee cuts \$86 million from the request, which would deny assistance to 330,000 students. The Senate includes virtually the same amount as the budget. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities. The budget requested \$591 million for these programs. The House Committee bill cuts \$15 million from the request for the Coordinator Initiative, a key component of the National Drug Control Strategy that would provide coordinators to plan, implement, and evaluate successful drug prevention and school safety programs in middle schools. Both the House and Senate bills fail to fund Project SERV, a \$12 million initiative to provide emergency assistance, such as crisis counseling and increased security, to school districts that experience a violent and traumatic crisis. The conferees should provide at least the President's budget level in total and restore these cuts to important component programs.

Education Research. The President's budget requests \$109 million for education research. The House Committee and the Senate bills cut nearly \$50 million from the request, eliminating funding for large-scale, joint research with the National Science Foundation and the National Institutes of Health on early learning in reading and mathematics, teacher preparation, and technology applications. These cuts would occur at a time when teachers and policy-makers are demanding reforms proven by sound research. The House and Senate bills also fail to include language allowing research funds to be strategically directed toward nationally significant problems. The conferees should provide the President's budget level and language for education research.

Education Technology. The budget requests \$801 million for education technology programs. The House Committee cuts this funding by almost \$300 million. The Senate cuts funding by almost \$100 million. Neither the House Committee nor the Senate provide funding for Community-Based Technology Centers in 300 additional low-income urban and rural communities. Despite the clear need for training teachers to use technology, neither the House nor the Senate provide funding for the Middle School Teacher Training program. The House Committee cuts \$75 million from the Technology Literacy Challenge Fund, making it increasingly difficult for States to meet school children's education technology needs. The House Committee provides no funding for Teacher Training in Technology. The conferees should provide the President's budget level for all the technology programs.

Troops to Teachers. The President's budget requests \$18 million to expand this program, which has already helped over 3,000 former military personnel become teachers in high-need subject areas and districts. Neither the House Committee nor the Senate bill provide sufficient funding to guarantee the continuation and expansion of this program. The conferees should provide the requested level for this program.

American Indian Teacher Corps. The President's budget requests \$10 million to train 1,000 Native American teachers. The House Committee bill fails to provide any funding for this purpose. The conferees should provide the requested level as in the Senate bill.

Office for Civil Rights (OCR). The budget requests \$73 million to increase the Department of Education's ability to enforce civil rights laws and resolve discrimination complaints in a timely manner. The House Committee bill cuts \$7 million and the Senate cuts \$2 million from the request. OCR has improved access to education and education-related activities by addressing such issues as discrimination against minorities in advanced placement courses, discrimination in the use of assessments, access to education for students who are disabled, and discrimination in college admissions. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Livable Communities Initiative. The President's budget requests \$10 million for Schools as Centers of Community, a component of the President's Livable Communities Initiative. This program would support grants to school districts, working through partnerships with parents, teachers, students, and others, to design new kinds of school buildings that enhance learning. The House Committee bill and the Senate-passed bill fail to provide any funding for this activity. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants. The President's budget requests \$115 million for this activity. This program, begun with FY 1999 funds, is playing an important role in recruiting and training teachers to serve in high-poverty, high need school districts and to ensure that all the Nation's children learn to high standards. The House Committee bill cuts \$40 million and the Senate bill cuts \$35 million from the request. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

Work Study. The budget requests \$934 million to provide one million students the opportunity to work their way through college. The House Committee bill cuts the request by \$54 million, eliminating opportunities for about 60,000 students. The Senate provided the President's request. The conferees should adopt the Senate level.

Voluntary National Tests. The President's budget requests \$16 million for further development of these tests. The House Committee bill and Senate bill fail to provide funding or language needed for continued development of the voluntary national tests. These tests would help those who use them determine how well children and schools are performing against challenging standards in reading and math. The conferees should provide the requested funding and language.

Internet Access in Schools and Libraries. The House Committee bill contains language that would deny Federal funds to schools and libraries that have not installed software on their computers to block Internet access to indecent materials to minors. While the Administration strongly supports efforts to ensure that schools and libraries protect minors from indecent materials, the House language is overly prescriptive. Most local educational agencies already have developed their own acceptable-use policies, many of which are not based on software. The Administration favors less burdensome, more flexible language that would require that schools and libraries develop their own acceptable-use plans at the local level, and certify to their implementation.

Special Education -- Primary Education Intervention. The budget requests \$50 million for competitive grants for schools to develop, demonstrate, and evaluate research-based model interventions for children with developmental delays. Both the House and the Senate fail to provide any funds for this new activity. The conferees should fully fund the request for this program.

Loan Administration. The House Committee cuts funding for student loan administration under section 458 of the Higher Education Act by \$118 million from the mandatory spending level of \$735 million set only last year in the Higher Education Amendments of 1998. This cut would hurt service quality for student and parent borrowers in both direct and guaranteed loan programs, and substantially compromise the modernization efforts of the government's first-ever Performance-Based Organization. The conferees should restore the full mandatory funding level.

Direct Loan Origination Fee Discount. A House Committee rider would eliminate the one percentage point origination fee discount implemented by regulation under the Higher Education Amendments and negotiated rule-making agreements. The proposed change would increase borrowing costs for more than 1.8 million Direct Loan students by over \$100 million per year. Further, the difference in fee rates available to students in the two programs could, over time, expand loan volume in the significantly more expensive guaranteed loan program, FFEL, raising Government costs by \$1.5 billion over the next ten years. The conferees should reject this language.

Federal Family Education Loans (FFEL). We understand that the House Committee bill includes language modifying the index used to calculate lender interest payments. This proposal significantly increasing lender profits and undermines the bipartisan agreement on appropriate lender returns established in last year's Higher Education Amendments.

Department of Labor

The House Committee bill cuts the Labor Department by \$1.5 billion (14 percent) below the request and \$875 million below the FY 1999 level. The House bill would eliminate critical programs that help at-risk youth achieve economic self-sufficiency and make deep cuts in worker training programs aimed at closing the skills gap and preparing workers for the 21st Century. These cuts are directly contrary to the bipartisan reforms enacted last year in the Workforce Investment Act. The bill also would make deep cuts in programs that ensure safe workplaces, enforce domestic child labor laws, and promote equal pay. In addition, the House Committee has included unacceptable bill and report language that would block several important worker protection standards.

The Senate provides virtually all the resources requested for the Department's employment and training programs and programs protecting working Americans at their jobs. The areas where the Senate fell short of the request was in not fully funding a proposal for the Department to work with other agencies to address violence among out of school youth, not

providing increases for two statistical initiatives in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), and in not fully funding the costs of administering the unemployment insurance program in the states.

Dislocated Worker Assistance. The budget requests \$1.6 billion for dislocated worker assistance. The House Committee bill cuts the program \$335 million below the request and \$140 million below FY 1999, denying training, job search, and re-employment services to over 176,000 dislocated workers. The conferees should provide the requested level as in the Senate bill.

Re-employment Services Grants. The budget requests \$53 million to provide job finding assistance to 241,000 unemployment insurance claimants. The House Committee bill eliminates the \$53 million request. The Senate provides \$40 million. The conferees should provide the President's budget level.

One-Stop Career Centers. The President's budget requests \$149 million to expand services to job seekers at One-stop service centers as recently authorized in the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act. The House Committee bill cuts the request by \$49 million. The Senate provides the requested level. The budget also requests \$50 million in One-Stop Centers to help the 30 million working age adults with disabilities find and keep jobs. The House provides no funding for the disabled. The Senate provides \$27 million. The conferees should provide the President's request level for both activities.

America's Agricultural Labor Network (AgNet). The President's budget requests \$10 million for an internet-based labor exchange for the agricultural industry. The House committee failed to finance this critical initiative, while the Senate included report language that supports AgNet in concept. The Administration strongly urges the conferees to provide the President's request for this vital tool for linking domestic farm workers and agricultural employment.

Youth Opportunities Initiative and Youth Formula Grants, including Summer Jobs. The President's budget requests \$250 million for the scheduled second year of services to 58,000 of some of the most disadvantaged youth in 25-30 communities. The House Committee bill eliminates all funding for this initiative. The Senate provides the request. The budget also requests \$1 billion for youth formula grants, including summer jobs. The House cuts the request by \$100 million. The Senate provides the request. The conferees should provide the Senate level, as requested, for both activities.

School-to-Work (Labor and Education). The President's budget requests \$55 million in each agency for the orderly phase down in 25 States and 60 urban and rural areas of grants supporting local partnerships to improve opportunities for youth to obtain jobs and higher education. The House Committee bill prematurely terminates School-to-Work in both Labor and Education. The Senate provides the request. The conferees should provide the Senate level in both agencies.

Right Track Partnerships. The President's budget requests \$75 million for a special focus on out of school youth, which would complement the multi-agency youth violence initiative,

Safe Schools/Healthy Students. The House Committee fails to fund Right Track Partnerships. The Senate provides \$15 million in demonstration grants. The conferees should provide the requested level.

State Grants to Administer the Unemployment Insurance System. The budget requests \$2.5 billion for this purpose. The House Committee bill cuts \$239 million from the request (\$74 million below FY 1999), while the Senate cuts \$140 million from the request. Neither bill provides the levels necessary to administer the Unemployment Insurance program, even under continuing favorable economic conditions.

Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) Benefits. The House Committee bill reflects a phase-out of the NAFTA-TAA program because no action has yet been taken by the Ways and Means Committee to extend both the TAA and NAFTA-TAA programs. The Administration supports legislation to reauthorize and reform the trade programs, and the FY 2000 Budget requests funds to cover the extension and expansion of the program. If these programs are not reauthorized before completion of the appropriations process, the conferees should fund benefits at \$415 million to avoid any disruption in services.

Worker Safety and Health Protections. The President's budget requests \$388 million for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA). The House Committee bill cuts OSHA funding by \$51 million below the request (\$16 million below the FY 1999 level). The majority of the cut is targeted at OSHA's Federal enforcement program, which the Committee cuts by \$19 million, or 14 percent, below the request. This would result in 5,000 fewer inspections nation-wide at high-hazard workplaces and undermine OSHA's efforts to provide coverage for the U.S. Postal Service, as mandated by Congress last year. The conferees should provide the Senate level, as requested.

Overall Worker Protection Initiatives. Overall, the President's budget requests \$1.16 billion for worker protections. The House Committee bill reduces the request for critical programs that protect workers' safety, pensions, and wages by \$112 million (including OSHA), resulting in funding that is below the FY 1999 level. The bill eliminates Presidential initiatives to address sweatshops in the garment industry and domestic child labor abuses, to encourage equal pay, to expand public education and outreach on pension and health care plans, to address the problems of coal dust in mines, and to promote family leave. The Senate provided nearly the request level. The conferees should provide the request level.

International Labor Standards Initiative. The President's budget requests \$35 million for an initiative to raise core labor standards globally, an essential step toward leveling the playing field for American workers. The House Committee bill cuts all funding for the initiative. This would be a step backwards from the unanimous vote by the International Labor Organization this summer during its child labor convention to raise the visibility internationally of the need for core labor standards. The Senate provided the requested level. The conferees should provide the Senate level.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). The budget requests \$421 million for BLS. The House Committee cuts the BLS request by \$26 million. The Senate cuts BLS by \$11 million. Both marks would eliminate increased funding for improvements in two key national economic indicators: the Producer Price Index and the Employment Cost Index. The conferees should provide the request level.

Patients' Bill of Rights. Section 104 of the Title I General Provisions in the House bill would prohibit the Labor Department from using any funds to implement a regulation that would require employer-sponsored ERISA health and pension plans to provide workers adequate notice and an opportunity for a full and fair review when benefits are denied. By prohibiting the Department from issuing this regulation, this bill would block the extension of important and long overdue patient protections to millions of Americans.

Davis-Bacon Helpers. Section 103 of the Title I General Provisions in the House bill would prohibit the Labor Department from using funds to implement, administer, or enforce the proposed regulation on helpers. This provision would stall a 20-year effort in the construction industry to recognize a prevailing practice and to reduce confusion surrounding the definition of a helper.

Report Language. The House bill report contains numerous objectionable attempts to delay various regulations under development by the Department of Labor. The most objectionable are the attempts to block the OSHA from moving forward on its TB standard by requiring a duplicative and unnecessary National Academy of Sciences study; its urging OSHA to delay moving forward with its Safety and Health Program regulation by requiring an unnecessary \$2 million, two-year pilot study; its requirement that OSHA report to the Committee on comments submitted to DOL on risk assessment for any OSHA metalworking fluids rule; delaying the Mine Safety and Health Administration's (MSHA) diesel exhaust rule by requiring it take into account an ongoing NIOSH study that will not be completed for several years; and, suggesting MSHA review its record and do additional research before promulgating a conveyor belt rule.

Department of Health and Human Services

The Senate-passed and House Committee bills underfund public health priorities, including preventive health and health care access for the poor. The Administration is very concerned about the following cuts to key health and social services programs:

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG). The President's budget proposed maintaining the fully authorized mandatory spending level of \$2,380 million for this program. Both the House Committee and Senate bills would cut SSBG: the House bill by \$471 million; the Senate bill by \$1,330 million in FY 2000. The Senate then advance appropriates this same amount in FY 2001. While the advance appropriation is an improvement, it still provides less than half the level that Congress authorized for FY 2000 and 45 percent less than the FY 1999 enacted level. This reduction undermines programs serving some of the most vulnerable families, and threatens the provision of such critical services as child protection and child welfare which ensure the care and safety of millions of children each year. The conferees should fund SSBG at the fully authorized level of \$2,380 million.

National Family Caregiver Support Program. The budget requests \$125 million to establish an urgently needed new program to assist approximately 250,000 families caring for an older relative. Neither the House nor Senate funds this activity. The conferees should provide the funding requested.

Head Start. The President's budget requests \$5,267 million to provide comprehensive educational and developmental services for nearly 880,000 low-income children, an increase of 44,000 over the 1999 level, and to support important investments in program quality improvement. The House cuts the request by \$507 million. The Senate provides the full request. The conferees should provide the Senate level. The Administration raises concern, however, over the possible impact of an advance appropriation at the Senate level.

Child Care. The Administration opposes the House's failure to provide advance appropriations for the Child Care and Development Block Grant and urges the conferees to adopt the Senate's advance appropriation of \$2 billion.

Mental Health and Substance Abuse. The House Committee bill reduces the President's request for Mental Health services by \$69 million. This reduction would diminish States' capacity to serve the mentally ill and would threaten to undermine an unprecedented collaborative effort between the Departments of Health and Human Services, Justice, Education to address recent outbreaks of violence in America's schools. The \$139 million cut below the request for substance abuse prevention and treatment would seriously undercut the Federal Government's ability to meet the National Drug Control strategy performance targets to reduce the treatment gap by 50 percent by 2007, and would deprive an additional 31,000 individuals from receiving substance abuse treatment. The Administration is pleased that the Senate provided the requested funding level and urges the conferees to fully fund the request.

Center for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). The Administration strongly urges the

conferees to fully fund the President's request for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. The House bill underfunds the request by \$158 million and fails to fully fund preventive health activities that help improve the health and safety of children and adults, in areas such as investigating disease outbreaks, reducing racial health disparities, addressing the spread of HIV/AIDS globally, immunizing children, improving food safety, and preventing tobacco use. With the reductions in infectious diseases, CDC will not be able to provide appropriate surveillance nor investigate outbreaks such as West Nile Encephalitis in New York, and e-coli in New York and Illinois. Also, at the House level, approximately 500,000 children served by CDC's immunizations program would not be provided with the full complement of recommended vaccines. The Senate does not provide the full request for infectious disease surveillance and investigations, childhood immunizations, chronic and environmental disease prevention, and domestic HIV/AIDS prevention. These cuts would impair CDC's ability to carry out these key public health activities, particularly in the areas of research, laboratory work, and technical assistance.

Health Care Access. Both the House and Senate fail to fund adequately programs that will improve health care access for many Americans, including a portion of the 43 million uninsured. No funding is provided in either bill for the Health Care Access for the Uninsured initiative, which would enable the development of integrated systems of care and address service gaps within these systems. In addition, both the House and Senate fail to include the full \$25 million increase requested for Family Planning services. The President's request would provide family planning services to an additional 500,000 clients who are neither Medicaid-eligible nor insured. We urge the conferees to fully fund the request.

Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA). The Administration urges the conferees to fully fund the HCFA program management account at the requested program level of \$2,211 million. The House cut HCFA's program level by \$399 million from the request and the Medicare Integrity Program by \$70 million. These reductions would severely impede the management and oversight of the Medicaid and Medicare programs, threaten priority activities, including implementation of the Balanced Budget Act and Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, and important new initiatives, including the Nursing Home Initiative. The Administration appreciates the Senate's action to fund the request for HCFA Program Management. However, we encourage the conferees to enact the full amount of already-authorized Medicare+Choice user fees as well as the President's requested increase in Medicare+Choice user fees. We also encourage the conferees to enact the President's proposed program management user fees totaling \$194.5 million, which could free up resources under the discretionary caps for education and other priorities. Finally, the conferees are urged to adopt the Senate bill language for Grants to States under Medicaid.

Delayed Obligations for NIH. In providing the National Institutes of Health an increase of \$2 billion, the Senate-passed bill would delay the obligation of \$3 billion to the end of the fiscal year. The Administration is concerned that the size of this restriction could hamper the efficient management of NIH's grant portfolio and potentially delay the funding of high-quality research on cancer, diabetes, Parkinson's, and other diseases.

Bioterrorism and other Disaster Response. Both the House and Senate cut funding to combat bioterrorism activities. The House Committee bill provides only \$17 million of the requested \$52 million for the national pharmaceutical stockpile in CDC, which would limit the amount of vaccines, antibiotics, and other medical supplies that can be stockpiled to deploy in the event of a chemical or biological attack. In addition, the House reduces by \$20 million the President's request for CDC electronic surveillance of potential bioterrorist agents. Finally, the bioterrorism funding provided by the House and Senate does not include the requested \$13 million for critical FDA expedited regulatory review and approval of new vaccines and drugs to combat biological and chemical agents used for terrorist purposes. We urge the conferees to fully fund this request.

Organ Transplants. The House Committee bill includes a provision that would delay implementation of HHS' final Organ Procurement and Transplantation Network rule for another year. The Secretary's approach, which was strongly validated by an Institute of Medicine report, provides a more equitable system of treatment for over 63,000 Americans waiting for organ transplants. We are currently revising this rule extensively on the basis of copious public comments received over the past year, and the Institute of Medicine recommendations. We must be allowed to move forward on this issue and implement the rule without further delay.

Medicare+Choice Competitive Pricing Demonstrations. The Senate-passed bill includes a provision that would prevent funds from being used to administer the Medicare+Choice Competitive Pricing Demonstration Project. These demonstrations were passed by the Congress as part of the Balanced Budget Act in order to provide valuable information regarding the use of competitive pricing methodologies in Medicare. The information that we could learn from these demonstrations is particularly relevant as we consider the important task of reforming Medicare. We urge the conferees to remove this provision and to allow HCFA to implement the demonstrations.

Abortion. The Administration urges the conferees to strike sections 508 and 509 of the House Committee and Senate-passed bills, which would prohibit the use of funds for abortion. The President believes that abortion should be safe, legal, and rare. These provisions would continue to limit the range of conditions under which a woman's health would permit access to abortion services. Furthermore, section 509 requires a physician to make a legal determination that these conditions have been met.

Social Security Administration (SSA)

The President's budget requests \$6,789 million for administration of Social Security programs. The House cuts \$235 million from the request. Funding at the House level would result in a deterioration in service to elderly, disabled and other program recipients. SSA would be forced to impose an immediate and complete hiring freeze, leaving 3000 positions vacant by the end of the year. This would result in disability applicants waiting twice as long for a decision on their initial claims and longer waiting times for the millions of individuals who visit SSA

district offices. The Senate cut the request by \$32 million. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Related Agencies

National Labor Relations Board (NLRB). The President's budget requests \$210 million for the NLRB. The House Committee bill cuts the NLRB \$35 million below the request and \$10 million below the FY 1999 level. The Senate provides the request. Title VIII of the House Committee bill would increase the NLRB's jurisdictional thresholds. This provision would decrease protection for small business, subject employers to investigation of confidential business records to determine coverage, and divert scarce NLRB resources from investigating labor law violations to investigating jurisdictional issues. The conferees should provide the request level and should not include the change to jurisdictional thresholds.

Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS). The President's budget requests \$299 million in this bill for CNCS. The House bill freezes most programs, and cuts the Corporation by \$24 million below the request. The Senate provides \$293 million, funding most of the Administration's initiatives. The conferees should provide the requested level.

Corporation for Public Broadcasting. The Administration urges the conferees to provide the full funding for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting's FY 2000 digital conversion request, which will help ensure that the public broadcasting system can meet the federally-mandated May 2003 deadline for digital broadcasting.

Agricultural Disaster Relief

The Administration supports the House Committee bill's addition of \$508 million in emergency assistance to crop and livestock producers who suffered severe losses from recent hurricanes and associated flooding in August and September 1999. However, we recommend that the provision specify that the additional crop and livestock funds are to be combined with the \$1.2 billion in similar assistance being provided through the Agriculture/Rural Development appropriations bill, to improve administration of the funds and speed assistance to producers. In addition, the Administration urges the House to make the use of these funds more flexible so that a portion of the funds could be used to meet critical but currently unmet needs, such as clearing farm fields and streams of debris, and financing emergency farm repairs and operations.

We look forward to working with the conferees to address our mutual concerns.

Sincerely,

Jacob J. Lew
Director

Identical Letter Sent to The Honorable C. W. Bill Young,
The Honorable David R. Obey, The Honorable John E. Porter,
The Honorable Ted Stevens, The Honorable Robert C. Byrd,
The Honorable Arlen Specter, and The Honorable Tom Harkin

The Honorable David R. Obey
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Representative Obey:

The Honorable John E. Porter
Chairman
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS,
Education, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Honorable Ted Stevens
Chairman
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Byrd:

The Honorable Arlen Specter
Chairman
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS,
Education, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

The Honorable Tom Harkin
Subcommittee on Labor, HHS,
Education, and Related Agencies
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Harkin:



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

October 1, 1999

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

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

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

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

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

¹ Reflects Current Administration Policy

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

House Labor/HHS/Education Appropriations Bill Guts Essential Education and Training Investments

September 23, 1999

Today, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor/HHS and Education passed an Appropriations bill that would devastate critical investments in Education and Training and other programs.

House Appropriations Bill Guts Critical Investments

- **House Bill Guts Investment in Accountability, Teacher Quality and Class Size Reduction** The House bill fails to fund the President's plan to help states and localities turn around or reconstitute failing schools. In addition, the House bill provides no funding for class size reduction and fails to address teacher training issues. Instead, the bill provides \$1.8 billion for the Teacher Empowerment Act block grant, which is \$426 million below the request for the three programs that were folded into this block grant. By failing to fund class size reduction this bill does not guarantee that the more than 30,000 teachers hired last year can continue teaching in smaller classes and eliminates funding for an additional 8,000 teachers that would be hired under the President's Budget for next year. The bill also fails to invest in proven teacher professional development practices and undermines standards-based reform.
- **House Bill Terminates GEAR UP** GEAR UP is a nation-wide initiative to encourage more young people to have high expectations, stay in school, study hard, and take the right courses to go to college. The House bill eliminates funding, compared to \$120 million last year and \$240 million in the President's Budget. Over 260,000 low-income students who received services in FY 1999 to help them succeed in school and prepare for college would receive no such services in FY 2000. The President's Budget would extend GEAR-UP services to over 400,000 students in FY 2000.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in After School** The House bill provides only \$300 million of the President's \$600 million request for After School programs, serving nearly 900,000 fewer students than the 1.8 million served in the President's Budget. After-school programs are one of the most effective ways to help students reach high academic standards and end harmful practices such as social promotion.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Title I Grants** The House bill provides \$264 million less than the President's budget for Title I. As a result, 400,000 fewer children in high poverty communities would receive additional educational services. Title I funding is a key component of efforts to help disadvantaged students reach high standards.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Educational Technology** The House bill provides \$251 million less than the President's request for a variety of innovative educational technology programs. Funds to help all States and thousands of school districts buy hardware and software, train teachers, and link up to the internet were cut by \$25 million. Seven programs are eliminated including programs supporting pre-service teacher training, training for teachers in 4,700 middle schools, software development, Star Schools, and Ready-to-Learn Television.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in America Reads** The House bill cuts the Reading Excellence program by \$86 million below the President's request, thus serving 330,000 fewer students and undercutting efforts to ensure that all children can read independently by the end of the third grade.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Work Study** The House bill cuts by Work Study by \$54 million less than the President's request, thus serving about 60,000 fewer students and not attaining the President's goal of giving one million students the opportunity to work their way through college by

the year 2000.

- **House Bill Cuts Head Start.** The House bill funds Head Start at \$507 million below the President's request. The Head Start program has enjoyed bipartisan support for several years, and grown an average of 30,000 children per year since President Clinton took office. Under the Subcommittee's mark, for the first time in over a decade (1987), Head Start participation will not increase. The mark would freeze participation at its current level. Moreover, to stay on the path of quality improvements included in last year's Head Start reauthorization and proposed in the President's Budget, the program would have to cut 21,000 children off the program.
- **House Bill Terminates Youth Opportunity Grants** Youth Opportunity Grants are an initiative to provide comprehensive employment and training assistance to all out-of-school young people in high poverty areas. The program was passed last year, as part of the bipartisan Workforce Investment Act. Youth Opportunity Grants are a critical component of the New Markets Initiative. Eliminating this program will deny essential support for up to 50,000 of the most disadvantaged young people in central cities and rural communities across America. The President's budget provides \$250 million for Youth Opportunity Grants.
- **House Bill Guts Investment in Hispanic Education** The House bill barely increases funding for the Hispanic Education Agenda, providing only \$53 million of the \$444 million increase requested in key programs, such as migrant, bilingual, and adult education, to raise achievement and reduce dropout rates in the Hispanic community.
- **House Bill Cuts Summer Jobs Program and Youth and Adult Training** The House bill provides almost \$200 million below the President's request for Youth and Adult Training. These cuts would result in lost job training, summer employment, and education opportunities to some 60,000 disadvantaged youth, and over 38,000 adults would not have access to essential job training and placement services.
- **House Bill Cuts Dislocated Worker Assistance** The House bill cuts Dislocated Worker Assistance by \$335 million below the President's request. The Dislocated Worker Employment and Training program provides core services, intensive services, training and support to help permanently separated workers return to productive, unsubsidized employment. The President's Skills Gap initiative would put us on a five-year path toward universal job training services to all dislocated workers. Instead of taking a step forward for dislocated workers, the House is proposing a giant leap backward by proposing cuts that will deny over 176,000 dislocated workers access to these vital services. The bill also cuts funding for One-Stop Career Centers and Reemployment Services.
- **House Bill Threatens Enforcement of Labor Protections** The House bill freezes or cuts all DOL workplace enforcement programs at or below FY 1999 levels, resulting in a \$141 million 13% reduction below the request. For example, OSHA is cut \$51 million below the President's budget. Federal enforcement alone is cut 11%. Compared to the request, some 5,000 fewer OSHA compliance inspections would be performed.
- **House Bill jeopardizes Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)** The proposed \$3 billion cut to unobligated funds from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program undermines the cornerstone of welfare reform. TANF is the heart of the 1996 welfare law, resulting from long debate and negotiation between the Administration, Congress, and States. By cutting billions from the program, the Federal Government would undermine the true goals of welfare reform and abandon its commitment to provide a fixed level of funding to states who live up to their commitment to invest their own dollars in assistance to needy families.

NEWS

House Appropriations Committee Chairman C.W. Bill Young (R-FL)

300 people
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nom that total
100 - This
is all we have

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE:
September 23, 1999

Contact: Elizabeth Morris
(202) 226-5828

SUBCOMMITTEE PANEL MARKS UP FY00 SPENDING BILL FOR LABOR, HEALTH, AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Bill Highlights (billions)	Discretionary	Mandatory	Total
FY00 Chairman's Mark	\$89.376	\$226.599	\$315.975
FY00 Pres. Request	\$91.592	\$227.076	\$318.668
FY99 Spending	\$89.693	\$209.041	\$298.734

Continuing Our Commitment to High Priority Block Grants:

- The Maternal and Child Block Grant is increased \$105 million over FY99, bringing FY00 funding to \$800 million, \$105 million more than the President's request.
- The bill fully funds the Teacher Empowerment Act at \$1.8 billion to provide flexibility to local districts to fund their education priorities.
- The Preventive Health Block Grant is increased \$2 million over FY99, bringing FY00 to \$152 million, \$32 million more than the President's request.
- The Substance Abuse Block is level funded at the FY99 level of \$1.585 billion.
- The Mental Health Block Grant is increased \$11 million above FY99, bringing FY00 funding to \$300 million.
- The Social Services Block Grant is level funded at the FY99 level of \$1.9 billion.
- The Community Services Block Grant is funded at \$510 million, \$10 million over the President's request and over FY99.

Continuing Our Commitment to Children and Older Americans:

- Special Education programs are increased \$500 million over FY99, bringing FY00 to \$5.6 billion, which is \$448 million more than the President's request.
- Maximum Pell Grants are increased by \$150 over FY99, bringing the maximum award for FY00 to \$3,275, \$25 more than the President's request.
- Perkins loans are funded at the President's requested level of \$130 million (total funding available is \$6 billion).
- TRIO Program for minority and disadvantaged students is increased \$60 million over FY99, bringing FY00 funding to \$660 million, \$30 million more than the President's request.
- Substantially funds the Teacher Empowerment Act at \$1.8 billion, which was approved by the House July 20, 1999, by eliminating funding for the Administration's 100,000 Teacher Initiative, Eisenhower Grants, and Goals 2000.
- Work Study is increased \$10 million over FY99, bringing FY00 to \$880 million.
- Head Start is increased \$100 million over FY99, bringing FY00 to \$4.8 billion.
- Job Corps is increased \$50 million over FY99, bringing FY00 to \$1.4 billion, \$12 million over the President's request.
- Impact Aid is increased \$171 million over the President's request and \$43 million over the FY99 level, bringing FY00 funding to \$907 million.
- The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is frozen at the FY99 level of \$1.1 billion, plus provides \$300 million in emergency funds (same as FY99). Total funding is \$1.4 billion, the same as the President.

- Older Americans Act programs are frozen at the FY99 level of \$882 million.
- Safe and Drug Free Schools is frozen at the FY99 level of \$566 million, \$25 million below the President's request.

Taking Care of Health Services, Research and Preventive Health Programs:

- Reflecting an ongoing commitment to biomedical research, the National Institutes of Health is increased 9% in program levels. Total FY00 funding is \$16.965 billion, compared to the President's requested level of \$15.9 billion and FY99's level of \$15.6 billion.
- Ryan White AIDS is increased \$108 million over FY99, bringing FY00 funding to \$1.5 billion, \$9 million over the President's request.
- Community Health Centers receive a \$60 million increase, \$40 million above the President's request.
- Disease prevention programs under the Centers for Disease Control are increased \$44 million over FY99, bringing FY00 to \$2.81 billion.
- Rejects the President's proposal to cut Health Professions by \$50 million. Instead, FY00 funding is frozen at the FY99 level of \$302 million.

Holding the Line on Spending/Cutting and Terminating Programs:

- Eliminates funding for the following programs: 100,000 Teachers in the Classroom (\$1.2 billion); Goals 2000 (\$491 million); Eisenhower Grants (\$335 million); Health Resources and Services Administration buildings and facilities (\$65 million); GEAR UP (\$120 million).
- Does not fund new programs in the President's budget.
- Given the low unemployment rate, Job Training is cut 10% from the FY99 level, bringing FY00 funding to \$3.020 billion.
- The National Labor Relations Board is cut \$10 million from FY99, bringing FY00 to \$175 million, \$35 million below the President's request.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is cut \$17 million from FY99, bringing FY00 funding to \$337 million, \$51 million below the President's request. Enforcement is cut \$11 million from FY99, bringing FY00 funding to \$123 million, \$19 million below the President's request. Compliance Assistance is increased by \$2 million over the FY99 level of \$87 million.

###

I am very disappointed that the FY 2000 appropriations bill that the Labor/Health and Human Services and Education subcommittee passed today undermines our efforts to invest in successful practices and increase accountability in public education. This bill is a major step backwards in our efforts to improve public schools. By failing to adequately fund after-school programs, undermining efforts to reduce class size in the early grades, and cutting investment in the successful America Reads program this bill threatens efforts to end social promotion and ensure that all students can achieve high academic standards. This bill also does not fund efforts to turn around or reconstitute failing schools or increase teacher quality, key steps toward improving public education. It also threatens our efforts to keep schools safe and eliminates the GEAR UP program, which helps young people prepare early for college success. Despite a great deal of rhetoric about accountability and education Congressional Republicans have failed to actually take any steps toward investing in what works, increasing accountability, and improving public education. This bill is unacceptable, our nation's children deserve much better.

- 1 Bill just the Administration REACT to Turn Around Failing Schools
 - 2 Put us in the wrong direction
 - 3 President calls on Republicans to Get Serious about improving nation's schools
- what we know is that high standards, accountability, incentives providing the tools needed to succeed

To: David W. Beier/OVP@OVP

CC:

Subject: Labor/HHS Approps



Barbara Chow
09/22/99 07:36:24 PM

Record Type: Record

To: Jacob J. Lew/OMB/EOP@EOP, Sylvia M. Mathews/OMB/EOP@EOP, Bruce N. Reed/OPD/EOP@EOP, Gene B. Sperling/OPD/EOP@EOP

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

Subject: Labor/HHS Appropriations

As far as we know (as of 7:20), the House subcommittee on Labor/HHS still plans to markup tomorrow at 10:00.

Education Highlights include the following:

The bill is \$2.8 billion below the President's request on a **gross** basis for **key education priorities**:

- Class size/Goals 2000/ Eisenhower grants are folded into a single block grant subject to authorization (presumably the Teacher Empowerment Act). Interestingly enough, the sum of these three programs is \$200 million lower than the authorization in the Teacher Act.
- Education Technology is reduced by over \$250 million below the President's request (\$148 million below 99).
- Afterschool programs are cut by \$300 million below the POTUS request (although they are increased by \$100 million above 99 levels).
- Safe and Drug free schools are frozen and reduced by \$25 million below the POTUS request.
- Charter Schools are provided \$130 million (POTUS request).
- America Reads is funded at \$200 million (\$86 million below POTUS and \$60 million below 1999
- GEAR UP is terminated (cut of \$240 million)
- Learning Anywhere/Anytime is terminated.
- Head Start is funded at \$507 million below the POTUS request (\$100 million above 99).

In addition, Impact Aid, Title VI (block grant), Special Education (+\$383 million), Pell Grants (+\$25 in the maximum award) and TRIO are increased above the POTUS request.

Other non-education highlights include relatively deep cuts in labor programs including elimination of the Youth Opportunities Grants and School to work, cuts in dislocated workers, youth activities and worker protection programs.

In addition to all of the aggressive advance appropriations we have previously discussed, It is my understanding that the subcommittee plans to rescind and reappropriate (in 2001) \$3 billion in TANF balances as well.

We have prepared and will have available for distribution an analysis of the effects of these reductions.

**THERE THEY GO AGAIN:
PRESIDENT CLINTON CALLS ON REPUBLICANS TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT HOLDING
SCHOOLS ACCOUNTABLE AND INVESTING IN OUR NATION'S YOUTH
September 23, 1999**

On the same day that President Clinton vetoed the Republican's risky tax and budget plan because it would have led to drastic cuts in key investments in our children's education, the Labor/Health and Human Services and Education subcommittee has passed a FY2000 appropriations bill that once again under-invests in our children's future. The President has called for investments in reducing class size, enhancing teacher quality, expanding after- and summer school programs, modernizing schools, and invest in improving schools in an effort to end social promotion, holding schools accountable for results, and turn around failing schools. The Republican plan, however, undermines the Administration's efforts. The President calls on Republicans to match their rhetoric with reality, get serious, and support his efforts to invest in proven strategies, hold schools accountable, and help all students reach the high standards.

THE APPROPRIATIONS BILL REPRESENTS A STEP BACKWARDS IN OUR EFFORTS TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SCHOOLS. Across the country, states and districts are demonstrating that high standards, accountability for results, and key investments are leading to improved student and school performance. But the Republican Appropriations bill fails to adequately fund extended learning programs, class size reduction, and the successful America Reads program which helps student to reach the high standards expected of them.

THE REPUBLICAN BILL GUTS THE ADMINISTRATION'S EFFORTS TO TURN AROUND FAILING SCHOOLS. Holding school accountable also means making a commitment to turn them around when they perform below expectations. That is why the President's plan calls for investments in teacher quality, in schools that are identified as failing, and in reconstituting chronically underperforming schools. But, the Republican plan cuts funds earmarked for turning around failing schools and for teacher quality.

UNDER THE BILL, EFFORTS TO PREPARE CHILDREN FOR SCHOOL AND FOR COLLEGE SUFFER AS WELL. Not only does the Republican bill inadequately invest in our children's schools, it undercuts their preparation to enter school and higher education. The bill provides \$500 million less for Head Start than called for in the President's FY2000 budget and terminates funding for the GEAR UP program, an effort to prepare young people early for entering and succeeding in college. This despite the consensus that early childhood education is a ticket to child development and school success and that no education beyond high school is a passport to a low wage future.

THE PRESIDENT CALLS ON REPUBLICANS TO GET SERIOUS ABOUT IMPROVING THE NATION'S SCHOOLS. If Republicans are serious about holding schools accountable and improving the nation's schools, then they would make a commitment to investing in our children's abilities to reach high standards. It is not enough to hold schools accountable. It is not enough to point the finger at schools that are failing. And it is certainly not enough to say that we should just allow children to go somewhere else. Public schools educate nine out of every ten of this country's children. This Administration stands committed to providing those schools and their students with the tools they need to achieve at high levels.