



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PRESIDENT CLINTON'S FY 2001 EDUCATION BUDGET PROPOSAL COMPARED TO SENATE ALLOWANCES

"During this period of economic prosperity and budget surplus, we should seize the opportunity to improve our nation's schools. Regrettably, misguided priorities and insufficient resources in the bills adopted today have led the Congress in a different direction. Unfortunately, these actions today invest too little in our schools and demand too little from them. The bill does not guarantee funding for critical education priorities such as school renovation and reducing class size. If a bill that fails to address these concerns were to come to me in its current form, I would have to veto it." President Clinton, May 10, 2000

June 30, 2000

(IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS)

Selected Discretionary Education Programs	FY 2000 APPROPRIATION	FY2001 REQUEST	SENATE	DIFFERENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	IMPACT STATEMENTS
ACCELERATING CHANGE					
<u>21st Century Community Learning Centers.</u> Funds after-school activities with community partners as part of a community school.	\$453,377	\$1,000,000	\$600,000	-\$400,000	Would mean that some 900 fewer communities would be able to establish 3,100 centers that would deny as many as 1.6 million children extended learning opportunities in safe, drug-free environments.
<u>Reducing Class Size.</u> Third installment in reducing class sizes in the early grades to a nationwide average of 18 to give children more personal attention and get them on the right track. (Senate instead funds block grant. See page six.)	\$1,300,000	\$1,750,000	-0-	-\$1,750,000	Would repeal the bipartisan agreement to hire 100,000 new teachers, jeopardizing the federal commitment to hire as many as 20,000 new teachers next year and to continue support for the 29,000 teachers already hired. As many as 2.9 million children could be denied the benefits of smaller classes.
<u>Comprehensive School Reform Demonstrations:</u> Helps schools develop or adapt, and implement, comprehensive school reform programs that are based on reliable research and effective practices. (Includes FIE funds.)	\$220,000	\$240,000	-0-	-\$240,000	Would deny new grants to approximately 2,250 schools and cut off continuation grants for 1,025 schools already using funds to carry out research-based school reforms that have demonstrated higher student achievement.
<u>Research, Development and Dissemination.</u> Helps build a knowledge base for improving educational practice.	\$168,567	\$198,567	\$178,567	-\$20,000	Would cut support for critical research activities, including interagency initiatives, designed to produce high-quality research-based information to improve student learning in reading, math, and science and to identify critical factors that influence the development of English-language literacy for students whose first language is Spanish.
<u>Small, Safe, and Successful High Schools.</u> Supports the restructuring of high schools to create smaller learning environments.	\$45,000	\$120,000	-0-	-\$120,000	Would deny as many as 700 high schools support to establish or expand smaller learning communities of no more than 600 students. Research has shown that, when students are a part of a smaller, more intimate learning community of no more than 600 students, they are more successful academically and socially.
<u>Charter Schools.</u> Stimulates comprehensive education reform and public school choice by supporting the planning and development, and initial implementation of public charter schools.	\$145,000	\$175,000	\$210,000	+\$35,000	Would expand grants to support planning and implementation of as many as 1,700 new charter schools towards the Administration's goal of creating 3,000 charter schools by 2002.
<u>OPTIONS – Opportunities to Improve Our Nation's Schools.</u> Stimulates public school reform and public school choice by supporting the planning, development, and implementation of innovative public school choice programs.	NEW	\$20,000	-0-	-\$20,000	Would deny grants to 40 SEAs and LEAs to develop, design, and implement high-quality public school choice programs that help promote school reform efforts.

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<u>Recognition and Reward.</u> Supports grants to States that demonstrate significant statewide achievement gains and narrow the achievement gap between high- and low-performing students.	NEW	\$50,000	-0-	-\$50,000	Would deny financial rewards to States that make significant statewide achievement gains and narrow the achievement gap between high- and low-performing students in mathematics between 1996 and 2000, as measured by NAEP. The amount requested would support approximately 10 awards.
<u>CLOSING ACHIEVEMENT GAPS</u>					
<u>Title I Accountability Grants.</u> Helps States and districts turn-around low-performing schools.	\$134,000	\$250,000	-0-	-\$250,000	Would dramatically curtail State and local efforts, begun with a \$134 million appropriation in FY 2000, to improve the lowest performing schools and ensure that no student is trapped in a failing school. Would deny extra assistance to at least 80 percent of the more than 7,000 schools currently identified for improvement or corrective action under Title I.
<u>Extra Help in the Basics (Title I LEA Grants).</u> Helps disadvantaged students learn the basics and achieve to high standards. (Excludes funds for Title I Accountability Grants. See above).	\$7,807,397	\$8,107,500	\$8,335,800	+\$228,300	Would serve 360,000 more educationally disadvantaged students.
<u>Reading Excellence Act.</u> Helps children learn to read well and independently by the end of the third grade.	\$260,000	\$286,000	\$286,000	--	Would provide funding for services to help 1.1 million children become successful readers.
<u>Special Education Grants to States.</u> Helps schools & States provide special education services.	\$4,989,685	\$5,279,685	\$6,279,685	+\$1,000,000	Would provide about 15 percent of APPE for 6.4 million children with disabilities.
<u>Indian Education.</u> Supplements the efforts of State and local educational agencies, and Indian tribes, to improve educational opportunities for Indian children.	\$67,000	\$100,500	\$100,500	--	Would increase the per-pupil average from \$134 to \$200 to give local districts increased funds to expand existing programs, initiate new programs, or provide other services to address the needs of their Indian students.
<u>Indian Education – American Indian Teacher Corps.</u> Supports the training of Indian teachers to take positions in schools that serve concentrations of Indian children.	\$10,000	\$10,000	\$10,000	--	Would train 1,000 Indian teachers over a five-year period to take positions in schools in areas that serve high concentrations of Indian children.
<u>Indian Education – American Indian Administrator Corps.</u> Helps train and recruit school principals and administrators for areas with high concentrations of American Indian and Alaska Native students.	NEW	\$5,000	\$5,000	--	Would recruit and train 200 Indian principals and school administrators to work in Native American communities by funding program costs at tribal colleges and other postsecondary institutions and supporting in-service training for principals and administrators already employed in Indian schools.
<u>Safe and Drug-Free Schools.</u> Helps schools become safe, drug-free learning environments.	\$600,000	\$650,000	\$642,000	-\$8,000	Would provide a small increase for State grants, but would fund several fewer new Safe Schools/Healthy Students projects to develop comprehensive, community-wide strategies for creating safe and drug-free schools and promoting healthy childhood development; and would exclude funding for Project SERV to provide emergency assistance to schools affected by serious violence or other traumatic crises.
<u>IMPROVING TEACHER QUALITY</u>					
<u>Bilingual Education.</u> Helps meet the critical shortage of trained bilingual and English as a second language teachers.	\$248,000	\$296,000	\$279,000	-\$17,000	Would eliminate 75 grants to institutions of higher education to prepare teachers to teach limited English proficient students.
<u>Teacher Quality Enhancement (HEA Title II).</u> Helps recruit and prepare excellent and diverse teachers for America's	\$98,000	\$98,000	\$98,000	--	Would support 28 grants to help recruit new teachers for high-poverty urban and rural areas, strengthen 30 partnerships between schools and

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classrooms.					universities to give the teachers the best preparation possible, and help 30 States improve the quality of their teaching force through reform activities such as teacher licensing and certification.
INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE TEACHER QUALITY: \$1 BILLION*					
<u>Teaching to High Standards</u> – Helps States and school districts implement the next generation of standards-based reform, including standards-based assessments, curricula, and professional development.	NEW	\$690,000	-0-**	-\$690,000	Would deny funding for standards-based reform efforts, including standards-based assessments, curricula, and particularly professional development.
<u>Hometown Teachers</u> . Provides funds to school districts to encourage high school students to become teachers and to support them in their undergraduate teacher training and their first years in the classroom. Also supports efforts to retain and meet the needs of current teachers.	NEW	\$75,000	-0-	-\$75,000	Would deny approximately 100 high-poverty school districts support for developing a comprehensive approach to teacher recruitment and retention, including both long- and short-term strategies to expand and maintain their teaching staffs.
<u>Higher Standards, Higher Pay for Teachers</u> . Provides funds to high-poverty school districts to establish teacher peer review programs.	NEW	\$50,000	-0-	-\$50,000	Would deny grants to approximately 10 to 12 high-poverty school districts (with an average of about 800 teachers per school district) to help them attract and retain high-quality teachers and principals through better pay.
<u>Teacher Quality Rewards</u> . Provides reward funds to school districts that have significantly increased the percentage of fully certified and licensed teachers and that have significantly reduced the percentage of secondary teachers teaching out-of-field.	NEW	\$50,000	-0-	-\$50,000	Would deny approximately 200 high-poverty school districts reward money for demonstrating significant progress in improving teacher quality against two criteria – increasing the percentage of certified teachers and decreasing the percentage of secondary teachers who are teaching out-of-field.
<u>Transition to Teaching</u> . Supports the Troops to Teachers program and additional efforts to recruit, prepare, and support career-changing professionals as teachers.	NEW	\$25,000	-0-	-\$25,000	Would deny high-poverty school districts the opportunity to hire mid-career professionals who have received support through this program for teaching professions. This program would provide grants to institutions of higher education, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations to recruit, prepare, place, and support mid-career professionals who promise to teach in high-poverty school districts.
<u>Early Childhood Educator Professional Development</u> . Provides professional development opportunities for early childhood educators and caregivers who work with young children in high-poverty communities.	NEW	\$30,000	-0-	-\$30,000	Would deny professional development to help improve children's language and literacy skills for approximately 15,000 early childhood educators and caregivers working in high-poverty communities.
<u>School Leadership Initiative</u> . Helps school districts, particularly high-poverty and low-performing districts, to recruit and train superintendents, principals, and other school administrators.	NEW	\$40,000	-0-	-\$40,000	Would deny the creation of some 20 State or regional centers, training an estimated 10,000 current or prospective school administrators.
MODERNIZING OUR SCHOOLS					
<u>School Renovation Loan and Grant Program</u> . Leverages support for short-term emergency projects through loans and grants. (Complements tax-credit bond proposal under the	NEW	\$1,300,000	-0-	-\$1,300,000	Does not include funding for a new program that would provide funds to leverage about \$6.7 billion in grants and loans to fund approximately 8,300 renovation projects in 5,000 schools in high-need school districts with little

* The President proposed \$1 billion for Teaching to High Standards replaces Goals 2000 (\$458,000) and Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants (\$335,000)

** The Senate bill only funds \$435 million for teacher quality within the Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants compared to the President's \$1 billion proposal for teacher quality.

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Department of Treasury) (Senate instead funds block grant. See page six.)					or no capacity to fund urgent repairs.
<u>Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.</u> Helps provide students and teachers with computers, educational software, telecommunications, and technology training	\$425,000	\$450,000	\$425,000	-\$25,000	Would deny an additional 196 high-poverty districts grants to improve the capacity of teachers in low-performing schools to use technology effectively in their classrooms to improve student achievement.
<u>Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology.</u> Helps train new teachers to use technology in the classroom.	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$125,000	-\$25,000	Would deny over 45,000 teachers training to become proficient in the use of modern learning technologies.
<u>Community Technology Centers.</u> Funds technology learning centers in low-income communities.	\$32,500	\$100,000	\$65,000	-\$35,000	Would deny grants to 343 new centers in 137 communities, denying access to computers and technology, particularly educational technology, for thousands of adults and children residing in economically distressed, high poverty areas.
REACHING AND COMPLETING COLLEGE					
<u>GEAR UP.</u> Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college through partnerships of middle and high schools, colleges and universities and through state-administered programs.	\$200,000	\$325,000	\$225,000	-\$100,000	Would deny approximately 407,000 low-income middle and high school students early college preparation and awareness activities including mentoring, tutoring, academic and career counseling, exposure to college campuses, and financial aid information.
<u>TRIO Programs.</u> Provides education outreach and student support services designed to encourage disadvantaged individuals to enter and complete college.	\$645,000	\$725,000	\$736,500	+\$11,500	Would help approximately 12,000 more disadvantaged students prepare for and persist in postsecondary education. It would provide academic and career counseling, admissions and financial aid information, and tutoring services to middle and high school students; provide support services for and encourage postsecondary students to complete college and pursue graduate studies; and encourage adults to go back to school and pursue postsecondary education.
<u>College Completion Challenge Grants.</u> Funds scholarships and intensive summer programs for college students in their first and second years.	NEW	(\$35,000) NON-ADD	-0-	(\$35,000) NON-ADD	Would deny help to postsecondary institutions to increase the persistence rate of an additional 17,500 disadvantaged students who are at-risk of dropping out by augmenting student aid awards, financing intensive summer programs, and strengthening student support services.
<u>Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions.</u> Helps students at minority-serving institutions earn dual degrees in five years. Typically, participants would spend 3 years as undergraduates at the minority-serving institution(s) and 2 years at a partner institution, such as a major research university.	NEW	\$40,000	-0-	-\$40,000	Would deny funding for a new program that would serve over 3,000 students. Funds would have helped participating institutions develop dual degree programs and provided scholarships to students when they attend the partner institution.
<u>Advanced Placement Incentives:</u> Provides grants to States to enable them to expand the pool of students to enroll in advanced placement (AP) courses, to cover part or all of the AP test fees of low-income students, and to prepare teachers to teach AP to interested students in the 9 th and 10 th grades.	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	--	Would fund an estimated 13 additional discretionary grants to States to support activities designed to increase the availability of advanced placement classes in high-poverty schools.
<u>Vocational Education State Grants.</u> Provides formula grants that States, local education agencies, and postsecondary institutions can use to improve vocational education programs and to ensure that individuals with special needs have full access to those programs.	\$1,055,650	\$855,650	\$1,071,000	+\$215,350	Would increase formula grants to States, local school systems, and postsecondary institutions to help redesign vocational education to develop students' academic and vocational skills, but denies funds for the administration's proposed increase for Tech-Prep.

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<u>Tech Prep Education.</u> Provides grants to States, which provide subgrants to consortia of local educational agencies and postsecondary institutions, to develop links between secondary and postsecondary institutions, integrate academic and vocational education, and better prepare students to make the transition from high school to college and from college to careers.	\$106,000	\$306,000	\$106,000	-\$200,000	Would deny States additional funds to expand the number of Tech-Prep consortia to improve connections to 4-year postsecondary institutions and courses of study, make effective use of educational technology and distance learning, and integrate work-based learning opportunities into local Tech-Prep programs.
<u>Strengthening Tribally Controlled Institutions (HEA Title III).</u> Supports higher education institutions that serve Native Americans.	\$6,000	\$9,000	\$15,000	+\$6,000	Would support the Administration's strong commitment to ensuring access to high quality postsecondary education by providing funds for strengthening 16 more Tribally Controlled Institutions through academic program development and improved administrative management.
<u>Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Graduate Institutions (HBGIs) (HEA Title III)</u> Helps provide equal opportunity and strong academic programs.	\$179,750	\$209,000	\$209,000	--	Would support the Administration's strong commitment to ensuring access to high quality postsecondary education by increasing funds to each eligible HBCU and HBGI for strengthening academic program development and improved administrative management.
<u>Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions.</u> Helps strengthen colleges with large Hispanic populations.	\$42,250	\$62,500	\$62,500	--	Would support the Administration's strong commitment to improving postsecondary opportunities for Hispanic students by helping expand and enhance the academic offerings, program development, and institutional stability of institutions that award a large percentage of undergraduate degrees to Hispanics.
<u>Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships.</u> Supports access to quality postsecondary education for underserved populations through the use of technology.	\$23,269	\$30,000	\$30,000	--	Would provide funding for 86 partnership awards, including 45 new partnership awards that 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>MAKING COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE</u>					
<u>Pell Grants.</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$7,639,717 Max Grant \$3,300	\$8,356,000 Max Grant \$3,500	\$8,692,000 Max Grant \$3,650	+\$336,000 Max Grant +\$150	Would help over 3.9 million financially needy students attend college and increase the maximum grant award by \$350 from \$3,300 to \$3,650 as compared to FY2000. The Senate assumes the use of an additional \$130 million in surplus above the Department's current estimate; this would result in a funding shortfall.
<u>Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs).</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$631,000 ¹	\$691,000	\$691,000	--	Would provide need-based grant aid to an estimated 1.2 million undergraduate students, especially enabling low-income undergraduates to pursue a baccalaureate degree.
<u>Work-Study.</u> Helps undergraduate and graduate students pay for college through part-time work assistance.	\$934,000	\$1,011,000	\$1,011,000	--	Would provide over \$1.2 billion in aid available, an increase of \$93 million over FY2000, to maintain the opportunity for a total of 1 million students to work their way through college.
<u>Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP).</u> Provides Federal matching funds for States to support need-based postsecondary student grant assistance.	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$70,000	+\$30,000	Would provide approximately \$180 million in available grant and work-study assistance to an estimated 240,000 needy postsecondary students.

¹ Includes \$10 million for victims of Hurricane Floyd.

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<u>Javits Fellowships.</u> Provides merit-based fellowships to doctoral students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$11,000	+\$1,000	Would provide funding for 420 fellows for the 2002-2003 academic year, including 133 new fellows. The FY2000 appropriation provided \$10 million for Javits Fellowships for academic year 2000-2001 and \$10 million for academic year 2001-2002.
<u>Perkins Loan Cancellations.</u> Provides Federal funds to reimburse institutions for loan cancellations granted to borrowers in exchange for certain public services activities.	\$30,000	\$60,000	\$75,000	+\$15,000	Would support the Administration's efforts to keep pace with institutional reimbursement obligations for loan cancellations granted to eligible borrowers.
<u>Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need.</u> Provides merit-based fellowships to financially needy graduate students studying in areas of national need.	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$33,000	+\$2,000	Would support 642 new fellows for a total of 1,278 fellows.
<u>Adult Education and Literacy State Grants.</u> Provides adult and family literacy, English as a second language, and other educational programs.	\$450,000	\$460,000	\$470,000	+\$10,000	Would help an additional 708,000 adults become literate, strengthen their basic skills, and obtain good jobs.
SENATE BLOCK GRANT					
<u>Innovative Education Program Strategies State Grant (Title VI)</u>	\$365,750	-0-	\$3,100,000	+\$3,100,000	Creates a block grant under Title VI by taking proposed class size reduction monies and proposed school construction monies and adding them to the existing Title VI program. Up to \$2.7 billion may be used for class size reduction and school construction activities, however, they are not guaranteed funding. The Senate's proposed block grant would be \$316 million less than the amount required to fully fund the President's requests for class size reduction (\$1.750 billion) and school construction (\$1.3 billion), and to maintain Title VI at its FY 2000 level.

The Senate and the House Have Not Adopted the President's Major Tax Cut Proposals

Major Education Tax Proposals	FY2001 REQUEST	HOUSE AND SENATE
<u>School Modernization Bonds.</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.	\$2.4 billion over five years	--
<u>College Opportunity Tax Cut.</u> Would cover up to \$5,000 of education expenses in 2001 and 2002 and up to \$10,000 in 2003 and beyond to help make college more affordable for millions of American families.	\$30 billion over ten years	--
		Would deny nearly \$25 billion in additional subsidized bonds to build and modernize 6,000 public schools to accommodate record enrollments and overcrowding and repair crumbling school facilities. Federal tax credits would pay the interest on two types of bonds: School Modernization Bonds (new) and Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (current law).
		Would deny funding for this credit which would augment the existing Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, extending the credit percentage from 20 percent to 28 percent, giving families the choice of taking a credit or a deduction, and increasing the income phase-out ranges to make the benefit available to a wider range of families. The tax cut would phase out at incomes between \$50,000 and \$60,000 for individuals and between \$100,000 and \$120,000 for joint filers.

These proposals are under the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee.



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classrooms.					universities to give the teachers the best preparation possible, and help 30 States improve the quality of their teaching force through reform activities such as teacher licensing and certification.
INITIATIVES TO IMPROVE TEACHER QUALITY: \$1 BILLION*					
Teaching to High Standards – Helps States and school districts implement the next generation of standards-based reform, including standards-based assessments, curricula, and professional development.	NEW	\$690,000	-0-**	-\$690,000	Would deny funding for standards-based reform efforts, including standards-based assessments, curricula, and particularly professional development.
Hometown Teachers. Provides funds to school districts to encourage high school students to become teachers and to support them in their undergraduate teacher training and their first years in the classroom. Also supports efforts to retain and meet the needs of current teachers.	NEW	\$75,000	-0-	-\$75,000	Would deny approximately 100 high-poverty school districts support for developing a comprehensive approach to teacher recruitment and retention, including both long- and short-term strategies to expand and maintain their teaching staffs.
Higher Standards, Higher Pay for Teachers. Provides funds to high-poverty school districts to establish teacher peer review programs.	NEW	\$50,000	-0-	-\$50,000	Would deny grants to approximately 10 to 12 high-poverty school districts (with an average of about 800 teachers per school district) to help them attract and retain high-quality teachers and principals through better pay.
Teacher Quality Rewards. Provides reward funds to school districts that have significantly increased the percentage of fully certified and licensed teachers and that have significantly reduced the percentage of secondary teachers teaching out-of-field.	NEW	\$50,000	-0-	-\$50,000	Would deny approximately 200 high-poverty school districts reward money for demonstrating significant progress in improving teacher quality against two criteria – increasing the percentage of certified teachers and decreasing the percentage of secondary teachers who are teaching out-of-field.
Transition to Teaching. Supports the Troops to Teachers program and additional efforts to recruit, prepare, and support career-changing professionals as teachers.	NEW	\$25,000	-0-	-\$25,000	Would deny high-poverty school districts the opportunity to hire mid-career professionals who have received support through this program for teaching professions. This program would provide grants to institutions of higher education, public agencies, and nonprofit organizations to recruit, prepare, place, and support mid-career professionals who promise to teach in high-poverty school districts.
Early Childhood Educator Professional Development. Provides professional development opportunities for early childhood educators and caregivers who work with young children in high-poverty communities.	NEW	\$30,000	-0-	-\$30,000	Would deny professional development to help improve children's language and literacy skills for approximately 15,000 early childhood educators and caregivers working in high-poverty communities.
School Leadership Initiative. Helps school districts, particularly high-poverty and low-performing districts, to recruit and train superintendents, principals, and other school administrators.	NEW	\$40,000	-0-	-\$40,000	Would deny the creation of some 20 State or regional centers, training an estimated 10,000 current or prospective school administrators.
MODERNIZING OUR SCHOOLS					
School Renovation Loan and Grant Program. Leverages support for short-term emergency projects through loans and grants. (Complements tax-credit bond proposal under the Department of Treasury) (Senate instead funds block grant.	NEW	\$1,300,000	-0-	-\$1,300,000	Does not include funding for a new program that would provide funds to leverage about \$6.7 billion in grants and loans to fund approximately 8,300 renovation projects in 5,000 schools in high-need school districts with little or no capacity to fund urgent repairs.

* The President proposed \$1 billion for Teaching to High Standards replaces Goals 2000 (\$458,000) and Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants (\$335,000)

** The Senate bill only funds \$435 million for teacher quality within the Eisenhower Professional Development State Grants compared to the President's \$1 billion proposal for teacher quality.

Selected Discretionary Education Programs	FY 2000 APPROPRIATION	FY2001 REQUEST	SENATE COMM	DIFFERENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	IMPACT STATEMENTS
See page six.)					
<u>Technology Literacy Challenge Fund.</u> Helps provide students and teachers with computers, educational software, telecommunications, and technology training	\$425,000	\$450,000	\$425,000	-\$25,000	Would deny an additional 196 high-poverty districts grants to improve the capacity of teachers in low-performing schools to use technology effectively in their classrooms to improve student achievement.
<u>Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology.</u> Helps train new teachers to use technology in the classroom.	\$75,000	\$150,000	\$125,000	-\$25,000	Would deny over 45,000 teachers training to become proficient in the use of modern learning technologies.
<u>Community Technology Centers.</u> Funds technology learning centers in low-income communities.	\$32,500	\$100,000	\$65,000	-\$35,000	Would deny grants to 343 new centers in 137 communities, denying access to computers and technology, particularly educational technology, for thousands of adults and children residing in economically distressed, high poverty areas.
REACHING AND COMPLETING COLLEGE					
<u>GEAR UP.</u> Gives disadvantaged students and their families pathways to college through partnerships of middle and high schools, colleges and universities and through state-administered programs.	\$200,000	\$325,000	\$225,000	-\$100,000	Would deny approximately 407,000 low-income middle and high school students early college preparation and awareness activities including mentoring, tutoring, academic and career counseling, exposure to college campuses, and financial aid information.
<u>TRIO Programs.</u> Provides education outreach and student support services designed to encourage disadvantaged individuals to enter and complete college.	\$645,000	\$725,000	\$736,500	+\$11,500	Would help approximately 12,000 more disadvantaged students prepare for and persist in postsecondary education. It would provide academic and career counseling, admissions and financial aid information, and tutoring services to middle and high school students; provide support services for and encourage postsecondary students to complete college and pursue graduate studies; and encourage adults to go back to school and pursue postsecondary education.
<u>College Completion Challenge Grants.</u> Funds scholarships and intensive summer programs for college students in their first and second years.	NEW	(\$35,000) NON-ADD	-0-	(-\$35,000) NON-ADD	Would deny help to postsecondary institutions to increase the persistence rate of an additional 17,500 disadvantaged students who are at-risk of dropping out by augmenting student aid awards, financing intensive summer programs, and strengthening student support services.
<u>Dual Degree Programs for Minority-Serving Institutions.</u> Helps students at minority-serving institutions earn dual degrees in five years. Typically, participants would spend 3 years as undergraduates at the minority-serving institution(s) and 2 years at a partner institution, such as a major research university.	NEW	\$40,000	-0-	-\$40,000	Would deny funding for a new program that would serve over 3,000 students. Funds would have helped participating institutions develop dual degree programs and provided scholarships to students when they attend the partner institution.
<u>Advanced Placement Incentives.</u> Provides grants to States to enable them to expand the pool of students to enroll in advanced placement (AP) courses, to cover part or all of the AP test fees of low-income students, and to prepare teachers to teach AP to interested students in the 9 th and 10 th grades.	\$15,000	\$20,000	\$20,000	--	Would fund an estimated 13 additional discretionary grants to States to support activities designed to increase the availability of advanced placement classes in high-poverty schools.
<u>Vocational Education State Grants.</u> Provides formula grants that States, local education agencies, and postsecondary institutions can use to improve vocational education programs and to ensure that individuals with special needs have full access to those programs.	\$1,055,650	\$855,650	\$1,071,000	+\$215,350	Would increase formula grants to States, local school systems, and postsecondary institutions to help redesign vocational education to develop students' academic and vocational skills, but denies funds for the administration's proposed increase for Tech-Prep.
<u>Tech Prep Education.</u> Provides grants to States, which	\$106,000	\$306,000	\$106,000	-\$200,000	Would deny States additional funds to expand the number of Tech-Prep

Selected Discretionary Education Programs	FY 2000 APPROPRIATION	FY2001 REQUEST	SENATE COMM	DIFFERENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	IMPACT STATEMENTS
provide subgrants to consortia of local educational agencies and postsecondary institutions, to develop links between secondary and postsecondary institutions, integrate academic and vocational education, and better prepare students to make the transition from high school to college and from college to careers.					consortia to improve connections to 4-year postsecondary institutions and courses of study, make effective use of educational technology and distance learning, and integrate work-based learning opportunities into local Tech-Prep programs.
<u>Strengthening Tribally Controlled Institutions (HEA Title III).</u> Supports higher education institutions that serve Native Americans.	\$6,000	\$9,000	\$10,000	+\$1,000	Would support the Administration's strong commitment to ensuring access to high quality postsecondary education by providing funds for strengthening three more Tribally Controlled Institutions through academic program development and improved administrative management.
<u>Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Graduate Institutions (HBGIs) (HEA Title III)</u> Helps provide equal opportunity and strong academic programs.	\$179,750	\$209,000	\$209,000	--	Would support the Administration's strong commitment to ensuring access to high quality postsecondary education by increasing funds to each eligible HBCU and HBGI for strengthening academic program development and improved administrative management.
<u>Developing Hispanic-Serving Institutions.</u> Helps strengthen colleges with large Hispanic populations.	\$42,250	\$62,500	\$62,500	--	Would support the Administration's strong commitment to improving postsecondary opportunities for Hispanic students by helping expand and enhance the academic offerings, program development, and institutional stability of institutions that award a large percentage of undergraduate degrees to Hispanics.
<u>Learning Anytime Anywhere Partnerships.</u> Supports access to quality postsecondary education for underserved populations through the use of technology.	\$23,269	\$30,000	\$30,000	--	Would provide funding for 86 partnership awards, including 45 new partnership awards that 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.
MAKING COLLEGE MORE AFFORDABLE					
<u>Pell Grants.</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$7,639,717 Max Grant \$3,300	\$8,356,000 Max Grant \$3,500	\$8,692,000 Max Grant \$3,650	+\$336,000 Max Grant +\$150	Would help over 3.9 million financially needy students attend college and increase the maximum grant award by \$350 from \$3,300 to \$3,650 as compared to FY2000. The Senate Committee assumes the use of an additional \$130 million in surplus above the Department's current estimate; this would result in a funding shortfall.
<u>Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOGs).</u> Provides grant assistance to low-income undergraduate students.	\$631,000 ¹	\$691,000	\$691,000	--	Would provide need-based grant aid to an estimated 1.2 million undergraduate students, especially enabling low-income undergraduates to pursue a baccalaureate degree.
<u>Work-Study.</u> Helps undergraduate and graduate students pay for college through part-time work assistance.	\$934,000	\$1,011,000	\$1,011,000	--	Would provide over \$1.2 billion in aid available, an increase of \$93 million over FY2000, to maintain the opportunity for a total of 1 million students to work their way through college.
<u>Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnership (LEAP).</u> Provides Federal matching funds for States to support need-based postsecondary student grant assistance.	\$40,000	\$40,000	\$70,000	+\$30,000	Would provide approximately \$180 million in available grant and work-study assistance to an estimated 240,000 needy postsecondary students.
<u>Javits Fellowships.</u> Provides merit-based fellowships to	\$20,000	\$10,000	\$11,000	+\$1,000	Would provide funding for 420 fellows for the 2002-2003 academic year,

¹ Includes \$10 million for victims of Hurricane Floyd.

Selected Discretionary Education Programs	FY 2000 APPROPRIATION	FY2001 REQUEST	SENATE COMM	DIFFERENCE FROM THE PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	IMPACT STATEMENTS
doctoral students in the arts, humanities, and social sciences.					including 133 new fellows. The FY2000 appropriation provided \$10 million for Javits Fellowships for academic year 2000-2001 and \$10 million for academic year 2001-2002.
<u>Perkins Loan Cancellations</u> . Provides Federal funds to reimburse institutions for loan cancellations granted to borrowers in exchange for certain public services activities.	\$30,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	--	Would support the Administration's efforts to keep pace with institutional reimbursement obligations for loan cancellations granted to eligible borrowers.
<u>Graduate Assistance in Areas of National Need</u> . Provides merit-based fellowships to financially needy graduate students studying in areas of national need.	\$31,000	\$31,000	\$33,000	+\$2,000	Would support 642 new fellows for a total of 1,278 fellows.
<u>Adult Education and Literacy State Grants</u> . Provides adult and family literacy, English as a second language, and other educational programs.	\$450,000	\$460,000	\$470,000	+\$10,000	Would help an additional 708,000 adults become literate, strengthen their basic skills, and obtain good jobs.
SENATE BLOCK GRANT					
<u>Innovative Education Program Strategies State Grant (Title VI)</u>	\$365,750	-0-	\$3,100,000	+\$3,100,000	Creates a block grant under Title VI by taking proposed class size reduction monies and proposed school construction monies and adding them to the existing Title VI program. Up to \$2.7 billion may be used for class size reduction and school construction activities, however, they are not guaranteed funding. The Senate's proposed block grant would be \$316 million less than the amount required to fully fund the President's requests for class size reduction (\$1.750 billion) and school construction (\$1.3 billion), and to maintain Title VI at its FY 2000 level.

The Senate and the House Have Not Adopted the President's Major Tax Cut Proposals

Major Education Tax Proposals	FY2001 REQUEST	HOUSE AND SENATE
<u>School Modernization Bonds</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.	\$2.4 billion over five years	--
<u>College Opportunity Tax Cut</u> . Would cover up to \$5,000 of education expenses in 2001 and 2002 and up to \$10,000 in 2003 and beyond to help make college more affordable for millions of American families.	\$30 billion over ten years	--
		Would deny nearly \$25 billion in additional subsidized bonds to build and modernize 6,000 public schools to accommodate record enrollments and overcrowding and repair crumbling school facilities. Federal tax credits would pay the interest on two types of bonds: School Modernization Bonds (new) and Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (current law).
		Would deny funding for this credit which would augment the existing Lifetime Learning Tax Credit, extending the credit percentage from 20 percent to 28 percent, giving families the choice of taking a credit or a deduction, and increasing the income phase-out ranges to make the benefit available to a wider range of families. The tax cut would phase out at incomes between \$50,000 and \$60,000 for individuals and between \$100,000 and \$120,000 for joint filers.

These proposals are under the jurisdiction of the Finance Committee.

AMENDMENT NO. _____

Calendar No. _____

Purpose: To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit exemption and the qualified family-owned business interest deduction and expand education initiatives, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES—106th Cong., 2d Sess.

H.R. 8

To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to phaseout the estate and gift taxes over a 10-year period.

Referred to the Committee on _____
and ordered to be printed

Ordered to lie on the table and to be printed

AMENDMENT IN THE NATURE OF A SUBSTITUTE intended to be proposed by Mr. BINGAMAN (for himself, Mr. KENNEDY, _____)

Viz:

1 Strike all after the first word and insert:

2 **1. SHORT TITLE.**

3 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the
4 “Estate Tax Relief Act of 2000”.

5 (b) AMENDMENT OF 1986 CODE.—Except as other-
6 wise expressly provided, whenever in this Act an amend-
7 ment or repeal is expressed in terms of an amendment
8 to, or repeal of, a section or other provision, the reference

1 shall be considered to be made to a section or other provi-
 2 sion of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

3 **SEC. 2. INCREASE IN AMOUNT OF UNIFIED CREDIT**
 4 **AGAINST ESTATE AND GIFT TAXES.**

5 (a) IN GENERAL.—The table contained in section
 6 2010(c) (relating to applicable credit amount) is amended
 7 to read as follows:

“In the case of estates of decedents dying, and gifts made, during:	The applicable exclusion amount is:
2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005	\$1,000,000
2006 and 2007	\$1,125,000
2008	\$1,500,000
2009 or thereafter	\$2,000,000.”

8 (b) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
 9 this section shall apply to the estates of decedents dying,
 10 and gifts made, after December 31, 2000.

11 **SEC. 3. INCREASE IN QUALIFIED FAMILY-OWNED BUSINESS**
 12 **INTEREST DEDUCTION AMOUNT.**

13 (a) IN GENERAL.—Paragraph (2) of section 2057(a)
 14 (relating to family-owned business interests) is amended
 15 to read as follows:

16 “(2) MAXIMUM DEDUCTION.—

17 “(A) IN GENERAL.—The deduction allowed
 18 by this section shall not exceed the sum of—

19 “(i) the applicable deduction amount,
 20 plus

3.

“(ii) in the case of a decedent described in subparagraph (C), the applicable unused spousal deduction amount.

“(B) APPLICABLE DEDUCTION AMOUNT.—

For purposes of this subparagraph (A)(i), the applicable deduction amount is determined in accordance with the following table:

“In the case of estates of decedents dying during:	The applicable deduction amount is:
2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2005	\$1,375,000
2006 and 2007	\$1,625,000
2008	\$2,375,000
2009 or thereafter	\$3,375,000.

“(C) APPLICABLE UNUSED SPOUSAL DEDUCTION AMOUNT.—With respect to a decedent whose immediately predeceased spouse died after December 31, 2000, and the estate of such immediately predeceased spouse met the requirements of subsection (b)(1), the applicable unused spousal deduction amount for such decedent is equal to the excess of—

“(i) the applicable deduction amount allowable under this section to the estate of such immediately predeceased spouse, over

“(ii) the sum of—

“(I) the applicable deduction amount allowed under this section to

1 the estate of such immediately pre-
2 deceased spouse, plus
3 “(II) the amount of any increase
4 in such estate’s unified credit under
5 paragraph (3)(B) which was allowed
6 to such estate.”

7 (b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section
8 2057(a)(3)(B) is amended—

9 (1) by striking “\$675,000” both places it ap-
10 pears and inserting “the applicable deduction
11 amount”, and

12 (2) by striking “\$675,000” in the heading and
13 inserting “APPLICABLE DEDUCTION AMOUNT”.

14 (c) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendment made by
15 this section shall apply to the estates of decedents dying,
16 and gifts made, after December 31, 2000.

17 **SEC. 4. APPROPRIATIONS.**

18 There are appropriated, out of any money in the
19 Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the following
20 amounts:

21 (1) \$1,750,000,000 to carry out class size re-
22 duction activities in the same manner as such activi-
23 ties are carried out under section 310 of the Depart-
24 ment of Education Appropriations Act, 2000.

1 (2) \$2,200,000,000 to carry out title II of the
2 Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965
3 and title II of the Higher Education Act of 1965.

4 (3) \$250,000,000 to carry out sections 1116
5 and 1117 of the Elementary and Secondary Edu-
6 cation Act of 1965.

7 (4) \$1,000,000,000 to carry out part I of title
8 X of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act
9 of 1965.

10 (5) \$325,000,000 to carry out chapter 2 of sub-
11 part 2 of part A of title IV of the Higher Education
12 Act of 1965.

13 (6) \$1,000,000,000 to carry out part B of the
14 Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

15 (7) \$3,000,000,000 to enable the Secretary of
16 Education to carry out a College Completion Grant
17 Program.

18 (8) \$150,000,000 to carry out part D of title
19 I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act
20 of 1965.

21 (9) \$1,300,000,000 to carry out title XII of the
22 Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to increase the unified credit exemption and the qualified family-owned business interest deduction, and for other purposes."

*Bill Summary & Status for the 106th Congress***NEW SEARCH | HOME | HELP | ABOUT SUMMARIES****S.2553** (Major Legislation)

Sponsor: Sen Specter, Arlen (introduced 5/12/2000)

Related Bills: H.R.4577

Latest Major Action: 6/22/2000 Senate floor actions

Title: An original bill making appropriations for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and related agencies for the fiscal year ending September, 30, 2001, and for other purposes.

SUMMARY AS OF:

5/12/2000--Introduced.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

- Title I: Department of Labor
- Title II: Department of Health and Human Services
- Title III: Department of Education
- Title IV: Related Agencies
- Title V: General Provisions

Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, 2001 - Makes appropriations for FY 2001 for the Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education and related agencies.

Title I: Department of Labor - Makes appropriations for FY 2001 to the Department of Labor for: (1) training and employment services; (2) community service employment for older Americans; (3) Federal unemployment benefits and allowances; (4) State unemployment insurance and employment service operations; (5) advances to the Unemployment Trust Fund and other trust funds; (6) employment and training program administration; (7) the Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration and the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation; (8) the Employment Standards Administration; (9) certain special benefits; (10) the Black Lung Disability Trust Fund; (11) the Occupational Safety and Health Administration; (12) the Mine Safety and Health Administration; (13) the Bureau of Labor Statistics; (14) departmental management; (15) veterans employment and training; and (16) the Office of Inspector General.

Sets forth authorized uses of, and limitations on, funds appropriated under this title.

(Sec. 103) Amends part A (Temporary Assistance to Needy Families) (TANF) of title IV of the Social Security Act (SSA) to: (1) require entities receiving welfare-to-work grant funds to remit to the Secretary of Labor any funds not expended within five (currently, three) years after the date such funds are provided; and (2) eliminate set-aside welfare-to-work grants for successful performance States.

Title II: Department of Health and Human Services - Makes appropriations for FY 2001 to the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for: (1) the Health Resources and Services Administration; (2) the Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund; (3) health education assistance loans; (4) the Vaccine Injury Compensation Program Trust Fund; (5) the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; (6) the National Institutes of Health, including amounts for the John E. Fogarty International Center, the National Library of Medicine, the Office of the Director, and buildings and facilities; (7) the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration; (8) the Agency for Health Care Research and Quality; (9) the Health Care Financing Administration for grants to States for Medicaid, payments to health care trust funds, and program management; (10) low income home energy assistance; (11) refugee and entrant assistance; (12) child support enforcement and family support programs; (13) the child care and development block grant; (14) the social services block grant; (15) children and families services

programs; (16) promoting safe and stable families pursuant to a specified provision of the SSA; (17) payments to States for foster care and adoption assistance; (18) the Administration on Aging; (19) the Office of the Secretary for general departmental management; (20) the Office of Inspector General; (21) the Office for Civil Rights; (22) policy research; (23) retirement pay and medical benefits for Public Health Service commissioned officers; and (24) the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.

Rescinds FY 2000 funds for a sample study of child welfare.

Sets forth authorized uses of, and limitations on, funds appropriated under this title.

(Sec. 209) Prohibits funds appropriated in this Act from being made available under title X (population research and voluntary family planning) of the Public Health Service Act unless the award applicant certifies to the Secretary of HHS that it encourages family participation in the decision of minors to seek family planning services and provides counseling to minors on resisting attempts to coerce them into engaging in sexual activities.

(Sec. 210) Prohibits the use of funds appropriated by this Act to carry out the Medicare+Choice program if the Secretary of HHS denies participation in such program to an otherwise eligible entity (including a Provider Sponsored Organization) because the entity informs the Secretary that it will not provide, pay for, provide coverage of, or provide referrals for abortions.

(Sec. 211) Amends the Public Health Service Act to require State allotments under block grants for community mental health services and prevention and treatment of substance abuse for FY 2001 to be no less than the allotment for FY 2000.

(Sec. 213) Amends the Foreign Operations, Export Financing, and Related Programs Appropriations Act, 1990 to extend through FY 2001 the authorization of admission into the United States of a specified number of refugees from the independent states of the former Soviet Union, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania based on religious persecution owing to participation in the Ukrainian Catholic or Orthodox churches.

Makes September 30, 2001, the latest allowable entry date for specified aliens from the former Soviet Union, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia for purposes of qualifying for adjustment of status.

(Sec. 214) Prohibits the use of funds provided in any Act making FY 2001 appropriations for the implementation in Arizona or in Kansas City, Missouri or Kansas, of the Medicare Competitive Pricing Demonstration Project operated by the Secretary of HHS.

(Sec. 215) Prohibits funds appropriated by this Act from being used to withhold substance abuse funding from a State pursuant to Public Health Service Act provisions for withholding funds from States that are not in compliance with specified requirements prohibiting the sale of tobacco products to minors if a State certifies to the Secretary of HHS by December 15, 2000, that it will commit additional State funds to ensure compliance with State laws prohibiting such sales. Requires States to maintain expenditures in FY 2001 for tobacco prevention programs and compliance activities at a level not less than that maintained for FY 2000 and adding to that level the additional funds for such compliance activities required by this section.

(Sec. 216) Amends part A (Temporary Assistance for Needy Families) (TANF) of title IV of the SSA to limit the amount of the FY 2001 State TANF supplemental grant for population increases in certain States to the amount of such grant for FY 1998.

(Sec. 217) Requires the Secretary of HHS to: (1) reduce amounts allotted to a State for FY 1998 for the State Children's Health Insurance Program under title XXI of the SSA by a specified amount; and (2) increase the amount for such program otherwise payable to the State for FY 2003 by the amount of such reduction.

Title III: Department of Education - Makes appropriations for FY 2001 to the Department of Education for: (1) education reform; (2) education for the disadvantaged; (3) impact aid; (4) school improvement activities; (5) reading excellence; (6) Indian education; (7) bilingual and immigrant education; (8) special education; (9) rehabilitation services and disability research; (10) special institutions for persons with disabilities, including the American Printing House for the Blind, the National Technical Institute for the Deaf, the Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf, and Gallaudet University; (11) vocational and adult education; (12) student financial assistance; (13) the Federal Family Education Loan program account; (14) higher education; (15) Howard University; (16) the college housing and academic facilities loans program; (17) the historically Black college and university capital financing program account; (18) education research, statistics, and improvement; (19) departmental management; (20) the Office for Civil Rights; and (21) the Office of the Inspector General.

Sets forth authorized uses of, and limitations on, funds appropriated under this title.

(Sec. 301) Prohibits funds appropriated in this Act from being used to: (1) transport teachers or students in order to overcome racial imbalance in any school or to carry out a racial desegregation plan; or (2) prevent the implementation of programs of voluntary prayer and meditation in public schools.

Title IV: Related Agencies - Makes appropriations for FY 2001 to the: (1) Armed Forces Retirement Home; (2) Corporation for National and Community Service; (3) Corporation for Public Broadcasting; (4) Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; (5) Federal Mine Safety and Health Review Commission; (6) Office of Library Services; (7) Medicare Payment Advisory Commission; (8) National Commission on Libraries and Information Science; (9) National Council on Disability; (10) National Education Goals Panel; (11) National Labor Relations Board; (12) National Mediation Board; (13) Occupational Safety and Health Review Commission; (14) Railroad Retirement Board for the dual benefits payments account, Federal payments to the railroad retirement accounts, administration, and the Office of Inspector General; (15) Social Security Administration for payments to the social security trust funds, special benefits for disabled coal miners, the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Program, administrative expenses, and the Office of Inspector General; and (16) U.S. Institute of Peace.

Sets forth authorized uses of, and limitations on, funds appropriated under this title.

Title V: General Provisions - Sets forth authorized uses of, and limitations on, funds appropriated under this Act.

(Sec. 505) Prohibits the use of funds appropriated under this Act for programs to distribute sterile needles or syringes for the injection of illegal drugs unless the Secretary of HHS determines that such programs are effective in preventing the spread of HIV and do not encourage the use of illegal drugs.

(Sec. 506) Sets forth Buy American requirements.

(Sec. 508) Prohibits funds appropriated under this Act from being expended for abortions or for health benefits coverage that includes coverage of abortion, except in cases where the pregnancy is the result of rape or incest or where a woman suffers from a physical condition that would, as certified by a physician, place her in danger of death unless an abortion is performed.

(Sec. 510) Prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for: (1) the creation of a human embryo for research purposes; or (2) research in which a human embryo is destroyed or knowingly subjected to risk of injury or death greater than that allowed for research on fetuses in utero under Federal regulations and the Public Health Service Act.

(Sec. 511) Prohibits the use of funds made available in this Act for activities to promote the legalization of a controlled substance unless there is significant medical evidence of a therapeutic advantage to the use of such substance or that federally-sponsored trials are being conducted to determine such advantage.

(Sec. 514) Bars the use of funds made available in this Act to promulgate a final standard under the SSA providing for a unique health identifier for an individual (except in an individual's capacity as an employer or health care provider) until legislation is enacted specifically approving the standard.

(Sec. 515) Repeals a provision of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 that designates the delivery date for SSI benefit payments under the SSA for October 2000.

(Sec. 516) Amends the Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act to apply a certain schedule for the delivery of SSI supplementation payments to months after September 2001 (currently, 2009).

Legislative Update

Fiscal 2001 appropriations have been bogged down in the Senate in recent weeks, the victim of a political dispute between Majority Leader Trent Lott, R-Miss. and Minority Leader Tom Daschle, D-S.D. However, recent signs suggest the Senate may be ready to get back to work on its massive Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill. Meanwhile, the House is expected to pass its spending bill this week, with few changes in education funding from the version that was passed by the education panel in May.

Recent and Upcoming Action ...

Fiscal 2001 Appropriations

H.R. 4577 / S. 2553: The Senate's draft spending bill would boost discretionary funding for the Education Department to a record \$40.2 billion. Included in the plan would be a \$2.7 billion funding stream under Title VI of ESEA that states could use for school renovation, class-size reduction or other purposes, according to staff. The House budget plan, meanwhile, would raise ED funding by \$1.6 billion, to \$37.2 billion. It would level-fund Title I at \$7.9 billion but boost special education state grants to \$6.3 billion. President Clinton, on the other hand, is seeking \$40 billion for ED, including \$1.3 billion to fund the repair and expansion of the nation's largest schools, and \$1.75 billion to continue the class-size reduction initiative.

Last action: The Senate Appropriations Committee passed a draft spending bill May 11 (ED, May 12), while the House Appropriations Committee issued its own version on May 24 (ED, May 24). President Clinton submitted his budget request earlier this year (ED, Feb. 8).

Next action: The House could resume debate on the bill as early as today (ED, June 9). Meanwhile, Senate Democrats have indicated they will allow the Senate to debate spending bills not yet cleared by the House.

Education Department Audit

H.R. 4079: Would require the General Accounting Office to conduct a comprehensive fraud audit of the Education Department (ED, May 26).

Last action: The House education committee passed the bill without objection May 25.

Next action: The House is expected to debate the bill today.

Higher Education Act Amendments

H.R. 4504: Would make technical amendments to the 1998 Higher Education Act, including provisions requiring students who drop out of school to pay back only 50 percent of federal education grants (ED, May 26).

Last action: The House education committee passed the bill May 25 by voice vote.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

ESEA Reauthorization

H.R. 2, H.R. 1995, H.R. 2300, H.R. 3616 and H.R. 4141: Would reauthorize programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), including Title I, Eisenhower grants, education technology Impact Aid, and bilingual education. Several of the bills contain provisions aimed at granting increased "flexibility" to states and districts. **S. 2:** Would reauthorize ESEA under one bill. Amendments would allow some states to block-grant several programs if they enter a "performance agreement" with the Education Department; permit some states to dole out Title I funds on a per-pupil basis; and authorize \$15 billion in Title I funding for fiscal 2001, almost \$7 billion over the current authorization (ED, March 8).

Last action: The House on May 15 passed by voice vote H.R. 3616, its bill to reauthorize the Impact Aid program (ED, May 17).

Next action: Senate Republicans say debate could resume on S. 2 once a "time agreement" is hashed out with Democrats, but some observers suspect the bill will be scrapped and programs will be reauthorized under the fiscal 2001 education appropriations bill (ED, May 19).

School Repair and Modernization

H.R. 3705: Would provide grants and loans for states to fund \$1.3 billion in school repair and modernization for the nation's oldest and most crowded schools.

Last action: House education committee Democrats filed a parliamentary motion to force debate on the bill before this week is over (ED, June 9).

Next action: No action is scheduled.

(more)

Legislative Update (Cont.)

Family Literacy

H.R. 3222: The Literacy Involves Families Together (LIFT) Act would authorize up to \$500 million in fiscal 2000 for literacy programs that involve parents and children in the Even Start program, encourage schools and districts to participate in the program, and promote research into effective practices and training for instructors (ED, Nov. 5, 1999).

Last action: The House education committee on Feb. 16 approved its bill by voice vote, and referred it to the House floor on Feb. 29.

Next action: The House may take up the bill this month.

Student Aid For Families Of Slain Police

H.R. 2059 / S. 1638: Would expand the eligibility for federal funds to pay college tuition for the spouses and children of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. The bill would extend coverage to about 4,000 families of officers slain between 1978 and 1997. Current law covers federal officers killed after 1992 and state and local officers killed after 1997.

Last action: The Senate on May 15 passed its bill by unanimous consent. It was referred to the House Committee on the Judiciary.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Excellent Schools For All Our Children Act

S. 2159: Would amend the Higher Education Act of 1965 (HEA) to provide achievement-based college scholarships to students in failing schools or failing school districts, and would provide various flexibility measures for school districts.

Last action: Sen. John Ashcroft, R-Mo., introduced the bill earlier this year. It was referred to the Senate education committee on March 2.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

21st Community Learning And Successful Schools Act

S. 2219: Would amend ESEA to "provide for community learning and successful schools."

Last action: Sen. Richard Durbin, D-Ill., introduced the bill March 8. It was referred to the Senate education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

High-Stakes Testing Ban

S. 2348: Would effectively ban states from using a single test to determine graduation, grade advancement and other high-stakes decisions. Under the bill, tests or exams could be used as one of several factors in such decisions, but other measures—such as grades and teacher evaluations—would have to figure in as well.

Last action: Sen. Paul Wellstone, D-Minn., introduced the bill April 4 (ED, April 5).

Next action: Wellstone said he might introduce the bill as an amendment to the Senate's ESEA bill, S.2.

Military Recruiters On Campus

S. 2397: Would cut off federal funding to public high schools that curtail or ban access of military recruiters to their campuses.

Last action: Sen. Tim Hutchinson, R-Ark., introduced the bill April 11 (ED, April 7). It was passed May 11 by the Senate Armed Services Committee as part of its fiscal 2001 appropriations bill and now moves to the Senate floor.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Reading Deficit Elimination Act

H.R. 4307 / S. 2452: Would provide phonics-based reading instruction to K-4 students, through teacher training, curricula purchases, annual assessments, teacher bonuses, and tuition assistance grants.

Last action: Rep. Bill Goodling, R-Pa. and Sen. Paul Coverdell, R-Ga., introduced the bills in the House and Senate, respectively, the week of April 10.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

(more)

Legislative Update (Cont.)

High-Tech Training

H.R. 3983: Would raise visa-filing fees on temporary foreign worker H-1B visas to provide about \$66 million annually to forgive Stafford Student Loans for science and math teachers in low-income schools, about \$50 million for domestic job training programs, and about \$34 million next year for the Upward Bound Math and Science Program, which helps low-income first-generation students go to college (ED, May 11).

Last action: Reps. David Dreier, R-Calif., and Zoe Lofgren, D-Calif., introduced the bill March 15. It was rejected in the Judiciary Committee on May 17 in favor of a similar H-1B visa bill—H.R. 4227, which was introduced by Rep. Lamar Smith, R-Texas—that does not call for raising visa-filing fees and has no education component.

Next action: Currently dormant, the bill could be considered again in the Rules Committee, where supporters say they plan to attach the education portions. And House officials say they would iron out any differences between the bill and the recently introduced H.R. 4402 if the bill is referred to the House floor.

National Science Education Acts Of 2000

H.R. 4271-3: Would support K-12 science teachers and provide incentives for businesses to be involved in science education, through grants, scholarships, panels, professional development, and tax credits (ED, April 12).

Last action: Rep. Vernon Ehlers, R-Mich., introduced the bills April 13.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Alliance For Technologically Trained Teachers Act

H.R. 2933: Would provide for the tutoring of teachers in the use of classroom technology, and for developing a comprehensive approach to provide technologically competent teachers to the nation's schools.

Last action: Rep. John Larson, D-Conn., introduced the bill in September 1999; it was referred to the House Education and the Workforce Committee. As of May 5, it had 27 co-sponsors.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

National Youth Technology Corps Act

H.R. 2934: Would create a "Technology Corps" of volunteers to recruit and organize youths to implement and maintain computer systems for public schools, community centers, public senior centers and libraries.

Last action: Rep. John Larson, D-Conn., introduced the bill in September 1999; it was referred to the House Education and the Workforce Committee. As of May 5, the bill had 63 co-sponsors.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Information Technology 2000 Act

H.R. 4176 / S. 2345: Would give \$5,000 bonuses to public school teachers who become certified to teach information technology. The "IT 2000 Act" would also provide \$100 million in matching federal grants for partnerships between business and institutions of higher learning to give technology training to workers currently under-represented in the profession.

Last action: Sen. Kent Conrad, D-N.D., introduced the bill April 4 in the Senate education committee, while Rep. Jerrold Nadler, D-N.Y., and others introduced a counterpart in the House education panel.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Training And Education For American Workers Act

H.R. 4402: Would pave the way to funnel an estimated \$63.3 million in increased H-1B visa filing fees to job-training programs and student loan forgiveness for math, science and reading teachers (ED, May 11).

Last action: The bill was approved by the House education committee May 10.

Next action: Committee staff expect the bill to reach the House floor soon.

(more)

Legislative Update (Cont.)

Student Loan Forgiveness Act

H.R. 4258: Would pay off all federal education loans for teachers who remain in public schools at least four years; and would grant permanent \$1,000 tax credits to teachers with outstanding student loans (ED, April 20).

Last action: Rep. Steve Kuykendall, R-Calif., introduced the bill the week of April 10.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Loan Forgiveness For Public Defenders

S. 2423: Would amend the Higher Education Act to expand the existing Perkins Loan forgiveness program for law enforcement officers to include public defense attorneys who work full time.

Last action: Sen. Dick Durbin, D-Ill., introduced the bill the week of April 10.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Computer Software For Bilingual Education

H.R. 4349: Would provide grants to school districts for obtaining computer software for bilingual education and other purposes.

Last action: Rep. Joe Baca, D-Calif., introduced the bill May 2. It was referred to the House education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Discipline Of Special Education Students

S. 2517: Would allow educators to discipline special education students in the same way as the rest of the student population in cases involving weapons, illegal drugs, and assaults upon teachers.

Last action: Sen. John Ashcroft, R-Mo., introduced the bill May 8. It was referred to the Senate education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Teacher Retention

H.R. 4406: Would authorize grants to states to encourage teacher retention through bonuses and other methods.

Last action: Rep. Ed Pastor, D-Ariz., introduced the bill May 9. It was referred to the House education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Scholarships For Future Teachers

H.R. 4486: Would make scholarships available for secondary school graduates or "certified leaders" who demonstrate a commitment to and capacity for the teaching profession.

Last action: Rep. Heather Wilson, R-N.M., introduced the bill May 17. It was referred to the House education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Education Savings Accounts

H.R. 7 / S. 1134: Would raise the maximum contribution to tax-free education savings accounts to \$2,000, and expand the expenses toward which funds can be applied to include school uniforms and after-school tutoring, among other things (ED, March 24).

Last action: The Senate on March 2 passed its bill, 61-37. The House considered the bill in March, but temporarily withdrew it (ED, March 23).

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Special Education Funding

H.R. 4055: Would authorize an annual \$2 billion increase in funding for grants to states under Part B of IDEA for the next 10 years (ED, April 13).

Last action: The House passed the bill May 3 on a 421-3 vote (ED, May 4). The bill was referred to the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Legislative Update

The fiscal 2001 appropriations process, stalled in recent weeks by partisan bickering between Senate leaders, appears to be back on track after Minority Leader Tom Daschle, S.D., agreed not to block action on the 13 spending bills in exchange for certain concessions from the majority. That development comes just in time, as the House last week narrowly passed its 2001 appropriations bill for education programs.

Recent and Upcoming Action ...

Fiscal 2001 Appropriations

H.R. 4577 / S. 2553: The Senate's draft spending bill would boost discretionary funding for the Education Department to a record \$40.2 billion. Included in the plan would be a \$2.7 billion funding stream under Title VI of ESEA that states could use for school renovation, class-size reduction or other purposes, according to staff. The House budget plan, meanwhile, would raise ED funding by \$1.6 billion, to \$37.2 billion. It would level-fund Title I at \$7.9 billion but boost special education state grants to \$6.3 billion. President Clinton, on the other hand, is seeking \$40 billion for ED, including \$1.3 billion to fund the repair and expansion of the nation's largest schools, and \$1.75 billion to continue the class-size reduction initiative.

Last action: The House passed its bill, 217-214, on June 14 (ED, June 15). The Senate Appropriations Committee passed a draft spending bill May 11 (ED, May 12). President Clinton submitted his budget request earlier this year (ED, Feb. 8).

Next action: The Senate could consider the bill as soon as this week.

Fiscal 2001 AmeriCorps Appropriations

Clinton has requested \$533 million to expand the AmeriCorps national service program, a \$73 million increase from 2000. AmeriCorps provides participants with a stipend and college tuition vouchers worth up to \$4,725 in exchange for working at nonprofit organizations for one year. Congressional leaders are again this year seeking to eliminate the program, which is contained in **H.R. 4635**, the independent agencies appropriations bill.

Last action: The House Appropriations Committee approved the bill on June 7. (ED, June 15).

Next action: The House could consider the bill as soon as this week.

Education Department Audit

H.R. 4079: Would require the General Accounting Office to conduct a comprehensive fraud audit of the Education Department (ED, May 26).

Last action: The House passed the bill, 380-19, on June 13, (ED, June 14).

Next action: No further action is scheduled.

Higher Education Act Amendments

H.R. 4504: Would make technical amendments to the 1998 Higher Education Act, including provisions requiring students who drop out of school to pay back only 50 percent of federal education grants (ED, May 26).

Last action: The House passed the bill June 13 by voice vote (ED, June 14).

Next action: No action is scheduled.

ESEA Reauthorization

H.R. 2, H.R. 1995, H.R. 2300, H.R. 3616 and H.R. 4141: Would reauthorize programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), including Title I, Eisenhower grants, education technology Impact Aid, and bilingual education. Several of the bills contain provisions aimed at granting increased "flexibility" to states and districts. **S. 2:** Would reauthorize ESEA under one bill. Amendments would allow some states to block-grant several programs if they enter a "performance agreement" with the Education Department; permit some states to dole out Title I funds on a per-pupil basis; and authorize \$15 billion in Title I funding for fiscal 2001, almost \$7 billion over the current authorization (ED, March 8).

Last action: The House on May 15 passed by voice vote H.R. 3616, its bill to reauthorize the Impact Aid program (ED, May 17).

Next action: Senate Republicans say debate could resume on S. 2 once a "time agreement" is hashed out with Democrats, but some observers suspect the bill will be scrapped and programs will be reauthorized under the fiscal 2001 education appropriations bill (ED, May 19).

(more)

Legislative Update (Cont.)

Family Literacy

H.R. 3222: The Literacy Involves Families Together (LIFT) Act would authorize up to \$500 million in fiscal 2000 for literacy programs that involve parents and children in the Even Start program, encourage schools and districts to participate in the program, and promote research into effective practices and training for instructors (ED, Nov. 5, 1999).

Last action: The House education committee on Feb. 16 approved the bill by voice vote (ED, Feb. 17).

Next action: The House may take up the bill this month.

Student Aid For Families Of Slain Police

H.R. 2059 / S. 1638: Would expand the eligibility for federal funds to pay college tuition for the spouses and children of law enforcement officers killed in the line of duty. The bill would extend coverage to about 4,000 families of officers slain between 1978 and 1997. Current law covers federal officers killed after 1992 and state and local officers killed after 1997.

Last action: The Senate on May 15 passed its bill by unanimous consent. It was referred to the House Judiciary Committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

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Last action: Sen. John Ashcroft, R-Mo., introduced the bill this year. It was referred to the Senate education panel March 2.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

21st Community Learning And Successful Schools Act

S. 2219: Would amend ESEA to "provide for community learning and successful schools."

Last action: Sen. Richard Durbin, D-Ill., introduced the bill March 8. It was referred to the Senate education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

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S. 2348: Would effectively ban states from using a single test to determine graduation, grade advancement and other high-stakes decisions. Under the bill, tests or exams could be used as one of several factors in such decisions, but other measures—such as grades and teacher evaluations—would have to figure in as well.

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Next action: Wellstone may introduce the bill as an amendment to S.2.

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S. 2397: Would cut off federal funding to public high schools that curtail or ban access of military recruiters to their campuses.

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Next action: No action is scheduled.

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Last action: Reps. David Dreier, R-Calif., and Zoe Lofgren, D-Calif., introduced the bill March 15. The Judiciary Committee rejected it May 17 in favor of a similar bill—H.R. 4227, introduced by Rep. Lamar Smith, R-Texas—that does not call for raising visa-filing fees and has no education component.

Next action: It could be considered again in the Rules Committee, where supporters plan to attach the education portions. House officials would iron out any differences between the bill and H.R. 4402 if the bill is referred to the House floor. (more)

Legislative Update (Cont.)

Reading Deficit Elimination Act

H.R. 4307 / S. 2452: Would provide phonics-based reading instruction to K-4 students, through teacher training, curricula purchases, annual assessments, teacher bonuses, and tuition assistance grants.

Last action: Rep. Bill Goodling, R-Pa. and Sen. Paul Coverdell, R-Ga., introduced the bills in the House and Senate, respectively, the week of April 10.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

National Science Education Acts Of 2000

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Last action: Rep. Vernon Ehlers, R-Mich., introduced the bills April 13.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

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Next action: No action is scheduled.

Training And Education For American Workers Act

H.R. 4402: Would pave the way to funnel an estimated \$63.3 million in increased H-1B visa filing fees to job-training programs and student loan forgiveness for math, science and reading teachers (ED, May 11).

Last action: The bill was approved by the House education committee May 10.

Next action: Committee staff expect the bill to reach the House floor soon.

Student Loan Forgiveness Act

H.R. 4258: Would pay off all federal education loans for teachers who remain in public schools at least four years; and would grant permanent \$1,000 tax credits to teachers with outstanding student loans (ED, April 20).

Last action: Rep. Steve Kuykendall, R-Calif., introduced the bill in April.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Loan Forgiveness For Public Defenders

S. 2423: Would amend the Higher Education Act to expand the existing Perkins Loan forgiveness program for law enforcement officers to include public defense attorneys who work full time.

Last action: Sen. Dick Durbin, D-Ill., introduced the bill in April.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

(more)

Legislative Update (Cont.)

Computer Software For Bilingual Education

H.R. 4349: Would provide grants to school districts for obtaining computer software for bilingual education and other purposes.

Last action: Rep. Joe Baca, D-Calif., introduced the bill May 2. It was referred to the House education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Discipline Of Special Education Students

S. 2517: Would allow educators to discipline special education students in the same way as the rest of the student population in cases involving weapons, illegal drugs, and assaults upon teachers.

Last action: Sen. John Ashcroft, R-Mo., introduced the bill May 8. It was referred to the Senate education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Teacher Retention

H.R. 4406: Would authorize grants to states to encourage teacher retention through bonuses and other methods.

Last action: Rep. Ed Pastor, D-Ariz., introduced the bill May 9. It was referred to the House education committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

Scholarships For Future Teachers

H.R. 4486: Would make scholarships available for secondary school graduates or "certified leaders" who demonstrate a commitment to and capacity for the teaching profession.

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Next action: No action is scheduled.

Special Education Funding

H.R. 4055: Would authorize an annual \$2 billion increase in funding for grants to states under Part B of IDEA for the next 10 years (ED, April 13).

Last action: The House passed the bill May 3 on a 421-3 vote (ED, May 4). The bill was referred to the Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pensions Committee.

Next action: No action is scheduled.

School Repair and Modernization

H.R. 3705: Would provide grants and loans for states to fund \$1.3 billion in school repair and modernization for the nation's oldest and most crowded schools.

Last action: House education committee Democrats filed a parliamentary motion to force debate on the bill (ED, June 9).

Next action: Committee Democrats need to gather the signatures of at least three Republicans in order to schedule a mark-up without the consent of Chairman Bill Goodling, R-Pa.

Internet Filtering

H.R. 4600: Would require schools and libraries receiving funds under the federal e-rate program to install Internet filtering software on their computers.

Last action: Rep. Ernest Fletcher, R-Ky., introduced the bill June 8.

Next action: No further action has been scheduled.