



Budget Response

**FISCAL YEAR
2007**



COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION FUNDING

OPINION

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About the Committee for Education Funding

The Committee for Education Funding (CEF) comprises over 100 organizations dedicated to the goal of achieving adequate federal financial support for our nation's schools and students at all levels. CEF is a voluntary, nonprofit, and non-partisan coalition. CEF Members include educational associations, institutions, agencies, and organizations whose interests range from preschool to postgraduate education in both public and private systems.

The purpose of CEF is to provide members of the general public and government officials with information enabling them to better assess the need for funding of federal education programs. CEF takes positions on federal education funding issues that represent a consensus of its membership and then communicates those positions to federal government officials and Members of Congress.

The Committee for Education Funding maintains a full-time staff and is governed by the membership as a whole and a sixteen member Executive Committee, including three officers, elected from among the membership. CEF sends its members timely e-mail alerts and newsletters, holds weekly meetings of its membership for information exchange and policy discussions, and sponsors seminars on current funding issues. CEF provides information and assistance to Members of Congress and the Administration upon request. It also holds numerous briefings and policy meetings with the Congressional staff and Administration officials during the year. At its annual Gala, CEF honors outstanding advocates of federal education funding.

As the largest coalition of education associations in existence, the Committee for Education Funding provides a strong and unified voice in support of federal education funding.

[CEF Member Organizations](#)

Acknowledgements

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For more information on specific programs, including more detailed program descriptions and funding histories, please visit the [CEF Education Budget Alert FY 2006](#). Funding details by program may be viewed in [PDF](#) and [EXCEL](#) through the Department of Education. Additional copies of this document may be downloaded at the [CEF website](#).

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Congress Must Reverse Cuts, Prepare America's Students for Success in the Global Economy

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The people of the United States face dangerous threats to their security, well-being and future ability to thrive and prosper unless our nation's leaders quickly chart a course that will lead them to success. Increasing education funding must be a critical component of the nation's strategy to respond to the challenge to our standard of living and economic security posed by the stunning growth in the talent pool of well-educated global competitors. As President Bush noted in his State of the Union Address, "when our students succeed in life, America succeeds in the world." Yet at this critical juncture, the trend line for new federal education investment is racing rapidly in the wrong direction-downhill.

The President's Fiscal Year 2007 budget request accelerates the sharp downhill trend in education investment since 2005. It cuts total education funding by \$2.1 billion (3.8 percent) from FY 2006, on top of the \$651 million (1.2 percent) cut from FY 2005 just enacted. These cuts in education severely undermine the president's competitiveness agenda.

Despite record enrollment growth from pre-K to college and life long learning, the President's budget proposes the largest cuts in education since the Reagan Administration. When inflation is taken into account, (projected at 2.4 percent) the cut equals more than \$3.4 billion in real terms. This means it will cost more for schools, colleges and libraries to provide current services.

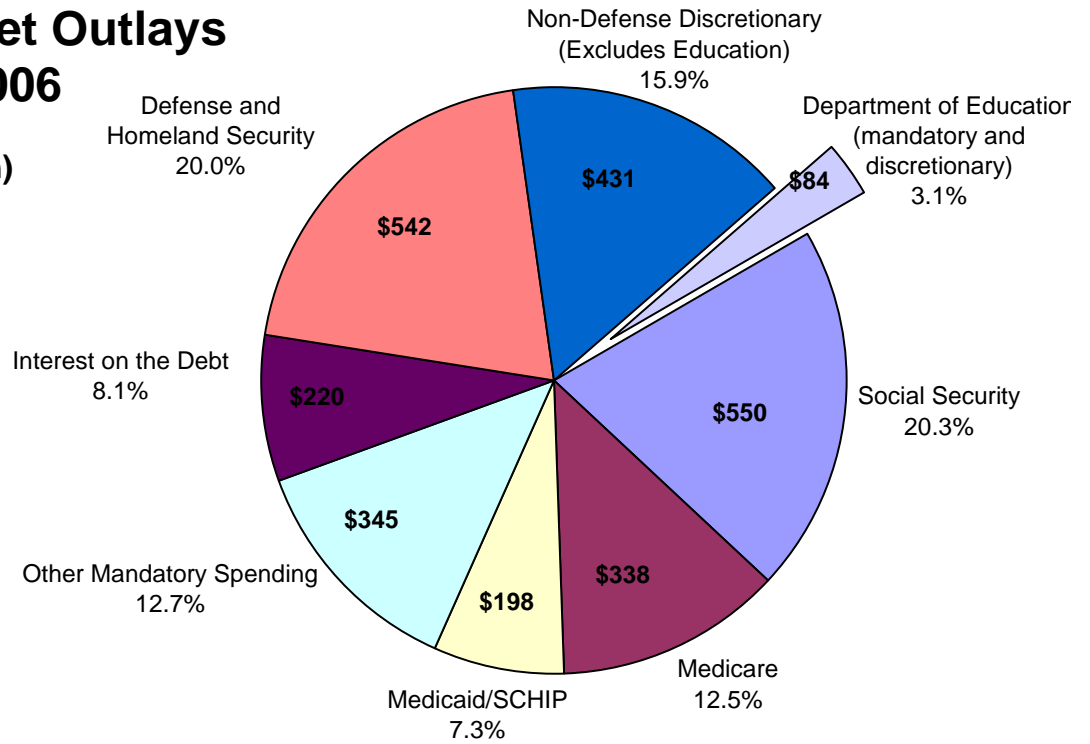
The President's budget proposes to eliminate 42 education programs, totaling \$3.5 billion. All funding for career and technical education programs, TRIO Upward Bound and Talent Search, and GEAR UP is subsumed into a High School Reform initiative already rejected by Congress last year. Funding is completely eliminated for Perkins Loans, LEAP, education technology, gifted education, parent resource centers, elementary and secondary school counseling, school leadership, safe and drug free schools state grants, arts in education, Close-Up Foundation, comprehensive school reform, and others.

The budget proposes no new funding for Title I, which will result in cuts in services for disadvantaged students in more than half of all states. The proposed funding level for IDEA cuts back on the federal share of funding for students with disabilities to only 17 percent. The President's budget also proposes to keep the Pell Grant maximum frozen for the fifth year in a row, and eliminate three other student aid programs, making college less accessible for thousands of low-income students.

Congress must quickly reverse this damaging decline in education investment and make increased funding a top budget priority this year for the success of America's students. Congress should reject the president's proposed budget, and instead, write a budget resolution that increases the domestic discretionary total, that increases the Function 500 education account, and allows the Labor-HHS-Education appropriations subcommittees a significant increase in their allocations. The increased investment in education will more than pay for itself by producing the competitive edge that Congress and the President desire.

Federal Budget Outlays Fiscal Year 2006

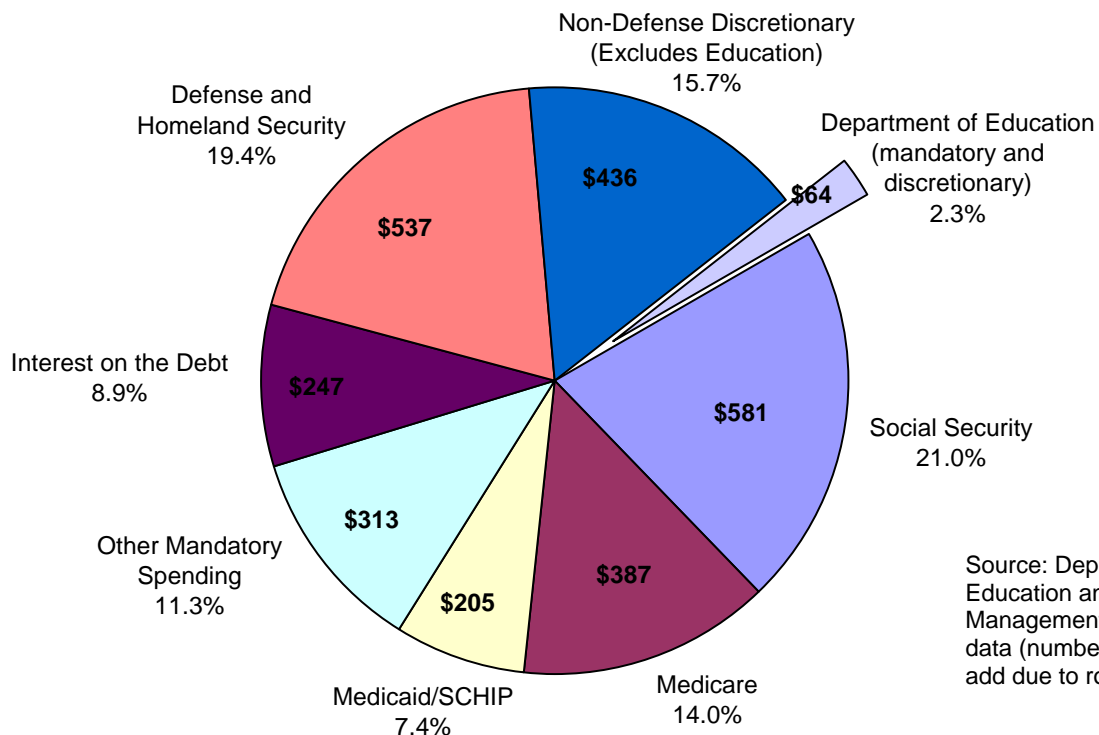
(Outlays in billions
Total = \$2,709 billion)



Source: Department of Education and Office of Management and Budget data (numbers may not add due to rounding)

Proposed Federal Budget Outlays Fiscal Year 2007

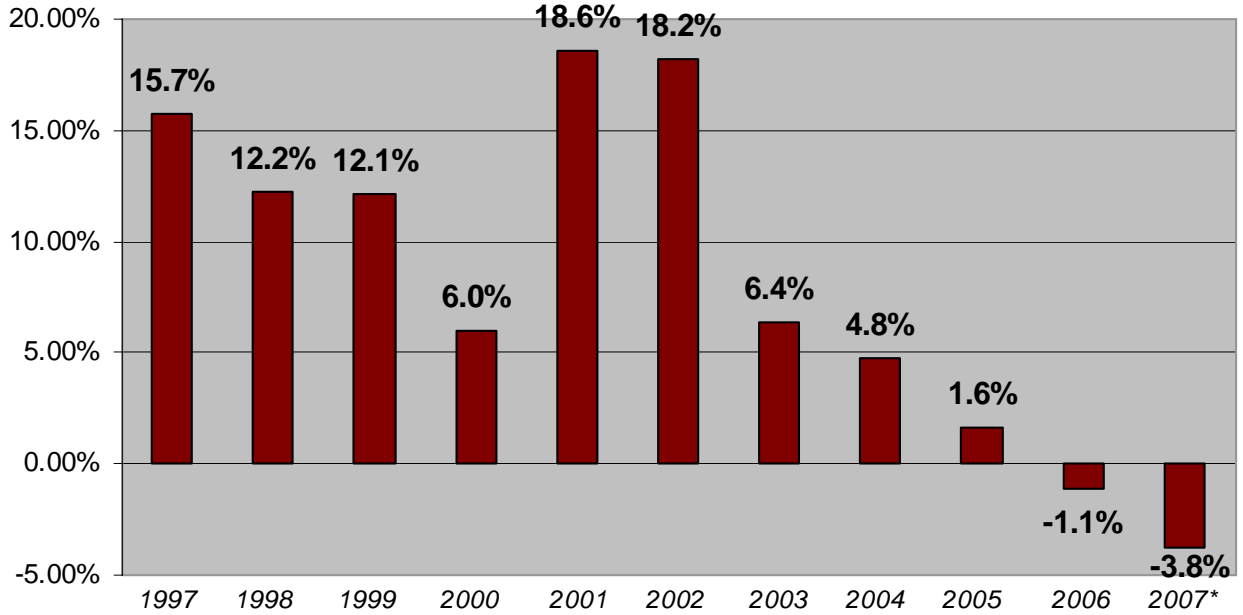
(Outlays in billions Total = \$2,770 billion)



Source: Department of Education and Office of Management and Budget data (numbers may not add due to rounding)

Federal Government's Rapidly Declining Commitment to Education Investment

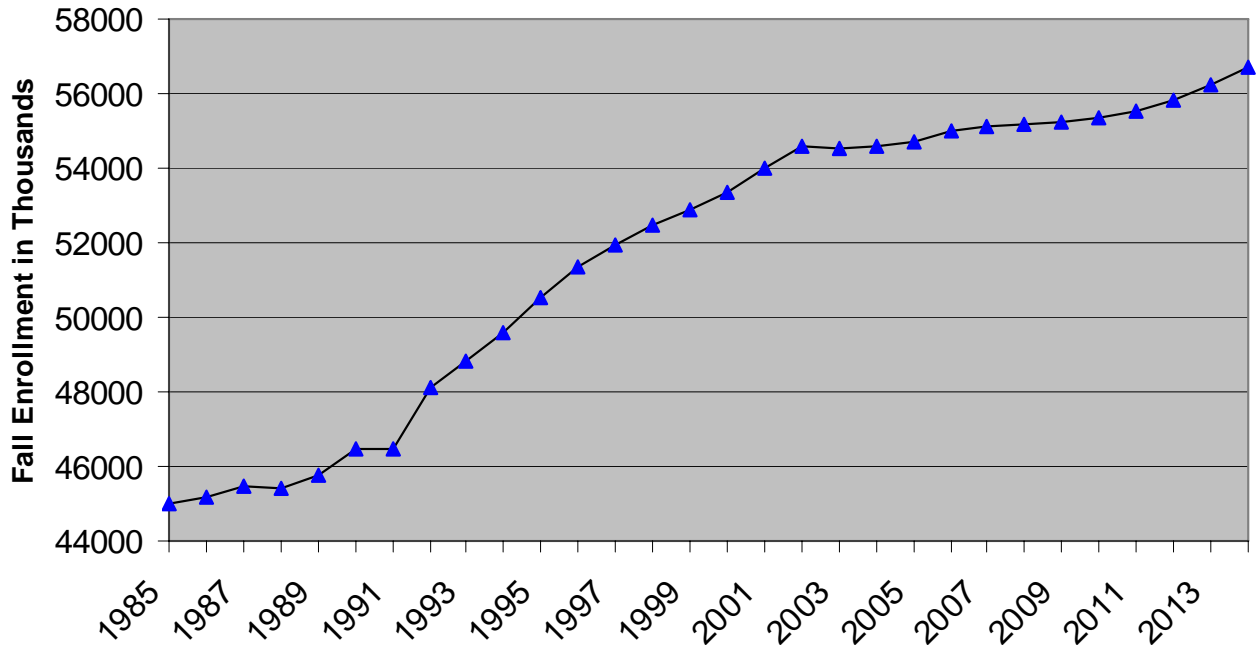
Percent Change in Discretionary Budget Authority (Fiscal Year)



Source: U.S. Department of Education and Office of Management and Budget
Rounded to the nearest tenth of a percent

*President's proposal

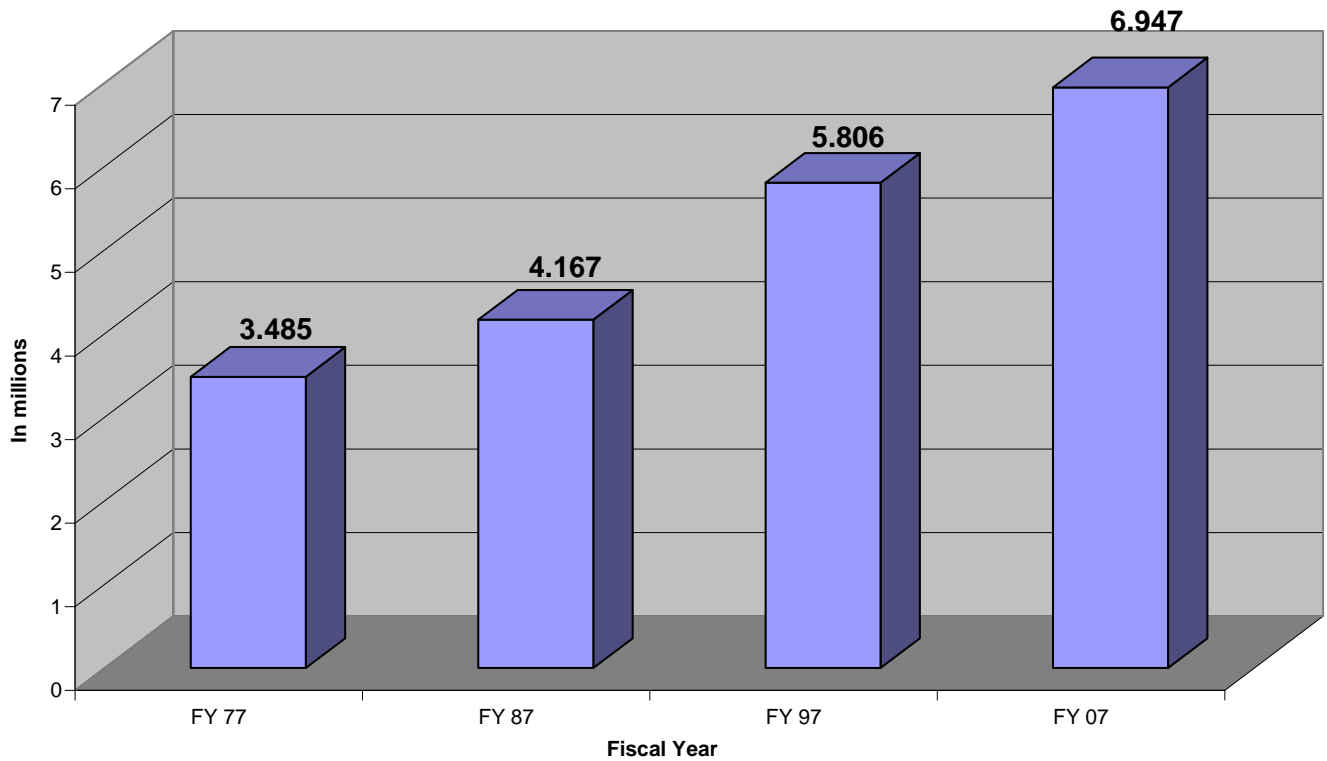
K-12 Enrollment at Record Levels



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Projections of Education Statistics to 2014

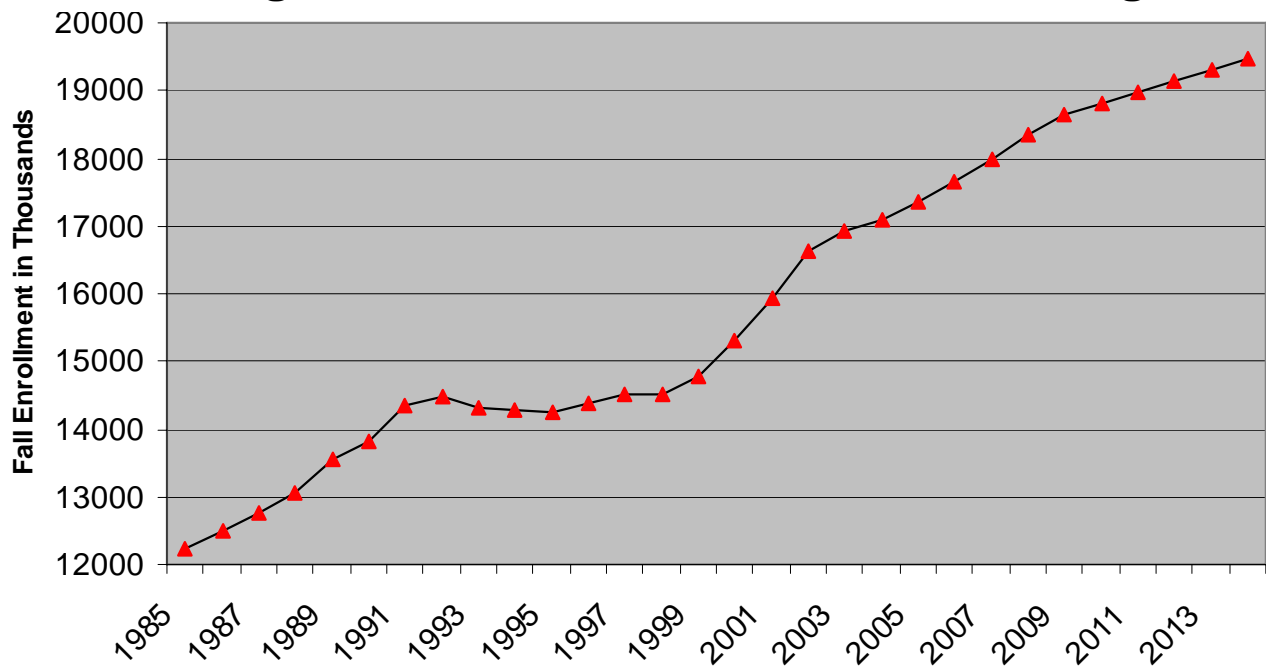
More Students With Disabilities

Number of children served in federal programs for the disabled



Source: U.S. Department of Education, FY 06 Justifications of Appropriations Estimates
Rounded to the nearest thousandth of a percent.

Higher Education Enrollments are Rising



Source: U.S. Department of Education, Projections of Education Statistics to 2014

Part I: The Foundation for Success – Early Childhood, Elementary, and Secondary Education

Title I – Grants to School Districts

Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Title I program provides funds primarily to school districts to help disadvantaged children achieve proficiency on challenging academic achievement standards established by the states and improve the performance of low-achieving schools. On January 8, 2002, President Bush signed into law the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB), which made significant changes in the Title I program. Title I funding is allocated primarily by formula grants to the states, and in turn to school districts, based on the number of low-income children and a few other categories of disadvantaged children residing in these jurisdictions. Historically, 70 percent of children participating in Title I receive reading and language arts instruction and more than 40 percent receive instruction in mathematics.

NCLB continues a variety of specialized subprograms under Title I, including Even Start, the Migratory Children and Neglected and Delinquent Children programs, the School Dropout Prevention program, the Comprehensive School Reform program, and the Innovation and Evaluation programs. The Reading First and Early Reading First programs, the Improving Literacy Through Libraries program, and the School Improvement and Advanced Placement programs were added to Title I by NCLB.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Grants to School Districts			
Basic Grants*	\$ 6,934.85	\$ 6,808.41	\$ 6,808.41
Concentration Grants*	\$ 1,365.03	\$ 1,365.03	\$ 1,365.03
Targeted Grants*	\$ 2,219.84	\$ 2,269.84	\$ 2,269.84
Education Finance Incentive Grants*	\$ 2,219.84	\$ 2,269.84	\$ 2,269.84
Grants to School Districts Subtotal	\$12,739.57	\$12,713.13	\$12,713.13
Even Start	\$ 225.10	\$ 99.00	\$ 0.0
Migrants	\$ 390.43	\$ 386.52	\$ 386.52
Neglected/Delinquent/At Risk	\$ 49.60	\$ 49.80	\$ 49.80
Evaluation	\$ 9.42	\$ 9.33	\$ 9.33
State School Improvement	N/A	N/A	\$ 200.00
Totals**	\$13,414.12	\$13,257.76	\$13,349.45

* Reflects program levels rather than budget authority, since a portion of the appropriation becomes available October 1.

** A \$250 million elementary and secondary Math Now program is also proposed under Title I, sec. 1502.

President's Budget Proposal The president's FY 2007 budget requests \$12.7 billion for Title I grants to school districts, proposing to freeze the local formula grant program at its already reduced FY 2006 level. The NCLB authorization level for FY 2007 is \$25 billion; the Migrant and Neglected and Delinquent Programs are frozen; and, the Even Start Program for early literacy is slated for termination. An additional \$200 million for State School Improvement activities would be allocated among the state educational agencies with the current statutory 95 percent subgrant requirement for local school districts proposed to be overridden. Note that the Administration's \$250 million elementary and secondary school "Math Now" program is proposed under the Title I demonstration grant authority, as part of the president's American Competitiveness Initiative.

Impact of the President's Budget The president's budget freeze for Title I grants to school districts would result in the majority of the nation's school systems receiving no additional Title I funding or receiving a cut in their Title I formula allocations for the fourth consecutive school year. The Administration's proposal to override the school district hold-harmless provision (sec. 1003(e)) in the 4 percent school improvement set-aside would further reduce school

district Title I funding allotments in a number of states. The additional \$200 million proposed for FY 2007 for State School Improvement activities is expected to facilitate additional state technical assistance for schools in need of improvement, in contrast to providing additional funding directly to those schools as otherwise required under the existing statutory 95 percent local pass-through requirement (sec. 1003(g)(7)). Finally, \$99 million remaining in FY 2006 Even Start projects would be terminated under the proposed FY 2007 budget

Contact Information Jeff Simmering • Council of the Great City Schools • 202/393-2427 • jsimmering@cgcs.org

Reading First and Early Reading First

Title I, Part B, Subpart 1 and 2 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Reading First programs are differentiated into Early Reading First (prereading development of preschool-age children) and Reading First state grants (K-3 comprehensive reading instruction). The focus of both programs is on ensuring that all teachers are well prepared to teach reading with methods based on scientific research. Both programs target high-need, high-poverty school districts.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Reading First State Grants	\$1,041.60	\$1,029.23	\$1,029.23
Early Reading First	\$ 104.16	\$ 103.12	\$ 103.12
Total	\$1,145.76	\$1,132.35	\$1,132.35

President's Budget Proposal The president's proposal would freeze funding for the two components of Reading First at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget The "reach" of Reading First and Early Reading First is compromised not only by the reduction in funding in FY 2006, but by inflation, which makes flat funding in 2007 tantamount to another cut. For example, Reading First state plans were approved for six years beginning in 2002, and now states must scramble to determine how to meet their original commitments to instruction, professional development and materials with less funding.

Contact Information Lucy Gettman • Reading Recovery Council of North America • 614/310-7329 • lgettman@readingrecovery.org

Striving Readers

Title I, Part E of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Striving Readers program makes competitive grants to develop, implement, and evaluate research-based reading interventions for middle or high school students who are reading significantly below grade level.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$24.80	\$29.70	\$100.00

President's Budget Proposal President Bush has consistently requested additional funding for the Striving Readers program. This year's budget includes a \$70 million increase to expand the program to additional schools. As of February 2006, no Striving Readers grants had been released yet. The program was originally funded in FY 2005.

Impact of the President's Budget The president's increase in funding for Striving Readers is positive. However, the request will only address a small fraction of the 6 million students who reach middle and high schools unable to read and write at grade level, many of whom are at risk of dropping out of school.

Contact Information Richard Long • International Reading Association • 202/624-8800 • rlong@reading.org
Stephen DeWitt • National Association of Secondary School Principals • 703/860-7338 • dewitts@principals.org

Even Start

Title I, Part B, Subpart 3 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The purpose of the Even Start Family Literacy program is to help break the cycle of poverty and illiteracy by improving the educational opportunities for the nation's low-income families. This is accomplished by integrating early childhood education, adult literacy or adult basic education, and parenting education into a unified family literacy program. Even Start is implemented nationally through cooperative projects that build on existing community resources, creating a new range of services for children, families, and adults.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$225.10	\$99.00	\$0

President's Budget Proposal President Bush's budget would eliminate funding for Even Start for FY 2007.

Impact of the President's Budget Over 60 percent of the people receiving help through Even Start are at the lowest levels of poverty. Many are immigrants seeking basic instruction in reading. Eliminating this program will have a negative impact on the Administration's overall goal to improve reading instruction, as all of the national evaluation reports have demonstrated that the program is as effective as other literacy programs. It is unique in its focus on helping children and their parents become literate.

Contact Information Richard Long • International Reading Association • 202/624-8800 • rlong@reading.org

Improving Literacy Through School Libraries

Title I, Part B, Subpart 4, Section 1251 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The purpose of the program is to improve student literacy skills and academic achievement by providing schools with up-to-date library materials, including well-equipped, technologically advanced school library media centers, and to ensure that school library media centers are staffed by professionally certified school media specialists.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$19.68	\$19.49	\$19.49

President's Budget Proposal The president's proposal would freeze funding for the Improving Literacy through School Libraries program at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget When inflation is taken into account, the freeze will leave less money for our most severely distressed communities to upgrade substandard library collections, to contribute to improved student achievement, and for professional development. School library media centers spend an average of \$8.50 per child for books – less than half the average cost of one hardcover school library book. In addition, the average national ratio of library media teachers to students is now only 1:856 students leaving less ability for direct connections between media teachers and students.

Contact Information Melanie Anderson • American Library Association • 202/628-8410 • manderson@alawash.org

Comprehensive School Reform

Title I, Part F of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Comprehensive School Reform program uses scientifically based evidence to support schools and school districts that are providing a comprehensive, coherent, structured approach to school improvement. CSR programs are designed to help all students in a school to meet challenging academic content and performance goals through research-based, replicable strategies of whole-school reform.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$205.34	\$7.92	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal	The president's budget proposes to eliminate the Comprehensive School Reform program.
Impact of the President's Budget	Last year, Congress eliminated the state grant portion of the CSR program through preserved the national programs and the CSR clearinghouse. The president's FY 2007 budget neglects the lowest performing "priority" schools that were previously served by CSR. The Administration and the Department of Education acknowledge the program works, but could be supported through Title I grants. However, CSR addresses High School reform, while Title I concentrates on elementary schools.
Contact Information	Marcia Knutson • National Education Knowledge Industry Association • 202/518-0847 • Knutson@nekiea.org

High School Equivalency and College Assistance Migrant Program (HEP-CAMP)

Section 418A of the Higher Education Act

Description The High School Equivalency program helps migrant students who have dropped out of high school earn a GED. The College Assistance Migrant program assists migrant students in their first year of college with both counseling and stipends. These programs provide farmworker migrant students with educational opportunities and support that will help them become productive members of society.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
HEP	\$18.74	\$18.55	\$18.55
CAMP	\$15.53	\$15.38	\$15.38

President's Budget Proposal The president's FY 2007 proposed budget freezes funding for the HEP and CAMP programs at FY 2006 levels of \$18.55 million for HEP and \$15.37 million for CAMP. The proposed funding level for the HEP program carries forward a cut of \$4.4 million the program received in FY 2004, a 19 percent cut that resulted in elimination of many HEP programs.

Impact of the President's Budget If the president's FY 2007 budget is accepted, many deserving students will be denied assistance by the HEP and CAMP programs. At a time when business and government are concerned about the availability of a trained, skilled workforce, these programs must be supported and funded. To assist migrant students to complete the GED program, to pursue a college education and become more productive members of society, HEP must be funded at \$25 million and CAMP at \$20 million for FY 2007.

Contact Information Irene Bueno • Nueva Vista Group, LLC • 202/530-4702 • Irene.bueno@nuevavistagroup.com

Impact Aid

Title VIII of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description Impact Aid is a federal reimbursement in lieu of tax revenues to approximately 1,400 school districts for the services they provide to children who reside on Indian lands and in federal low-income housing, whose parents are in the military, and whose parents are civilians working on federal property as well as to districts that have lost large parcels of taxable property to federal acquisition. Nationwide, Impact Aid provides funds to serve more than 12.1 million students.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Basic Support and Federal Property	\$1,137.51	\$1,156.22	\$1,156.22
Facilities and Construction	\$ 56.38	\$ 22.77	\$ 22.77
Disability Payments	\$ 49.97	\$ 49.47	\$ 49.47
Total	\$1,243.86	\$1,228.45	\$1,228.45

President’s Budget Proposal President Bush’s FY 2007 budget proposal freezes Impact Aid at its current funding level. It directs that Section 8007 construction money be allocated only under the discretionary competitive program (8007(b)) rather than under Section 8007(a) of the formula program as was the case in FY 2006 at the request of the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools.

Impact of the President’s Budget The impact of a freeze in funding for this program will mean a payout reduction of between 3 and 9 percent for Basic Support payments based on the presumption that the total number of eligible students remains constant. Should school districts serving military dependent students begin to see increases in student numbers due to Base Realignment and Closure and/or Global Rebased, (the Department of Defense will be redeploying over 70,000 troops from Europe and Asia to stateside posts over the next four years – bringing an estimated 35-40 thousand dependents with them,) payment estimates could drop in excess of 12 to 15 percent. Many federally connected school districts, particularly those in rural areas serving primarily Native American children, will find it more challenging to meet state standards as per the requirements of NCLB.

Contact Information John Forkenbrock • National Association of Federally Impacted Schools • 202/624-5455 • nafis@sso.org

IDEA State Grants

Education for All Handicapped Children Act

Description The State Grant program was established to facilitate state and school district efforts to educate children and youth with disabilities by implementing, expanding, and improving access to high quality educational programs and related services.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President’s Request
	\$10,589.75	\$10,582.96	\$10,682.96

President’s Budget Proposal The President’s budget would reduce the federal commitment to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act from 17.8 percent in FY 2006 to 17 percent for FY 2007 instead of the promised 40 percent. With only a \$100 million proposed increase, this funding level falls over \$6 billion below level authorized for FY 2007 in the recently passed IDEA reauthorization.

Impact of the President’s Budget When IDEA was first enacted in 1975, the federal government pledged to pay 40 percent of the excess costs of educating students with disabilities due to the nearly double expense of educating a child with a disability than a child who does not have a disability. Today the federal government still provides less than half of the 40 percent pledge. State and local governments continue to fulfill their promise to educate students with disabilities though they must cover the shortfall in funding caused by the federal government’s failure to keep its promise.

The administration’s recommendation also does not support current bipartisan congressional efforts to fully fund the IDEA within six years. The new IDEA amendments, signed by President Bush in December 2004, mandate that schools provide a wide array of services: comprehensive teacher training, materials and resources for teachers and students, and effective alternative programs and services for students with disabilities who exhibit challenging behavior. Schools must have adequate support to sustain the quality of services. The FY 2007 budget request would not provide funds to fully support these programs.

Contact Information Dan Blair • The Council for Exceptional Children • 703/264-9406 • danb@cec.sped.org

IDEA Pre-School Programs

Education for All Handicapped Children Act

Description These funds assist with the provision of a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to preschool-aged children with disabilities. The federal contribution to preschool special education in the states facilitates the continuity of services for children with disabilities transitioning from the Infant and Toddler program (Part C). Through this program, preschoolers with disabilities are prepared to participate as fully as possible in the general education system, including receiving pre-literacy instruction.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President’s Request
	\$384.60	\$380.75	\$380.75



President's Budget Proposal	The president's proposal would freeze funding for IDEA preschool programs at FY 2006 levels.
Impact of the President's Budget	This program has not been increased in recent years, and in fact, with the across-the-board cut last year, funding has actually decreased. The administration's FY 2006 request provides a funding freeze yet again for this program. When inflation is taken into account, regardless of how modest, this will mean that there are fewer federal dollars available to support each child that qualifies for services under this program. Thus, at a time when more preschoolers are being identified as children with disabilities and the cost of providing services continues to increase, there will be less federal support available on a per child basis.
Contact Information	Dan Blair • The Council for Exceptional Children • 703/264-9406 • danb@cec.sped.org

IDEA – Infants and Toddlers

Education for All Handicapped Children Act

Description	The Infant and Toddler program (Part C) provides funds to states to assist with the implementation of early intervention programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities, until they reach their third birthday. The Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act (P.L. 108-446), which reauthorized the program at the end of 2004, permits states to extend their early intervention programs through age five at the parent's option. States will receive additional federal funding if they elect this option, once a trigger level of funding is reached.
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Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$440.81	\$436.40	\$436.40

President's Budget Proposal	The president's proposal would freeze funding for the Infant and Toddler Program at FY 2006 levels.
Impact of the President's Budget	The administration's FY 2007 budget request would provide the same amount of funding as in FY 2006. When inflation is taken into account, regardless of how modest, this will mean that there are fewer federal dollars available to support each child and family that qualifies for services under this program. Thus, at a time when more infants and toddlers are being identified and the cost of providing services continues to increase, there will be less federal support available on a per child basis.
Contact Information	Dan Blair • The Council for Exceptional Children • 703/264-9406 • danb@cec.sped.org

IDEA – National Programs

Education for All Handicapped Children Act

Description	Part D programs of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) focus on improving professional development, supporting personnel preparation, research and evaluation, technical assistance, demonstrations, and dissemination of information. Part D programs continue to support efforts at the national, state, and local levels to improve the ability of states and schools to meet the needs of children with disabilities.
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Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
State Personnel Development*	\$ 50.65	\$ 50.15	\$ 0.0**
Technical Assistance and Dissemination	\$ 52.40	\$ 48.90	\$ 48.90
Personnel Preparation	\$ 90.63	\$ 89.72	\$ 89.72
Parent Information Centers	\$ 25.96	\$ 25.70	\$ 25.70
Technology and Media Services	\$ 38.32	\$ 38.43	\$ 31.06

National Center for Special Education Research***	\$ 83.10	\$ 71.84	\$ 71.84
Total****	\$341.56	\$252.90	\$267.22

* FY 2003-05 levels refer to the previous State Improvement grants program.

** The Administration did not request any funds for State Personnel Development activities for FY 2007 because the entire FY 2006 appropriation remains available for obligation through September 30, 2007, and will be used to support 24 continuation awards and 26 new awards in FY 2007.

*** FY 2003-05 levels refer to the previous IDEA Research and Innovation program.

**** This total does not include the \$10 million for Studies and Evaluations previously funded out of Part B which does not represent an increase in Part D funding. Rather, this is a shift of authorities from Part B to Part D.

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposes to freeze funding for the majority of the Part D programs at FY 2006 levels with the exception of a cut to technology and media services and the proposed elimination of State Personnel Development.

Impact of the President's Budget The administration's FY 2007 budget request essentially provides the same amount of funding as in FY 2006. The two exceptions are funds for State Personnel Development, where unspent funds are still available for use, and Technology & Media Services, which the president proposes to cut by over \$7 million. Given the increased number of children entering special education and inflation, the level funding request for critical teacher training, research, and parent information programs is irresponsible.

Contact Information Dan Blair • The Council for Exceptional Children • 703/264-9406 • danb@cec.sped.org

Improving Teacher Quality

Title II of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The program aims to improve student academic achievement through improving teacher and principal quality and increasing the number of highly qualified teachers and principals in schools.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$2,916.61	\$2,887.44	\$2,887.44

President's Budget Proposal The Administration has proposed level funding for the Teacher Quality grants to states. If enacted, this would freeze funding for teacher quality efforts for the fourth year in a row.

Impact of the President's Budget The amount of funding provided for teacher quality has a direct impact on the level of professional development available for educators in order to better serve students. Some states also use teacher quality funding to help reduce class size; however, without additional funding those efforts will be significantly frustrated. Furthermore, NCLB requires that in the 2007-2008 school year—when monies from the FY 2007 budget will become available—science assessments are required to be administered at least once in elementary school, once in middle school, and once in high school. Without additional teacher quality funds, states' and local school districts' efforts to equip educators about the science content standards and the alignment of those standards to the assessments may impede the improvement of student learning and progress in that subject and potentially others.

Contact Information Kim Anderson • National Education Association • 202/822-7341 • kanderson@nea.org

School Leadership

Title II of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The program provides for competitive grants to help districts in high-need areas recruit and retain principals and assistant principals.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$14.90	\$14.73	\$0.0



President's Budget Proposal	The president's budget proposes to eliminate this School Leadership program.
Impact of the President's Budget	Because of the increasing complexity and stress associated with the principalship, it is difficult for many districts to find qualified school leaders. Proposing to eliminate the funding for the program for the fifth year in a row would undoubtedly contribute to the continuing shortage of principals and prevent districts from accessing resources to retain qualified school leaders. Congress has chosen to continue funding the program since its inception, acknowledging that where you find a good school, you find a good principal.
Contact Information	Sally McConnell or Abbie Evans • National Association of Elementary School Principals • 703/684-3345 • smcconnell@naesp.org or aevans@naesp.org Steve DeWitt • National Assoc. of Secondary School Principals • 703/860-7338 • dewitts@principals.org

Comprehensive Centers

Title II of the Education Sciences Reform Act

Description	The 21 new Comprehensive Centers (CC's)—16 of which are regional and 5 of which are topical—will help states build capacity to implement the No Child Left Behind Act. In their second fiscal year of operation, these centers are part of a national technical assistance and dissemination system for states, districts, tribes, and schools. The centers provide scientifically valid training, technical assistance, and professional development to support the administration and implementation of programs in the No Child Left Behind Act.
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Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005 \$56.8	FY 2006 \$56.2	FY 2007 President's Request \$56
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President's Budget Proposal	The president proposes to freeze funding for the Comprehensive Centers at FY 2006 levels.
Impact of the President's Budget	Level funding and across the board cuts have cut into the Comprehensive Center's scope of work. With states desperate to find ways to help 10,000 schools in need of improvement, the centers will be limited in their ability to help states build the capacity to help schools improve. The number of schools needing assistance continues to increase each year, yet the funding is slowly eroding.
Contact Information	Marcia Knutson • National Education Knowledge Industry Association • 202/518-0847 • Knutson@nekie.org

National Board for Professional Teaching Standards

Description	The National Board for Professional Teaching Standards® (NBPTS) is a nonprofit, independent organization devoted to the recognition of excellence in teaching and to improving student learning in American schools. NBPTS created a voluntary process in which teachers can become certified through a rigorous performance-based assessment that takes between one and three years to complete and measures what accomplished teachers should know and be able to do.
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Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005 \$10.0	FY 2006 \$9.92	FY 2007 President's Request \$0.0
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President's Budget Proposal	President Bush has eliminated funds for the NBPTS again this year. The budget does include \$8 billion for the American Board for Certification of Teacher Excellence (ABCTE).
Impact of the President's Budget	Continued federal funding for NBPTS activities is a vital supplement to state, local, and private investments made to reward and retain National Board Certified Teachers® in the classroom. Loss of these funds will severely hamper the ability of the National Board for Professional Teaching Standards to help states and school districts establish high-quality outreach and recruitment for National Board Certification, in order to improve student learning. National Board Certification is essential to improving student achievement and promoting high-quality teachers. Without federal funds for the Candidate Subsidy program, a substantial number of teachers, particularly in high-need urban and rural areas, will not have the opportunity to attempt the certification process and millions of students will not benefit from these highly accomplished teachers.

Contact Information National Board for Professional Teaching Standards • 703/465-2700 • info@nbpts.org

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

Title II of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The program is designed to improve academic achievement in mathematics and science through the enhancement of teaching skills at the elementary and secondary levels. Funds are distributed to state education agencies by formula for state run competitions. Partnerships focus on developing rigorous curriculum, distance learning programs and incentives to encourage college graduates with degrees in science, technology, education and math to pursue careers in teaching.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$178.56	\$182.16	\$182.16

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes level funding for the Math Science Partnership Program, a formula grant program that allows states to run partnership competitions aimed at local education agencies in greatest need. In recent years the Administration has tried to reduce the amount of funding that reaches the states through this block grant by proposing to reserve \$120 million for a federally run competitive aimed at secondary education. That is not the case this year. Instead, new funds are proposed to train more teachers to offer AP courses in the STEM fields as well as demonstration programs in math at the elementary and middle school level.

Impact of the President's Budget The growing shortage of highly qualified STEM educators presents a national crisis that the Administration and many policy makers are anxious to address. Level funding for the Math Science Partnerships allows states to maintain their current level of support for professional development in these areas but given the intensity of the debate about the importance of improving student achievement in these areas, a freeze does not move the nation forward towards addressing this crisis.

Contact Information Ellin Nolan • Washington Partners, LLC • 202/289-3900 • enolan@wpllc.net

21st Century Community Learning Centers

Title IV, Part B of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program provides funds to states to make grants to local communities for afterschool programs that provide services to students attending high-poverty, low-performing schools. Services include academic enrichment activities that can help students meet state and local achievement standards, as well as a broad array of additional services designed to reinforce and complement the regular academic program, such as drug and violence prevention programs, counseling programs, art, music, and recreation programs, and technology education programs.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$991.08	\$981.17	\$981.17

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze funding for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers, the only federal funding source dedicated exclusively to afterschool programs, at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget Every day, 14.3 million children take care of themselves after the school day ends and that number is growing. The hours between 3 and 6 p.m. are the peak hours for juvenile crime and experimentation with drugs, alcohol, cigarettes and sex. The afterschool hours can be a time for trouble or a time for kids to learn new skills and prepare for the future. Increased federal funding is essential to help states and local communities establish support systems that make afterschool programs an expectation, not an afterthought.

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Jennifer Rinehart • Afterschool Alliance • 202/347-2030 • jrinehart@afterschoolalliance.org

State Grants for Innovative Programs

Title V of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description This program provides flexible funding to states and local districts for innovative educational programs. It supports education reform efforts and provides an additional source of funding for education improvement.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$198.40	\$99.00	\$99.00

President's Budget Proposal The president's FY 2007 budget request to Congress would continue to fund Title V grants at the current level of \$99 million, which represents more than a 50 percent cut from FY 2005.

Impact of the President's Budget Because of rising enrollments in several school districts and revenue restrictions at state and local levels affecting a number of communities, a continued loss of Title V allocations – from \$198.4 million to \$99 million – will cripple not only the solid professional development programs funded through Title V in many districts, but also the successful programs for student achievement such as academic intervention, class-size reduction, school safety, and parental/community involvement.

Contact Information Deborah Rigsby • National School Boards Association • 703/838-6208 • drigsby@nsba.org

Charter Schools

Title V of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description Charter schools are publicly funded, nonsectarian public schools that operate free of many of the regulations placed on traditional public schools. Charter schools provide greater school choice for parents and allow for greater innovation in educational programs. Charter schools can be a part of the local school district or treated as a separate district.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$216.95	\$214.78	\$214.78

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget freezes funding for the Charter School program at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget The president has requested level funding for the Charter School Grants in FY 2007. Students served by Charter schools have reached a plateau in recent years and the president's most recent funding request reflects this: in FY 2006, Charter School funding dropped by \$2.2 million. Most charter schools enroll on average 137 students per school, whereas the public schools in charter states have a median enrollment of about 475 students. To greatly expand funding for a program that has a limited reach—the number of students in charter schools represents just 0.8 percent of students in all public schools—would be irresponsible.

Contact Information Jodie Fingland • American Federation of Teachers • 202/393-7487 • jfinglan@aft.org

Magnet Schools Assistance Program

Title V of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Magnet Schools Assistance program provides assistance to eligible local school districts to establish, expand, or operate magnet schools. Grant recipients are expected to improve diversity, plan and implement systemic reforms in academic and career-oriented coursework, and provide choices among high-quality public school programs.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$107.77	\$106.69	\$106.69

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze the Magnet Schools Assistance program.

Impact of the President's Budget This proposed funding level supports a new three-year competitive grant cycle for approximately 50 grantees, about 15 percent less than the last cycle. The continuation of these grants recognizes the importance of an ongoing federal commitment to voluntary desegregation, public school choice, and academic excellence. However, the continued decrease in funding of the Magnet Schools Program is significantly impacting the number of school districts able to compete and receive awards. The programs popularity continues to increase, yet its funding is on a continuous decline.

Contact Information Julie Wright Halbert • Magnet Schools of America • 717/671-1840 • jbhalbert@comcast.net
 Jeff Simering • Council of the Great City Schools • 202/393-2427 • jsimering@cgcs.org

Advanced Placement

Title I, Part G of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The program awards grants to support state and local efforts to increase access to advanced placement classes and tests for low-income students, and to cover part or all of the cost of test fees for low-income students enrolled in advanced placement courses.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$29.76	\$32.18	\$122.18

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposes \$122.2 million for the Advanced Placement program, an increase of \$90 million over FY 2006.

Impact of the President's Budget The president has requested a significant increase to the Advanced Placement program, acknowledging the need for low-income students to have access to high academic content in English, mathematics, science and other core subjects. In 2006, more than 220,000 low-income students took AP assessments, up from just over 92,000 in 1999. This strong investment in the AP program will ensure that more teachers are well trained to teach AP courses at schools that serve large populations of low-income students. A key element in high school reform is increasing the rigor of the curriculum, an activity that is especially important for low achieving students. AP courses set a high, yet attainable, standard that encourages many students to improve academically.

Contact Information Alexis Holmes • The College Board • 202/741-4703 • aholmes@collegeboard.org

Dropout Prevention

Title I, Part H of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Dropout Prevention program awards grants to states or school districts to implement research-based, sustainable, and coordinated school dropout prevention and re-entry programs for students in grades 6-12.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$4.9	\$4.9	\$0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposes eliminating the Dropout Prevention program.

Impact of the President's Budget The elimination of all funding leaves current grantees without any funding. The Administration argues that significantly higher funding for dropout prevention and re-entry programs available through Title I Grants to local school districts and others make this program unnecessary. Unfortunately, less than 5 percent of all Title I funding goes to secondary schools where dropout rates are highest. Funding for the Dropout Prevention program should be restored to at least the FY 2003 level of \$10.9 million.

Contact Information Steve DeWitt • National Association of Secondary School Principals • 703/860-7241 • dewitts@principals.org



Elementary and Secondary School Counseling Programs

Title V, Part D, Subpart 2 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description ESSCP provides grants to school districts to establish or expand school counseling services through qualified school counselors, school social workers, and school psychologists. The program expands students' access to counseling services, helping to increase academic achievement and improve the climate for learning.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$34.72	\$34.65	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal For the fifth year in a row, the president's budget requests eliminating all funding for the Elementary and Secondary Schools Counseling programs.

Impact of the President's Budget The elimination of the ESSCP would end services to students in 33 states and the District of Columbia. This means that 103 school districts would not have the funds to support school counselors, school psychologists, and school social workers currently serving thousands of students in hundreds of schools nationwide.

Contact Information Christopher Campbell • American Counseling Association • 703/823-9800, Ext. 241 • ccampbell@counseling.org

Smaller Learning Communities

Title V, Part D, Subpart 4 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Smaller Learning Communities program supports school districts and large schools in the development, implementation, and expansion of more effective and personalized learning environments by actually reducing the size of schools and by the creation of "schools within schools."

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$94.48	\$93.53	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal For the sixth consecutive year, the president's budget includes no funding for the Smaller Learning Communities (SLC) program. The Administration claims there is no need for a separate SLC program, citing the availability of funds from private sources and the "adequate" support from federal funds, including Title I grants.

Impact of the President's Budget Smaller Learning Communities is one of the few existing federal programs explicitly targeted to support secondary school improvement. Elimination of SLC would result in even fewer federal sources that secondary schools can use to implement reform. Currently, only 10 percent of Title I funds go to middle schools, and only five percent to high schools.

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Gifted and Talented Grants

Title V, Part D, Subpart 6 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Javits Gifted and Talented program improves the ability of school districts to meet the special educational needs of gifted learners. Javits funds support a coordinated program of scientifically based research and demonstration projects and grants supporting state and local efforts in gifted and talented education, including student identification strategies, teacher training, and curriculum development.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 president's Request
	\$11.02	\$9.6	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget would eliminate funding for the Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Act.

Impact of the President's Budget The Javits program is the only federal initiative targeted specifically to gifted and talented students. Funds are prioritized to projects that enhance understanding of the most effective ways to educate gifted students who are economically disadvantaged, limited in English proficiency, or who have disabilities. Elimination of this program would severely impede best practices research and efforts to close the achievement gap among students at the highest levels of academic attainment.

Contact Information Dan Blair • The Council for Exceptional Children • 703/264-9403 • danb@cec.sped.org
Jane Clarenbach • National Association for Gifted Children • 202/785-4268 • janec@nagc.org

Parental Assistance and Local Family Information Centers

Title V, Part D, Subpart 16 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Parental Information and Resource Center (PIRC) program provides grants to non-profit organizations to establish school-linked and school-based information and resource centers supporting more effective parental involvement in their children's education. Thirty percent of PIRC funding is reserved to help implement the Parents as Teachers Program (PAT), which focuses on pre- and post-natal training to parents.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$41.89	\$39.60	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal For the sixth year in a row, the president has proposed to eliminate funding for the PIRC program. PIRC funding is the only source of federal funding intended exclusively to help schools and communities meet the requirements of parent involvement mandated in No Child Left Behind.

Impact of the President's Budget More than 35 years of research has proven that when parents are involved in their child's education, student achievement increases. Therefore, parent involvement was included as a key component of No Child Left Behind, with more than 650 citations to parents in the law. Elimination of this program will hinder critical parent participation in the educational process.

Contact Information Todd Haiken • National Parent Teacher Association • 202-289-6790 • thaiken@pta.org

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities

Title IV, Part A of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) includes a state formula grant program and funds for national programs focused on drug, violence, and hate crime prevention and school-based mental health services. Funds are used for state and local drug and violence prevention activities, K-12 and in institutions of higher education. Activities may be carried out by state and local educational agencies and by other public and private non-profit organizations.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$671.96	\$568.83	\$215.99

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget would continue to fund SDFSCA. However, funding would be cut by 62 percent with the stated goal of phasing out the program over two years because, according to the Administration, the program is both ineffective and low priority.

Impact of the President's Budget The proposed reduction of the State Grants program would decimate schools' ability to continue safety and prevention programs. Schools annually pay billions of dollars to address the results of substance abuse, school violence and unaddressed mental health needs. As one of the few funding sources for mental health services and prevention activities that improve the school climate, cuts to this program are bad public policy.

Contact Information Neil Bomberg • Gay, Lesbian, and Straight Education Network • 202/347-7780 • nbomberg@glse.org
Myrna Mandlawitz • School Social Work Association of America • 202-686-1637 • mandlawitz@verizon.net



Grants for State Assessment and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

Title VI, Part A of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description State Assessment Grants are distributed through a formula to assist states with the costs of developing and administering assessments required under the No Child Left Behind Act. Grants for Enhanced Assessment Instruments are awarded competitively to improve the quality of assessment instruments and systems used to measure student achievement.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$411.68	\$407.56	\$407.56

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget freezes funding for State Assessment Grants at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget The current funding level is far below adequate levels to cover the costs of developing and administering high-quality assessments aligned with state standards, as well as tests validated for use with accommodations. The GAO estimates that states require between \$4 billion and \$6 billion to adequately cover these costs.

Contact Information Al Frascella • National Council for the Social Studies • 301/588-1800, Ext. 113 • afrascella@ncss.org

Rural Education Achievement Program

Title VI, Part B of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description The Rural Education Achievement Program (REAP) assists small and low-income rural districts to raise student achievement where factors such as geographic isolation, poverty, and small enrollment might adversely impact the overall operation of the district.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$170.62	\$168.92	\$168.92

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze REAP funding at the FY 2006 level. Due to the across the board cuts to FY 2006 budget levels, REAP is still funded at less than its highest funding in FY2005 of \$170.6.

Impact of the President's Budget Rural districts need additional funding to help to overcome geographic issues impacting on their ability to meet the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act. Geographic isolation and small student populations often lead to higher costs for rural districts. Increased investment in REAP will allow rural districts to expand course offerings through distance learning, offer expanded academic interventions to increase achievement, and provide incentives to recruit and retain high quality educators.

Contact Information Mary Kusler • American Association of School Administrators • 703/875-0733 • mkusler@aasa.org

School Renovation and Modernization

Working Families Relief Act

Description The Qualified Zone Academy Bond (QZAB) program allows states and school districts to address the challenges they face in modernizing aging schools. Entities that issue QZABs receive interest-free bonding authority that can be used for specific infrastructure and instructional improvements, including enhancing building safety, expanding facilities to allow for smaller class size, and increasing access to learning technologies. Bondholders receive a federal tax credit in lieu of interest payments.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006
	\$400.00	Funds have yet to be approved for 2006. The QZAB program operates according to calendar years, and its most recent reauthorization (in the Working Families Relief Act, P.L. 108-311) expired on December 31, 2005. An extension for the 2006 calendar year (retroactive to January 1, 2006) is included in tax legislation that has been approved by both the U.S. Senate and the U.S. House of Representatives, and awaits action by a conference committee.

President's Budget Proposal	The president proposes to extend the QZAB program for the 2006 calendar year with an additional \$400 million in the U.S. Treasury Department budget.
Impact of the President's Budget	The QZAB program has operated successfully since its inception in 1998, and many states have waiting lists for participation. Extension of the program will allow communities to make progress in improving education facilities and will encourage further development of public/private partnerships to meet school renovation and construction needs. Amendment of the program to allow "new construction" and "site acquisition" as eligible activities is also critical to ensuring that all children attend modern, safe schools.
Contact Information	Manish Naik • Council of the Great City Schools • 202/393-2427 • mnaik@cgcs.org

Enhancing Education Through Technology

Title II, Part D of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description Enhancing Education Through Technology funds address the central goals of the No Child Left Behind Act by subsidizing core-curricular digital content and supporting teacher training in the use of technology and its integration into the curriculum. Funds allow districts to expand parental involvement, data driven decision making, and online assessment initiatives.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$496.00	\$272.25	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposal would eliminate funding for the Enhancing Education Through Technology program.

Impact of the President's Budget Local districts are in the midst of fully integrating technology into all aspects of education. Elimination of this program will seriously jeopardize these efforts and, in turn, compromise districts' ability to increase student achievement under the mandates of No Child Left Behind. Additionally, defunding educational technology runs counter to the Administration's stated efforts to advance the cause of global competitiveness for America's students.

Contact Information Hilary Goldmann • International Society for Technology in Education • 202/478-6131 • hgoldmann@iste.org

Language Acquisition Grants

Title III, Subpart 1 of the Elementary & Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description Language Acquisition Grants assist states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity to more effectively teach students with limited English proficiency, including upgrading curricula and providing teacher training opportunities.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$675.77	\$669.01	\$669.01

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget freezes funding for Language Acquisition Grants at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget If the proposed funding freeze is enacted, rapidly rising enrollment of English language learners (ELLs) and the increased costs of testing mandates under No Child Left Behind will result in a substantial cut in educational services. The current funding level, which represents about \$122 per eligible child, is inadequate to ensure equity in education for ELLs.

Contact Information James Crawford • National Association for Bilingual Education • 202-898-1829 • j_crawford@nabe.org



Part II: Education, Careers, and Lifelong Learning

Vocational and Technical Education Act (Perkins Act)

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act

Description The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act (Perkins) provides critical funding to states which distribute funds by formula to schools for programs that provide individuals with the academic and technical skills needed to succeed in our knowledge- and skills-based economy. The career technical education system, formerly referred to as vocational technical education, prepares its students for both postsecondary education and the careers of their choice. States receive two grants: Basic State Grants and Tech Prep.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Basic State Grants	\$1,194.33	\$1,182.39	\$0.0
National Programs	\$ 11.76	\$ 9.16	\$0.0
Occupational Information	\$ 9.31	\$ 0.00	\$0.0
Tech Prep	\$ 105.81	\$ 104.75	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The Administration's FY 2007 budget would eliminate nearly \$1.3 billion in funding for the Carl D. Perkins Act and shift resources to a new high school reform initiative.

Impact of the President's Budget The president's budget proposal would result in a dramatic reduction in the availability and quality of secondary and postsecondary career and technical education (CTE) programs across the United States. Eliminating the investment in Perkins means a loss of the contributing role CTE has in high school reform and the innovative programs at community and technical colleges that drive economic development.

Contact Information Seth Turner • Association for Career and Technical Education • 703/683-9311 • scturner@actonline.org

Tech Prep Education

The Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act

Description Tech Prep under the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Technical Education Act, is an education-reform program designed to enhance and expand traditional career technical education. In high school, Tech Prep alters the curriculum to increase the relevance of academic subjects, demonstrating the link between knowledge and careers. At the college level, it helps assure curricula are consistent with current practices in the workplace and supports design of effective teaching strategies.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$105.81	\$104.75	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The Administration's FY 2007 budget would eliminate the \$105 million in funding for the Tech Prep program within the Carl D. Perkins Act so that more emphasis can be placed on a new high school reform initiative.

Impact of the President's Budget This proposal would stall progress achieved through the innovative Tech Prep program and negatively impact students and schools that depend on these funds to enhance the relevance of academics and support the development of partnerships between secondary and postsecondary education. Promising programs in many schools will likely close without these dedicated resources.

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Adult Education and Family Literacy

The Adult Education and Family Literacy Act

Description Adult Education and Family Literacy programs assist adults in the completion of their secondary school education, to become literate, proficient in speaking English, secure citizenship, and to obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment and self-sufficiency. In addition, adult education helps parents to obtain the educational skills necessary to become full partners in the educational development of their children.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
State Grants	\$569.67	\$563.98	\$563.98
National Leadership Activities	\$ 9.10	\$ 9.01	\$ 9.01

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposal freezes funds at FY 2006 levels for adult education and family literacy programs for state grants, National Leadership Activities, and the National Institute for Literacy.

Impact of the President's Budget The National Assessment of Adult Literacy (NAAL) ten-year assessment of adult literacy was released in December, 2005 revealing that 93 million adults have limited skills that impact their work, family, and community responsibilities. At current funding levels, only 3 percent of the 93 million adults can access educational services. Due to increasing costs, level funding actually reduces these services.

Contact Information Dr. Lennox L. McLendon • National Council of State Directors of Adult Education • 202/624-5250 • www.ncsdae.org

Library Services and Technology Act

The Museum and Library Services Act

Description The Library Services and Technology Act (LSTA) consolidates federal library programs, while expanding services for learning and access to information resources in all types of libraries for individuals of all ages. LSTA links libraries electronically and helps provide users access to information through state, regional, national, and international networks. Federal resources help target library services to people of diverse geographic, cultural, and socioeconomic backgrounds, to individuals with disabilities, and to people with limited literacy or skills.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$205.95	\$210.56	\$220.86

President's Budget Proposal The president requests a \$10 million increase for library services.

Impact of the President's Budget At a time when libraries are being asked to provide a wide variety of increased services to their patrons, the president's request will help build capacity and expand core services of libraries nationwide. The ability of libraries to increase information and technology literacy, expand digital resources and technology training, as well as to offer programs for families, new readers, new English speakers, and people in need of special outreach services, cannot be expanded without this increased federal investment.

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National Institute for Literacy

The Adult Education and Family Literacy Act

Description The National Institute for Literacy (NIFL) helps establish an integrated literacy policy to assist more than 20 million people nationwide. The Institute coordinates literacy efforts of the U.S. Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education through a committee of the Secretaries and a board appointed by the president.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$6.64	\$6.57	\$6.57

President's Budget Proposal The president's proposal freezes funding for the National Institute for Literacy at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget The president's FY 2007 budget provides no increase for NIFL. Coordination and expansion of information on basic literacy for adult education and dissemination activities for NCLB will be slowed. The Institute's ability to disseminate new information from other federal agencies will be impaired. The impact will be significant on our schools as they depend on NIFL to provide them with the latest information on effective literacy programs.

Contact Information Richard Long • International Reading Association • 202/624-8800 • rlong@reading.org

National and Community Service

National Community Service Act and Domestic Volunteer Service Act

Description The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) supports service activities in communities that address education, public safety, the environment, homeland security, and other human needs. Members and volunteers serve with national and community nonprofit organizations, faith-based groups, schools, and local agencies to help meet community needs. The AmeriCorps, Learn and Serve America and Senior Corps are the programs funded through CNCS.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$929	\$901	\$851.5

President's Budget Proposal The FY 2007 budget request for CNCS and its programs is \$851.5 million, \$48.5 million below the appropriated FY 2006 funding level. The president's request cuts AmeriCorps by 5.8 percent and eliminates the Corporation's NCCC program.

Impact of the President's Budget Federal funding in recent years enabled AmeriCorps to grow in size to 75,000 members in 2004. However, due to cuts in 2005 and 2006 and now again proposed for 2007, the CNCS has been prevented from growing to match its needs.

Contact Information Roger Austin • Teach for America • 202/371-6576 • roger.austin@teachforamerica.org

Part III: The Gateway to Opportunity – Higher Education

Federal Pell Grant Program

Title IV, Part A, Subpart I of the Higher Education Act

Description The Pell Grant program provides grants to needy undergraduate students to help them finance a college education. This program serves as the foundation for securing the federal goal of equal access to postsecondary education for all citizens. The Pell Grant maximum is set in the annual education appropriations bill.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$12,365.00	\$13,045.00	\$12,738.77
Maximum Grant (in thousands)	\$4,050	\$4,050	\$4,050

President's Budget Proposal For FY 2007, the administration requests \$12.74 billion for the Pell Grant program to freeze the Pell Grant maximum award at \$4,050 for the fifth year in a row. This is \$273.2 million below the actual cost (\$13.01 billion) of maintaining a \$4,050 maximum grant. The administration will fill in this baseline by adding in \$237.2 million in surplus funds, or excess FY 2006 appropriations, instead of fully funding the baseline cost of the program and utilizing the surplus funds to increase the maximum award.

Impact of the President's Budget Each year the Pell Grant maximum is frozen at \$4,050 is equivalent to having the federal government take \$120 out of every recipient's pocket. In 2007, inflation has stripped \$480 from the value of the grant since FY 2003, when the maximum award was first set at \$4,050. The effects of a stagnant Pell grant and cuts to other need-based federal student aid, combined with increased interest rates on student loans, will force students to work more, or take out costlier loans to achieve their goal of a college education. For an increasing number of students, college dreams may be shelved or postponed.

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CAMPUS-BASED AID PROGRAMS: The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant, Federal Work Study and Perkins Loans are the campus-based aid programs (see below). They are unique in that colleges provide at least 25 percent of the funding and the federal government provides 75 percent of the funding (3:1 match), and that the programs are run on campus.

Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant Program (SEOG)

Title IV, Part A, Subpart 3 of the Higher Education Act

Description SEOG provides additional grant aid for exceptionally needy students, with first priority going to Pell Grant recipients. SEOG expands college choices for low-income students and is a critical component of the federal student aid package that helps them pay for college.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$778.72	\$770.93	\$770.93

President's Budget Proposal While the president's FY 2007 request for SEOG is level with last year's funding, it is a cut in grant aid of \$8 million below FY 2005. Exceptionally needy students cannot attend college without significant financial aid packages of which SEOG is a key component.

Impact of the President's Budget At a time when more low-income students than ever are academically prepared for college, the federal government should be substantially increasing the grant program that helps the neediest Pell Grant recipients. Additional grant aid allows low-income students the same college choices as their more affluent peers. It allows low-income students to be free of increased debt or work and to focus on their studies.

Contact Information Stephanie Giesecke • National Association of Independent Colleges and Universities • 202/785-8866 • Stephanie@naicu.edu

Federal Work Study Program

Title IV, Part C of the Higher Education Act

Description Federal Work Study (FWS) leverages resources from colleges and the private sector to provide opportunities for students to earn money to pay for college. In addition to providing self-help assistance for students, FWS encourages students receiving federal financial aid to participate in community service, building a lifelong sense of social responsibility and a commitment to the community.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$990.26	\$980.35	\$980.35

President's Budget Proposal While the president's FY 2007 request for FWS is level with last year's funding, it is a cut in student aid for low-income students of just under \$10 million from the FY 2005 level.

Impact of the President's Budget The Bush Administration started with a FWS budget of \$1.017 billion and it has been reduced by \$36.6 million since then. The latest reduction means 8,000 fewer students will receive awards next year. Since FWS is a matching program, an additional \$2.3 million in institutional assistance is lost to aid needy students. Without those FWS jobs, students will need to borrow more to meet their postsecondary expenses or will need to extend the time to degree completion.

Contact Information Larry Zaglaniczny • National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators • 202/785-0453 • larryz@nasfaa.org



Federal Perkins Loan Program

Title IV, Part E of the Higher Education Act

Description The Perkins Loan Program provides the lowest-interest loans to the neediest college students. Colleges originate, service, and collect the loans, creating a revolving fund for future students to receive loans. Colleges match part of the Federal Capital Contribution to increase the pool available for new loans. Federal funds reimburse schools that meet their obligation to cancel loans for borrowers who work in public service-oriented fields such as teaching, nursing, law enforcement, the Peace Corps, child care and the military.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Federal Capital Contributions	\$ 0.0	\$ 0.0	\$0.0
Cancellations	\$66.13	\$65.47	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposes to eliminate the Perkins Loan program for the second year in a row, claiming that the program is "duplicative" of other student loan programs. The Department of Education estimates that the proposal would cut \$664 million in student aid funds in FY 2007.

Impact of the President's Budget Eliminating the Perkins Loan program, our country's first student loan program, would make financing a college education more difficult for hundreds of thousands of low-income students across the nation. As a result, many will be forced to finance their educations with higher-rate private loans and credit cards. With the interest rate on many student loans climbing to 6.8 percent on July 1, the 5 percent fixed rate for Perkins Loans will only increase demand. Eliminating funding for loan cancellations and the Federal Capital Contribution drains money from campus revolving funds, reducing the number of loans that can be made.

Contact Information Harrison Wadsworth or Andrew Stringer • Coalition of Higher Education Assistance Organizations • 202/289-3900 • hwadsworth@wpllc.net or astringer@wpllc.net

Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships (LEAP)

Title IV, Part A, Subpart 4 of the Higher Education Act

Description LEAP makes incentive grants to states to encourage the retention and expansion of need-based state grant programs. States must match LEAP funding. LEAP dollars provide the foundation for each state's grant program by encouraging sustained state funding of need-based student aid programs.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$65.64	\$64.99	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposes to eliminate funding for LEAP.

Impact of the President's Budget Eliminating funding for the LEAP program will result in the federal government missing the opportunity to get a two-to-one state-funded match for need-based grants. Special LEAP requires new state matching money, totaling about \$130 million. The LEAP program serves nearly 1 million students each year, almost two-thirds of whom have family incomes of less than \$20,000.

Contact Information Bart Astor • National Association of State Student Grant and Aid Programs • 703/444-1824 • bartastor@cox.net

Federal TRIO Programs

Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, Chapter 1 of the Higher Education Act

Description The TRIO programs provide a pipeline of educational outreach and student support services to nearly 900,000 TRIO students from middle school through college. The 2,700 TRIO programs are designed to encourage individuals from disadvantaged backgrounds to enter and complete college and to motivate and

prepare participants for doctoral studies. By law, at least two-thirds of the students served by TRIO programs must come from families with incomes below 150 percent of the poverty level and in which neither parent graduated from college.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$836.55	\$828.19	\$380.10

President's Budget Proposal The president's FY 2007 budget proposes to eliminate two of TRIO's five programs, Talent Search and Upward Bound (identical to President Bush's FY 2006 budget proposal). This elimination would take \$448.1 million from the successful Upward Bound and Talent Search programs and redirect the money to the president's unproven High School Reform initiative.

Impact of the President's Budget TRIO programs have a demonstrated record of success, but funding levels seriously limit the participation of eligible students and improvements in the quality of services. More disadvantaged students will need the academic instruction and supportive services provided by TRIO to help them meet the higher academic standards required by the passage of the No Child Left Behind Act.

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Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)

Title IV, Part A, Subpart 2, Chapter 2 of the Higher Education Act

Description GEAR UP encourages more low-income young people to consider and prepare early for college. The program stresses cooperation among all levels of education and is designed to create fundamental changes in how families plan for college. The program leverages private matching resources beyond the federal investment.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$306.49	\$303.42	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget proposes to eliminate \$303.4 million in GEAR UP funding and redirect the money to the administration's unproven High School Reform initiative.

Impact of the President's Budget Eliminating the GEAR UP program will dismantle hundreds of community-education partnerships, teachers will be deprived of critical professional development opportunities, and over 1 million low-income students will lose access to academic improvement and college preparation programs.

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Ford Family Education Loan Program/William D. Ford Direct Loan Program

Title IV, Part B of the Higher Education Act

Description The Department of Education administers two major student loan programs: the Federal Family Education Loan Program (FFEL) and the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan Program (DL). Both programs help make low-interest loans available to students and their families to pay the costs of obtaining a postsecondary education.

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget does not propose specific changes to the loan programs, however, the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, which was enacted on February 8, 2006, made a number of changes to the FFEL and DL Programs. Many of these proposals were included in House and Senate bills to reauthorize the Higher Education Act, and were outlined in President Bush's FY 2006 budget request. Following are the key changes affecting students:
Effective July 1, 2006

- Graduate and professional students will be eligible to borrow under the PLUS program, up to their cost of attendance minus other aid they receive.
- The interest rates on PLUS loans in the FFEL program will be fixed at 8.5 percent, up from the current 7.9 percent. Due to an error in the law, however, the interest rate on PLUS loans in the DL



program will remain at 7.9 percent (The error may be changed in the coming months.)

- The interest rate on Stafford loans made on or after July 1, 2006, will be fixed at 6.8 percent, a change from the existing variable rate, which is currently lower than 6.8 percent
- Origination fees are proposed to be “standardized” and phased down between now and 2010. In the FFEL program, it is reduced from 3 to 2 percent in the first year, and then by .5 percent each year until it is eliminated in 2010. Lenders will continue to be able to buy the fee down in the FFEL program.
- The DL origination fee will go from the statutory maximum of 4 percent to 3 percent in the first year and decline by .5 percent until it is 1 percent in 2010. In the DL program, this will actually be an increase at first because the effective fee students currently pay up front is 1.5 percent. The Secretary of Education retains the authority to waive the origination fee for DL borrowers, but is not required to do so.
- A guaranty fee of 1 percent must be charged to borrowers on all loans disbursed after July 1, 2006, although other parties may pay these fees on the borrower’s behalf.
- The terms for loan consolidation, including access to income-contingent repayment, are more restrictive, in-school consolidation is no longer available, and a new fee for consolidation has been added.
- A new deferment of up to three years for active-duty military borrowers is now available for loans disbursed on or after July 1, 2001, which in addition to DL and FFEL, will also be available for Perkins Loans borrowers.

Effective July 1, 2007

- Loan limits will be increased for first year, dependent undergraduate students in programs longer than one year to \$3,500. Second year, dependent undergraduate students will be able to borrow \$4,500. For graduate and professional students the aggregate annual unsubsidized borrowing limit is \$12,000.

Impact of the President’s Budget

Changes made in the Deficit Reduction Act took \$11.9 billion from the student loan programs. As a result, students and parents will pay more for their loans, and lenders and guaranty agencies are affected as well. In addition to cost, many higher education advocates are concerned about what these changes will mean for the long-term stability and sustainability of the student loan programs.

Contact Information

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Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools

Title IV of the Higher Education Act of 1965

Description

Created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1998, the CCAMPS program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through campus-based childcare services. Funds are awarded in competitive grants to institutions of higher education that enroll large numbers of Pell Grant recipients.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President’s Request
	\$15.97	\$15.81	\$15.81

President’s Budget Proposal

The president’s proposal freezes funding for CCAMPS at FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President’s Budget

This funding level will support 181 existing projects, but without an increased investment for new grants, thousands of low-income students across the country will not have access to quality childcare, and will be unable to continue their coursework.

Contact Information

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Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants

Title II of the Higher Education Act

Description This program awards competitive grants to partnerships of local schools, postsecondary institutions, community organizations, and businesses to improve and expand teacher recruitment and professional development opportunities.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$68.34	\$60.0	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget would eliminate funding for this program, arguing that it duplicates other existing teacher quality efforts.

Impact of the President's Budget This federal support draws attention to an issue of national need, helps foster innovation, and leverages resources from academic, government, and business partnerships to attract and prepare qualified professionals. Eliminating this important funding—the only higher education grant program for training future quality teachers—would be a major setback to meeting the goals of No Child Left Behind.

Contact Information Cyndy Littlefield • Association of Jesuit Colleges and Universities • 202/862-9893 • cyndylit@aol.com

Troops to Teachers

Title II of the Higher Education Act

Description This program helps retiring military personnel earn teaching credentials.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$14.79	\$ 14.65	\$14.65

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze this program at the FY 2006 level.

Impact of the President's Budget Continued funding at the FY 2003 level has led to significant erosion in the purchasing power of this program. Now, with less than half the amount available 5 years ago, the federal government is backing away from its commitment to attract more qualified teachers to the profession.

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Transition to Teaching

Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (NCLB)

Description Transition to Teaching is a grant program that helps recruit and prepare mid-career professionals and recent college graduates as teachers in high-need schools.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$44.93	\$ 44.48	\$44.48

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze this program at the FY 2006 level.

Impact of the President's Budget The downward trend in funding for this program over the past several years means there are fewer grants at a time when the need for recruiting and training qualified teachers is still very severe.

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Preparing Tomorrow's Teachers to Use Technology

Title II of the Higher Education Act

Description “PT3” as this program is known, helps prepare teachers to use technology in the classroom. Competitive grants are awarded to consortia of educational entities, businesses, and community groups, which must match at least 50 percent of the federal funds.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to eliminate this funding for the fifth year in a row.

Impact of the President's Budget While technology in the classroom is increasingly commonplace, many schools, particularly those that serve economically disadvantaged students, lack the resources to appropriately equip and wire their classes. This program addresses this critical need and assists new teachers who lack proficiency in truly integrating technology into student learning.

Contact Information Hilary Goldmann • International Society for Technology in Education • 800/336.5191 • hgoldmann@iste.org

Title III and Title V: Institutional Aid

Titles III and V of the Higher Education Act

Description Titles III and V of the Higher Education Act provide direct institutional grants to colleges serving a disproportionate number of minority, low-income, and first-generation college students. These awards, which are highly competitive, help institutions improve their educational programs and related services for low-income and historically underrepresented populations. Eligible entities include community colleges, Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities, Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions, and Hispanic-Serving Institutions.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Title III	\$421.48	\$419.63	\$417.05
Title V	\$ 95.11	\$ 94.91	\$ 94.91

President's Budget Proposal The president's FY 2007 budget proposes to cut \$2.6 million from the Strengthening Alaska Native and Native Hawaiian-Serving Institutions, while freezing funding for the other Title III programs at the FY 2006 level. Funding for Title V Developing Hispanic Serving Institutions is also capped at the FY 2006 levels.

Impact of the President's Budget Failure to provide adequate funding for Title III and V programs ignores the fact that the institutions eligible for these awards serve the majority of disadvantaged and minority students, who are precisely the students who will make up the majority of tomorrow's workforce.

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International Education Programs and Foreign Language Studies

Title VI of the Higher Education Act and Section 102(b)(6) of the Mutual Educational and Cultural Exchange (Fulbright-Hays) Act

Description Title VI supports international education, language training, and research, especially in the less commonly taught languages, while Fulbright-Hays supports complementary overseas opportunities for American students and teachers. The programs help undergraduate and graduate students learn foreign languages and understand other cultures, and conduct extensive outreach to educational institutions (including K-12), government, business and the media.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$106.82	\$ 105.75	\$106.75

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze the funding for Title VI and Fulbright-Hays programs at the same level provided in FY 2006. As part of the president's National Security Language Initiative, a \$1 million increase is proposed to establish a nationwide distance education E-Learning Clearinghouse to deliver foreign language education resources to teachers and students in the U.S.

Impact of the President's Budget Funding for international education, foreign language, and global understanding efforts should be significantly increased to address the severe shortage of U.S. citizens who can speak less commonly taught languages, and to strengthen our nation's economic, foreign policy, and national security roles in a global society. Unfortunately 3 years of across-the-board cuts have set back the progress generated with increases in FY 2002 and FY 2003. For example, while stipend levels have increased, the number of foreign language fellowships has fallen by 258, an 8 percent decrease. Now is not the time for retreat in foreign language and area training.

Contact Information Miriam Kazanjian • Coalition for International Education • 202/939-9355 • makajanzian@earthlink.net

Graduate Education

Title VII of the Higher Education Act

Description Title VII provides financial support to the nation's top graduate students who are engaged in advanced scholarly research and studies.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
GAANN	\$30.37	\$30.07	\$30.07
Javits	\$ 9.80	\$ 9.70	\$ 9.70

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze both the GAANN and Javits programs at the FY 2006 level.

Impact of the President's Budget This funding provides incentives for talented individuals to pursue careers that are essential to our nation's security and economic growth. By continuing to squeeze the program financially, we are shortchanging America's top scholars and diminishing the preeminence of the U.S. graduate education and research. In addition, we are shortening the pipeline of qualified professors who will mentor and train the teachers and students of tomorrow.

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Quality Higher Education for Students With Disabilities

Title VII of the Higher Education Act

Description This is a competitive grant program for higher education institutions to develop innovative methods to help faculty and school administrators serve the needs of post secondary students with disabilities.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$6.94	\$ 6.88	\$0.0

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget would eliminate funding for this important program.

Impact of the President's Budget Quality Higher Education for Students With Disabilities is meeting the critical need to expand access to higher education for students with disabilities. There are 24 current grantees that would lose their funding if these cuts are approved. Without this program, college and university faculty will not have access to these unique opportunities to develop skills, nor will they receive technical assistance they need to ensure the success of students with disabilities in higher education.



Contact Information Neil Snyder • American Speech-Language-Hearing Association • 202/624-7750 • nsnyder@asha.org

Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education

Title VII, Part B of the Higher Education Act

Description The Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) provides grants to colleges, universities, private non-profit institutions, and agencies to encourage innovation and improvement in postsecondary education. In recent years, FIPSE has spurred research on topics such as student access, retention and completion; mathematics and science education; international education; technology; measurement and assessment; and distance learning.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$162.60	\$22.0	\$22.0

President's Budget Proposal For FY 2007, the Administration requests \$22 million for FIPSE, freezing the program at its FY 2006 level. FIPSE supports the Comprehensive program, and the International Consortia programs, which are funded jointly by FIPSE and its partners: the US-Canada-Mexico partnership Program for North American Mobility in Education; the European Community-U.S. Cooperation Program in Higher Education and Vocational Education and Training; and the U.S.-Brazil Higher Education Consortia Program.

Impact of the President's Budget The maintenance budget proposed for FIPSE will permit the continuation of ongoing, multi-year projects, and will fund a limited number of new initiatives focused on high priority issues such as improving the preparation of math and science teachers, and the high school to college transition. The proposed \$22 million is just two-thirds of the \$32 million appropriated in fiscal years 2003, 2004, and 2005.

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Academic Competitiveness/SMART Grants

Title VIII of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005

Description This new mandatory program provides need-based Academic Competitiveness Grants (ACG) grants to first and second year undergraduate who complete "rigorous" high school programs, and "SMART" (Science and Mathematics Access to Retain Talent) awards to third and fourth year undergraduates majoring in certain math and science fields and critical foreign languages. Qualified first-year students will receive \$750; second-year students, \$1,300; and third- and fourth-year students, \$4,000.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	N/A	\$ 790	\$850

President's Budget Proposal Funding for this program is generated from changes made to student loan programs in the budget reconciliation bill. Because the program is mandatory, it is not subject to the annual appropriations process. Although the award amounts are set in the law, if the allocation in a given year is insufficient to fund all eligible students, the awards will be ratably reduced. In this case, eligible students would receive smaller grants.

Impact of the President's Budget At press time, the Department of Education is working on the parameters for implementing the program. The first awards will be available July 1, 2006. If awards exceed the allocation in this first year, the FY 2007 money could be used to cover the amount needed until a ratable reduction plan is devised.

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Student Aid Program Management

Description Section 458 of the Higher Education Act provides funds to support the administration of all federal student aid programs.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	N/A	\$718.8	\$733.7

President's Budget Proposal Congress moved this funding from the entitlement to the discretionary side of the budget and the president's budget supports this change.

Impact of the President's Budget The federal government has a responsibility to administer the federal student aid programs. The funding should be maintained and should not compete with providing more funding for the academic aspirations of low-income students.

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Part IV: Educational Research, Statistics, and Improvement

The Institute of Education Sciences

Title I of the Education Science Reform Act

Description The Institute of Education Sciences (IES) oversees federal education research and development, statistics, assessments and program evaluation. The IES Director oversees the operation of the Institute through four national centers, each led by a commissioner and housed within the Institute. The centers are the National Center for Research, the National Center for Education Statistics, the National Center for Evaluation and Regional Assistance, and the National Center for Special Education Research.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$523.23	\$517.47	\$554.47

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes an increase of \$37 million for all of IES, but the increases are targeted to statistics, assessments, and state data systems, while research and technical assistance are frozen.

Impact of the President's Budget The increases for data gathering and assessments are important, but the use of that information is limited unless we have the scientifically based evidence to develop the knowledge to help all students achieve. The federal investment in education R&D is the smallest of any federal agency.

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Regional Education Labs

Title I of the Education Science Reform Act

Description The Regional Education Labs are the nation's key institutions for applied education R&D responding to the concerns of practitioners and policymakers. The regional laboratory structure ensures a balance between local, state, and national R&D priorities.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$66.13	\$65.47	\$65.47

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze this program at the FY 2006 level.



Impact of the President's Budget Level funding coupled with the across the board cuts over the past several years is slowly eroding the labs' ability to adequately provide the research and evidence needed to help schools improve and all students achieve.

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Education Research, Development, and Dissemination

Title I of the Education Science Reform Act

Description Education Research, Development, and Dissemination is the umbrella account for the Department of Education's discretionary and mandatory education research programs. It includes the National Research and Development Centers that address complex problems through programs of sustained, focused, high quality and scientifically valid research. The centers address specific topics such as early childhood development and learning, testing and assessment, and at-risk students.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$164.19	\$162.55	\$162.55

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze this program at the FY 2006 level.

Impact of the President's Budget Level funding coupled with the across the board cuts over the past several years is restricting our nation's ability to develop the knowledge needed to help schools improve and all students achieve. The federal investment in education R&D is the smallest of any federal agency.

Contact Information Marcia Knutson • National Education Knowledge Industry Association • 202/518-0847 • knutson@nekia.org

National Center for Education Statistics

Title I of the Education Science Reform Act

Description NCES tracks data over time by state, school district, and university, by classifications of students served, and in many other ways to help develop a better understanding of the nation's educational enterprise. Increasingly, the data from the statistics and student assessment programs help policymakers set curriculum, instruction, and student performance standards.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$90.93	\$90.02	\$93.02

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes a \$3 million increase for NCES.

Impact of the President's Budget The increase for NCES would fund the start up of a new secondary longitudinal study from grade 8 to high school graduation.

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National Assessment of Educational Progress

Title I of the Education Science Reform Act

Description NAEP is a national survey supplemented by state assessments. NAEP measures and reports on the status and trends in student learning over time on a subject-by-subject basis and makes objective information on student performance available to policymakers, educators, parents, and the public. This account also funds the National Assessment Governing Board (NAGB).

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$94.07	\$93.13	\$97.13

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes a \$4 million increase for NAEP.

Impact of the President's Budget The increase for NAEP would provide the start up costs for implementing the State level assessment of 12th graders in 2009.

Contact Information Marcia Knutson • National Education Knowledge Industry Association • 202/518-0847 • knutson@nekiea.org

Research in Special Education/Special Education Studies and Evaluation

Title I of the Education Science Reform Act

Description This account supports research to address gaps in scientific knowledge in order to improve special education and early intervention services and results for infants, toddlers and children with disabilities. The Special Education Studies and Evaluation line supports competitive grants to assess the implementation of IDEA and the effectiveness of State and local efforts to provide special education and early intervention programs and services to infants, toddlers and children with disabilities.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Research in Special Education	\$83.10	\$71.84	\$71.84
Studies and Evaluation	\$ 0.00	\$ 9.90	\$ 9.90

President's Budget Proposal The president proposes to freeze both programs at the FY 2006 level.

Impact of the President's Budget Level funding will sustain current programs.

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Statewide Data Systems

Title I of the Education Science Reform Act

Description Statewide Data Systems provide grants to states to help them improve their longitudinal data systems.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$24.80	\$24.55	\$54.55

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget requests an increase of \$30 million for this account.

Impact of the President's Budget The \$30 million increase will enhance State capacity for accurate reporting of high school graduation rates and drop out data.

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Part V: Education-Related Programs

Head Start

The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964

Description Head Start, administered by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, provides grants to schools and community organizations to help prepare low-income children for school, and provides them with immunizations, health checkups, and nutritious meals. Head Start requires strong parent-involvement, and the early Head Start program provides related services to families with infants and toddlers.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$6,843.11	\$6,785.77	\$6,785.77

President's Budget Proposal The president's FY 2007 budget proposes to freeze funding for Head Start, which means there will not be sufficient funding to continue the program's current level of services.

Impact of the President's Budget At this funding level, approximately 19,000 children would have to be cut from the program next year, and many eligible children will not have access to the full range of comprehensive education, health, and social services Head Start provides. A significant increase is needed in this cost-effective investment to assure that all eligible preschoolers can succeed in school and that the programs have qualified teachers, adequate parent education, and high-quality educational activities.

Contact Information Shilpa Reddy • National Education Association • 202/822-7331 • sreddy@nea.org

Child Nutrition Programs

National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act

Description The National School Lunch, School Breakfast, Special Milk, Summer Food Service, and Child and Adult Care Food Programs, are entitlement accounts administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Discretionary programs include the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) and the Nutrition Education and Training Program.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$17,060	\$18,600	\$19,300

President's Budget Proposal The president's budget estimates the entitlement costs, which cover support payment for all eligible meals, with higher subsidies for meals served to low-income children. Amounts represent total funding for federal child nutrition programs, including meals provided at school and nutrition programs for pregnant women, nursing mothers, infants, and toddlers (WIC).

Impact of the President's Budget Numerous studies document that hunger and inadequate nutrition have negative effects on school attendance, learning, behavior, and productivity, and the federal child nutrition programs play a critical role in addressing these conditions. Unfortunately, the current budget is insufficient to ensure that every eligible child has access to nutritious meals, and it has not kept pace with the need to expand participation, or improve the nutritional quality of meals.

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State Children's Health Insurance Program

Title XXI of the Social Security Act

Description The program helps states provide adequate health care coverage for millions of low-income, uninsured children whose families earn too much to qualify for Medicaid and who do not have options for employer-provided or private insurance.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$5,340	\$5,780	\$5,240

President's Budget Proposal The president's FY 2007 SCHIP budget requests \$5.24 billion in funding, which is a decrease of \$531 million from 2006. The president's request also proposes \$100 million toward a national outreach campaign called "Cover the Kids," that will combine the resources of the federal government, states, schools, and community organizations, to enroll additional children in SCHIP. Authorization for SCHIP expires at the end of 2007.

Impact of the President's Budget Dramatic enrollment increases may be curtailed since states will be required to match some of the money provided by the Administration for the Cover the Kids outreach effort. Unfortunately, the ability of states to match funds may be difficult due to overall cuts in Medicaid and distressed state fiscal conditions. Recent statutory and regulatory changes to Medicaid, and reduced federal spending over the next ten years, threaten the expansion of SCHIP and Medicaid, and in fact may force substantial cuts in services in many states and increase the number of uninsured children.

Contact Information Alfred Campos • National Education Association • 202/822-7345 • acampos@nea.org

Childhood Immunizations

Public Health Service Act

Description The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) coordinate a number of federal immunization efforts through state and local health departments. Federal resources purchase vaccines, maintain stockpiles, research new vaccines, track the immunization status of preschool children, and support research, technical assistance, planning, and evaluation. Funds also subsidize states' purchase of vaccines for children not covered by the federal programs.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
Section 317 (discretionary)	\$ 479	\$ 456	\$ 424
Vaccines for Children (mandatory)	\$1,150	\$1,960	\$2,000

President's Budget Proposal The Vaccines for Children program increases in FY 2007 reflect the estimated cost for vaccines. It also covers the addition of meningococcal conjugate vaccine (MCV) and more Hepatitis A Vaccine to the pediatric vaccine stockpile. The president's FY 2007 budget includes \$424.9 million for Section 317 immunization programs, which is a reduction of \$31 million from FY 2006. The budget assumes enactment of a legislative proposal that would reduce the discretionary request for the 317 immunization programs by \$100 million.

Impact of the President's Budget According to the CDC, despite federal assistance, immunization rates in our country are far too low, posing a threat to the health of our children. The CDC faces numerous challenges in conducting effective education, intervention, and outreach programs to reach families with children who are not properly immunized in order to eliminate vaccine-preventable diseases and ensure that 95 percent of all two-year olds are fully vaccinated. Enhanced resources and stable funding strategies might prevent the tragedy of even one child suffering from a vaccine-preventable disease.

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Medicaid: Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment Programs

Title XIX of the Social Security Act

Description Medicaid screening programs work with state and local health agencies to detect and treat eligible children for health deficiencies, such as hearing, vision, and dental problems that can affect their academic performance. Funding also supports school-based health services for children with disabilities.

Funding History (in millions)	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007 President's Request
	\$181,720	\$193,334	\$199,445



President's Budget Proposal	The president's FY 2007 budget estimates \$199 billion in federal expenditures for Medicaid for approximately 52 million low-income individuals covering a variety of health services, including early screening and treatment for children. The proposal builds on recent Medicaid statutory changes in the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, including cost-sharing authority and case management limitations. The FY 2007 budget provides for further cost containment by proposing limits on rehabilitation services and prohibiting "school based administration or transportation costs."
Impact of the President's Budget	The president's FY 2007 budget assumes no direct reductions in federal Medicaid spending. However, the recently enacted changes are expected to reduce the number of eligible beneficiaries participating in the program, and place additional constraints on school-based reimbursements. The extent of the proposed restrictions in the FY 2007 budget cannot be fully determined without regulatory or statutory language, but would clearly restrict school reimbursements, particularly for students with disabilities.
Contact Information	Jeff Simering • Council of the Great City Schools • 202/393-2427 • jsimering@cwcs.org

Program Terminations

42 Education Programs Proposed for Elimination in Fiscal Year 2007

Fiscal Year 2006 Budget Authority (in millions)

Academies for American History and Civics	\$2.0	National Writing Project	21.5
Alcohol Abuse Reduction	32.4	Parental Information and Resource Centers	39.6
Arts in Education	35.3	Projects With Industry	19.5
B.J. Stupak Olympic Scholarships	1.0	Ready to Teach	10.9
Byrd Honors Scholarships	40.6	Recreational Programs	2.5
Civic Education	29.1	Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants	346.5
Close Up Fellowships	1.5	School Dropout Prevention	4.9
Comprehensive School Reform	7.9	School Leadership	14.7
Demonstration Projects for Students with Disabilities	6.9	Smaller Learning Communities	93.5
Educational Technology State Grants	272.3	Star Schools	14.9
Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	34.7	State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders	22.8
Even Start	99.0	Supported Employment State Grants	29.7
Excellence in Economic Education	1.5	Teacher Quality Enhancement	59.9
Exchanges with Historic Whaling and Trading Partners	8.9	Tech-Prep Education State Grants	104.8
Federal Perkins Loans Cancellations	65.5	Thurgood Marshall Legal Educational Opportunity Program	2.9
Foundations for Learning	1.0	TRIO Talent Search	145.3
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs	303.4	TRIO Upward Bound	311.0
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	9.6	Underground Railroad Program	2.0
Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships	65.0	Vocational Education National Programs	9.2
Mental Health Integration in Schools	4.9	Vocational Education State Grants	1182.4
Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers	2.3	Women's Educational Equity	2.9
		Total	\$3,466.0

For more information on specific programs, including more detailed program descriptions and funding histories, please visit the [CEF Education Budget Alert FY 2006](#).

Funding details by program may be viewed in [PDF](#) and [EXCEL](#) through the Department of Education.



COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION FUNDING
