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FY 2010 (SCHOOL YEAR 2010-11) PRESIDENT'S BUDGET REQUEST FOR FEDERAL U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION PROGRAMS FUNDING RELEASED MAY 7, 2009

On May 7, 2009, President Barack Obama released his full Budget Request for Federal Fiscal Year 2010 or School Year 2010-11, after unveiling an outline version in February, 2009. This week's comprehensive FY 2010 President's Budget proposes total spending of \$3.4 trillion, while cutting one-half of one percent of that total across all federal agencies. The cuts translate to \$17 billion, achieved by eliminating or decreasing about 121 federal programs, at a time when the U.S. budget deficit is expected to top \$1.2 trillion in 2010. Of the President's proposed cuts, \$8.8 billion reportedly would come from defense programs.

Proposed Federal Education Programs Elimination

At the U.S. Department of Education, the President proposes to eliminate or consolidate 12 programs in FY 2010, which would provide \$550.7 million either in "savings" over FY 2009 funding, or to use for other educational priorities or replacement programs. These **proposed program terminations are:**

- Academies for American History and Civics (Please note, this is **not** the Teaching American History program) -\$ 1.9 million
- Character Education -\$ 11.9 million
- Civic Education -\$ 33.5 million
- Close Up Fellowships -\$ 1.9 million
- College Access Challenge Grant Program -\$ 66.0 million
- Even Start -\$ 66.5 million
- Foundations for Learning -\$ 1.0 million
- Javits Gifted and Talented Education -\$ 7.5 million
- Mentoring Program -\$ 48.5 million
- National Institute for Literacy (NIFL) -\$ 6.5 million
- Ready to Teach -\$ 10.7 million
- Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grants -\$294.8 million

The Department explains, in its FY 2010 Budget Request documents, that these decisions reflect "the Administration's commitment to eliminating programs that national evaluations indicate are ineffective or duplicative of other authorities, or are poorly structured to accomplish their objectives." There is a further rationale given, which indicates that these funding reductions "will help close the achievement gap, accelerate the learning of those that are the furthest behind, and promote effective teaching and attract the best and brightest into the profession."

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FY 2010 President's Education Funding Totals

While these proposals reflect the **President's education funding** plans and priorities for School Year 2010-11, in a total amount of \$98.2 billion, the Congress never takes direct action on a President's Budget Request. Rather, a President's Budget Request serves as a guide and reminder. The House and Senate already have passed their own FY 2010 Congressional Budget, and now the House and Senate Appropriations Committees begin to move ahead with decisions on specific federal allocations for each federal discretionary program.

This process allows Senators and Representatives to weigh in with their own favorite federal programs and preferred levels of funding. The American public may do so as well, by contacting their own Senators and Representatives, and anyone who serves on the House or Senate Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations, to express their views on federal education funding and on the President's FY 2010 Budget priorities.

U.S. Department of Education Secretary Arne Duncan said upon issuing the President's FY 2010 Budget Request of **\$47.6 billion for federal education programs, discretionary funding**, that his "proposal will advance President Obama's agenda to reform the nation's schools while making fiscally responsible decisions to cut ineffective programs and unnecessary personnel." "**This budget makes tough decisions**, investing in the programs that will deliver results, in student learning, while ending ones that aren't working. It will give educators the resources they need to turn around the schools in the most trouble, and it will build a foundation for success in school for our youngest citizens." **U.S. Education Department funds for discretionary programs would grow by \$1.3 billion in FY 2010 above FY 2009 levels in this Budget.**

Federal Education Programs Funding Highlights in President's FY 2010 Budget

Among the highlights of the President's FY 2010 Budget Request, according to the U.S. Department of Education, are the following priorities:

- **ESEA Title I, Part A School Improvement Grants** under NCLB would receive \$1,545,633 billion under the President's FY 2010 Budget Request, **an increase of \$1 billion or 183.3%**. An additional \$3 billion was also provided under the economic stimulus, American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, to be available for use during School Years 2009-10 and 2010-11.

According to federal Budget documents, these funds are intended "to help build State and local capacity to identify and implement effective interventions to turn around low-performing schools." Over 2000 high schools "graduate 60% or fewer" of every entering 9th grade cohort of students. This means that about one million U.S. high school students drop out each year, and almost 60% of dropout factories "have a 40% or greater poverty rate. In School Year 2008-09, 5,018 schools were identified for restructuring under ESEA Title I. This rising trend may increase.

"In particular," explains the U.S. Department of Education, "**the request would require States to ensure that 40 percent of School Improvement Grant funds are spent on improvement activities in middle and high schools.**" Middle schools are twice as likely to be identified for improvement as elementary schools, at rates of 22% to 13%.

- However, **ESEA Title I, Part A Grants to Local School Districts** for the Education of the Disadvantaged, would see a **decrease of \$1.5 billion** under the President's FY 2010 Budget Request, down from \$14.492.4 billion in School Year 2009-10 to \$12.992.4 billion in School Year 2010-11.

The U.S. Department of Education justifies this **10.4% cut** due to “the unprecedented increase provided for this program through the Recovery Act, much of which will remain available in fiscal year 2010. The proposed decrease would permit the reallocation of significant resources to two Administration priorities that are likely to help improve low-performing schools: **a \$1 billion increase for Title I School Improvement Grants and \$500 million for a new program of Title I Early Childhood Grants.**”

The \$1.5 billion cut in ESEA Title I, Part A Grants would affect 20 million students in most U.S. local school districts, over 54,000 public schools, and two-thirds of all U.S. elementary schools. The **22.7% reduction in ESEA Title I, Part A Grants to Local School Districts** is applied under Basic Grants funding, which goes to all ESEA Title I, Part A eligible schools and school districts.

However, when the \$10 billion in ESEA Title I, Part A Grants to Local School Districts through ARRA has been used during School Years 2009-10 and 2010-11, under the President's proposal, local school districts will be back at \$13 billion for the program, when Congress considers FY 2011 funding next year at this time. At a time of growing federal deficits, and national debt, it would be a “heavy lift” for Congress to restore Title I, Part A local school district funding to its FY 2009 (School Year 2008-09) level of \$14,492.4 billion and provide increased funding above that level.

Local school districts that have a significant percentage of Title I schools in program improvement or subject to corrective action could balance out their Title I, Part A funding cuts by receipt of Title I School Improvement dollars for their struggling schools. But local school districts with relatively few Title I schools in program improvement could feel the funding reductions the most, since they would be eligible for few Title I School Improvement dollars.

- A **new High School Graduation Initiative** would receive **\$50 million**, “to provide assistance” to local school districts, “to test and implement strategies for **increasing the graduation rate, particularly in those high schools (and their feeder schools) with unacceptably low rates.**” Grantees of these funds for innovative and effective strategies “will be required to track and report on student indicators found to be effective in identifying students at risk of dropping out.” The “so-called ‘dropout factories’ would be targeted for improvement.”

The Obama Administration has a goal to increase the numbers of students who graduate from high school “prepared for the challenges of work and postsecondary education in the 21st century.” This Initiative would create a chance to evaluate dropout prevention and high school completion strategies, to identify those that are effective, and distribute best practices information.

- Another **new program** is part of a series of Early Childhood initiatives proposed by the Obama Administration in the President's FY 2010 Budget Request. There is **\$500 million** provided for **ESEA Title I, Part A Early Childhood Grants**, which are intended to **encourage local school districts “to use Title I Recovery Act funds to start or expand Title I preschool programs.”**

These funds would offer **incentives** “if local school districts use a greater proportion of their ESEA Title I, Part A, Grants to Local School Districts dollars, including the Title I ARRA economic stimulus monies,” to **establish or expand Title I preschool programs.**

- A **new \$300 million** allocation is provided under the President’s FY 2010 Budget Request for **Early Learning Challenge Grants**, a key component of the Obama Administration’s **Zero-to-Five Initiative**. These Grants would go to State Education Departments “for the development of **State plans and infrastructure to raise the quality of publicly funded early learning programs.**”

According to FY 2010 federal budget documents, this program of **competitive grants** would allow States to integrate “early learning supports and services for children, from birth through age 5,” building a “pathway to a high standard of quality across all publicly funded early learning programs in the State.” These dollars would allow States to raise standards, build new high quality, effective, early learning programs and “monitor all publicly funded early childhood programs’ performance against the State’s standards.”

States would have to develop “a system of research-based metrics and measures for addressing essential aspects of program quality, such as child health and safety, research-based curriculum and program effectiveness, including child outcomes,” and beginning basic level standards for licensing, enhancing higher levels of quality over time.

The Obama Administration plans to design legislative language to establish and authorize an Early Learning Challenge Fund federal program. But Congress would have to pass such legislation, and probably may refine or adapt it. It is anticipated that States will advocate for higher levels of funding in the future, that will permit them to “extend quality early childhood education to more children.”

- The rest of the early care and education priorities include \$124 million for a **Home Visitation Initiative** for low-income families, no additional funds for the **Child Care and Development Block Grant** or for the **21st Century Community Learning Centers** Afterschool programs. **Head Start** would gain an **increase of only \$122 million** under the President’s FY 2010 Budget Request.
- **Early Reading First** would receive **\$162.5 million** with an **increase of \$50 million** for FY 2010 according to the President’s plan. This additional amount would fund 52 more local grants for early childhood programs quality, early literacy improvement for preschoolers, serving young children in poverty through ESEA Title I, Head Start and subsidized child care that is publicly funded. Evaluation of this program previously found positive effects.
- The **Striving Readers Program** would receive an addition of \$335 million for at total of **\$370.4 million** for two **refocused and expanded literacy** programs. These funds would “provide demonstration grants to local school districts to implement comprehensive and coherent programs of reading instruction **for children in the elementary and secondary grades.**”

Funding for **Striving Readers adolescent literacy** demonstration awards **would rise by \$30 million**, to \$70.4 million, with **\$300 million** for “a new initiative to help school districts implement comprehensive and coherent programs of reading instruction for children in the **elementary grades,**” referred to as the **Early Literacy Grants.**

Up to **87** competitive **Adolescent Literacy Grants** could be funded by the President's FY 2010 Budget Request for "(1) the development, implementation, and testing of **research-based reading interventions** designed to improve the reading skills of students reading significantly below grade level; and (2) **rigorous evaluations**, including evaluations that use experimental research designs, of reading interventions being implemented in the Nation's secondary schools."

The new **Early Literacy Grants demonstration** would permit local school districts "to test a variety of **strategies designed to improve children's reading comprehension**. These coherent comprehensive reading programs for elementary grade students would be "**grounded in scientifically-based research**, with an **emphasis** on building **comprehension skills, instruction in vocabulary development, oral language fluency, use of academic language, and writing skills**." About 70 grants could be funded with the \$300 million proposed.

Required uses of these funds would include implementation of "**an evidence-based reading curriculum that supports differentiated instruction;**" uses "formative, diagnostic, and outcome **assessments**," to determine "where students need help in learning to read" and to **track student progress**.

Grantees also would use Early Literacy dollars for teacher and reading coach **salaries, and reading interventions** such as "**extended learning time**" for students who need more assistance. Award winners also could "provide **professional development and technical assistance to non-participating schools**" within an eligible local school district "to increase the impact of the project."

- **Promise Neighborhoods** would receive **\$10 million** for one-year planning grants "to non-profit, community-based organizations to enable them to develop plans and establish partnerships for the development of **comprehensive neighborhood programs for children and youth, from birth through college**, to help them succeed in education and life."
- The **Teacher Incentive Fund (TIF)** under the President's FY 2010 Budget Request, would **gain \$420 million** above FY 2009 levels, for a total of **\$517.3 million**, including **\$30 million for a National Teacher Recruitment Campaign**. Teacher Incentive Fund grants would "support comprehensive strategies" to strengthen "the education workforce," drive teacher effectiveness improvement, through reward of "principals, teachers and other personnel who raise student achievement, close achievement gaps, and work in hard-to-staff schools."

The U.S. Department of Education will conduct a competition for the **\$200 million in Teacher Incentive Funds** provided **under** the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). There will be a priority on "comprehensive, aligned approaches" to support "teacher and principal effectiveness," and "equitable distribution" of effective educators. Other priorities include active involvement of "teachers (including special education teachers) and principals in the design of human capital and compensation systems;" use of State and local longitudinal data to "track outcomes," and link them to educator performance.

The Obama Administration would like new legislative language that would "support performance-based compensation to all staff in a school, because research indicates that this approach can be effective in raising performance across a variety of organizations." Current language only allows performance-based compensation for teachers and principals, under the Teacher Incentive Fund.

- An extra \$100 million is provided for the “**What Works and Innovation Fund**” first authorized under the ARRA economic stimulus legislation. These additional dollars would be used for multiple purposes, including (1) evaluating “promising” initiatives and approaches to determine which “to scale up;” (2) expanding effective practices implementation “across districts and states;” (3) supporting development of “model districts” which use “multiple evidence-based strategies to increase student achievement;” (4) averaging partnerships with the philanthropic and private sector communities “to develop, scale up, and disseminate best practices” to improve student achievement.

President’s FY 2010 Education Funding “Pillars”

In order to fund the President’s FY 2010 Budget priorities, many federal education programs would be “level-funded.” Fiscal Year 2010 (School Year 2010-01) funding would be identical to FY 2009 or School Year 2008-09 funding amounts. The President’s Budget Request provides some details about the shape of newly proposed initiatives, and revised priorities for existing authorized federal education programs. This information provides clues to how competitive grants may be structured and to possible ESEA/NCLB reauthorization changes.

A rationale is expressed for reduced funds for some programs that received increases through ARRA. So significant increases are not provided in the FY 2010 President’s Budget Request. For example, cuts to Education Technology State Grants were made, to \$100 million, using an explanation that \$650 million in EETT federal funding was provided through the ARRA.

To what extent the House and Senate will honor and support the President’s FY 2010 Budget Request remains to be seen. However, the President and U.S. Secretary of Education agree upon their overall FY 2010 education funding priorities which are their “pillars” for U.S. school reform.

1. Invest in “early childhood education.” Expand access to “quality childcare.”
2. Challenge “states to adopt world-class college and career-ready academic standards and assessments.”
3. Recruit, prepare and reward “effective teachers.”
4. Promote “innovation and excellence in America’s schools.” Expand charter schools. Extend learning time. Turn around low-performing schools.
5. Increase “the number of people” who pursue higher education and earn a postsecondary degree or certificate.

The following charts, based upon the official U.S. Department of Education Budget Request for FY 2010, are predominantly focused on early childhood and elementary, middle and high school federal programs. However, with an increase of \$129 billion in federal mandatory funding more “grants, loans, and work-study assistance for postsecondary students” would be available in FY 2010. This represents \$31.7 billion or 32% more than was provided in FY 2008. Policy shifts at the postsecondary level would move “resources from banks and middlemen toward students,” and create “new incentives for colleges to focus on student completion.”

- **Adult Basic and Literacy Education Grants** would grow by \$74.1 million, for a total of \$626.2 million in FY 2010, above FY 2009 levels. These funds are intended to assist adults who want to gain a high school diploma or equivalent, “to become literate and obtain the knowledge and skills necessary for employment or postsecondary education and self-sufficiency.”

Of the \$74.1 million proposed increase, there is \$67.0 million intended to “compensate certain States for errors in calculating formula grants awards between fiscal years 2003 and 2008. This one-time increase would provide these States the additional amounts to which they were entitled, while holding harmless the States that received overpayments during this period.”

- The **College Access and Completion Fund** would receive \$500 million in FY 2010, and \$2.5 billion over a five-year period, “to build a Federal-State-local partnership to improve college success and completion, particularly for students from disadvantaged backgrounds.”

“This time-limited, mandatory program would make flexible grants for States and national entities to undertake innovative programs designed to increase postsecondary enrollment and completion, with an emphasis on efforts that produce data for evaluation and improvement.”

The program will develop an informational base on what works to increase college enrollment and graduation, and then disseminate best practices. States could use some of these funds for college outreach and information currently paid for from FFEL (Federal Family Education Loans) subsidies, since the Obama Administration proposes to end these loans and switch to Direct Loans for college students.

PRESIDENT'S FY 2010 BUDGET REQUEST FOR PRE-K-12 FEDERAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS (Released May 7, 2009)

Program	FY 2009	ARRA Recovery Act	FY 2010 President's Request	Change From FY 2009 to FY 2010 Dollars	Percent
ESEA Title I, Part A Grants to Local School Districts (Education For Disadvantaged)	\$14,492,401 billion	\$10 billion	\$12,992,401 billion	-\$1.5 billion	-10.4%
-- Basic Grants	\$ 6,597,946 billion		\$5,097,946 billion	-\$1.5 billion	-22.7%
-- Concentration Grants	\$ 1,365,031 billion		\$1,365,031 billion	0	0.0%
-- Targeted Grants	\$ 3,264,712 billion	\$ 5 billion	\$ 3,264,712 billion	0	0.0%
-- Education Finance Incentive Grants (EFIG)	\$ 3,264,712 billion	\$ 5 billion	\$ 3,264,712 billion	0	0.0%
ESEA Title I, School Improvement Grants	\$ 545,633 million	\$ 3 billion	\$ 1,545,633 billion	+1.0 billion	183.3%
ESEA Title I, Early Childhood Grants	0	0	\$ 500 million	+\$500 million	--
Early Learning Challenge Fund	0	0	\$ 300 million	+\$300 million	--
Striving Readers	\$ 35,371 million	0	\$ 370,371 million	+\$335 million	+947.1%
*Adolescent Literacy Grants	\$ 35.4 million	0	\$ 70.4 million		
*Early Literacy Grants (Elementary Grades)	0	0	\$ 300 million		
Early Reading First	\$ 112,549 million	0	\$ 162,549 million	+ \$50 million	+44.4%
Reading First State Grants	0	0	0	0	--
Even Start	\$ 66,454 million	0	0	-\$66,454 million	-100%
Literacy Through School Libraries	\$ 19,145 million	0	\$ 19,145 million	0	0.0%
High School Graduation Initiative	0	0	\$ 50 million	+\$ 50 million	--
Impact Aid	\$ 1,265,718 billion	\$100 million	\$ 1,265,718 billion	--	0.0%
ESEA Title II Teacher Quality State Grants	\$ 2,947,749 billion	0	\$2,947,749 billion	--	0.0%
Teacher Incentive Fund (TIF)	\$ 97,270 million	\$200 million	\$ 517,270 million	+\$420 million	+\$431.8%
#Teacher Incentive Fund Grants	\$ 97.270 million		\$ 487,270 million	+\$ 390 million	+400%
#National Teacher Recruitment Campaign	0		\$ 30 million	+\$ 30 million	--
Promise Neighborhoods	0	0	\$ 10 million	+\$ 10 million	--
Charter Schools	\$ 216,031 million		\$ 268,031 million	+\$ 52 million	+24.1%
State Migrant Programs	\$ 394,771 million		\$ 394,771 million	0	0.0%
Comprehensive School Reform	0		0	0	--
Reading Is Fundamental (Inexpensive Book Distribution)	\$ 24.803 million	0	\$ 24.803 million	0	0.0%
Education Technology State Grants (EETT)	\$ 269,872 million	\$650 million	\$ 100 million	-\$169,872 million	-62.9%
21 st Century Community Learning Centers	\$ 1,131,166 billion	0	\$ 1,131,166 billion	--	0.0%
ESEA Title III English Language Acquisition	\$ 730 million	0	\$ 730 million	--	0.0%

*Adolescent and Early Literacy Grants together comprise Striving Readers

Teacher Incentive Fund Grants and the National Teacher Recruitment Campaign comprise the Teacher Incentive Fund (TIF)

Program	FY 2009	ARRA Recovery Act	FY 2010 President's Request	Change From FY 2009 to FY 2010	
				Dollars	Percent
Safe/Drug Free Schools and Communities	\$ 514,999 million	0	\$ 283,608 million	-\$231,391 million	-44.9%
*Safe/Drug Free Schools State Grants	\$ 294,759 million	0	0	-\$294,759	-100%
*Safe/Drug Free Schools National Activities	\$ 140,264 million	0	\$250,898 million	+\$110,632 million	+78.9%
Math/Science Partnerships	\$ 178,978 million	0	\$ 178,978 million	0	0.0%
Foreign Language Assistance	\$ 26,328 million	0	\$ 26,328 million	0	0.0%
Javits Gifted and Talented	\$ 7,463 million	0	0	-\$7,463 million	-100%
State Assessments	\$ 410,732 million		\$ 410,732 million	0	0.0%
Rural Education	\$ 173,382 million		\$ 173,382 million	0	0.0%
Comprehensive Centers	\$ 57,113 million	0	\$ 57,113 million	0	0.0%
Homeless Education	\$ 65.4 million	\$70 million	\$ 65.4 million	0	0.0%
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	0	\$53.6 billion	\$ 100 million (What Works/Innovation Fund)	+\$100 million	--
Teacher Quality Partnership	\$ 50 million	\$100 million	\$ 50 million	0	0.0%
Troops-To-Teachers	\$ 14,389 million	0	\$ 14,389 million	0	0.0%
Transition-To-Teaching	\$ 43,707 million	0	\$ 43,707 million	0	0.0%
National Writing Project	\$ 24,291 million	0	\$ 24,291 million	0	0.0%
Teaching American History	\$ 118,952 million	0	\$ 118,952 million	0	0.0%
Academies for American History and Civics	\$ 1,945 million	0	0	-\$1,945 million	-100%
School Leadership	\$ 19,220 million	0	\$ 29,220 million	+\$10 million	+52%
Advanced Credentialing	\$ 10,649 million	0	\$ 10,649 million	0	0.0%
Teach for America	0	0	\$ 15 million	+\$15 million	--
Voluntary Public School Choice	\$ 25,819 million	0	\$ 25,819 million	0	0.0%
Magnet Schools	\$104,829 million	0	\$ 104,829 million	0	0.0%
Advanced Placement	\$ 43,540 million	0	\$ 43,540 million	0	0.0%
Ready to Learn Television	\$ 25,416 million	0	\$ 25,416 million	0	0.0%
FIE National Significance Programs	\$115,965 million	0	\$ 67,076 million	-\$48,889 million	-42.2%
Economic Education	\$ 1,447 million	0	\$ 1,447 million	0	0.0%
Arts in Education	\$ 38,166 million	0	\$ 38,166 million	0	0.0%
Mental Health Integration in Schools	\$ 5,913 million	0	\$ 6,913 million	+\$ 1 million	+16.9%
Mentoring	\$ 47,264 million	0	0	-\$47,264 million	-100
Character Education	\$ 11,921 million	0	0	-\$11,921 million	-100%
Elementary/Secondary School Counseling	\$ 52 million	0	\$ 52 million	0	0.0%
Physical Education	\$ 78 million	0	\$ 78 million	0	0.0%
Civic Education	\$ 33.459 million	0	0	-\$33.459 million	-100%

* Safe/Drug Free Schools State Grants and Safe/Drug Free Schools National Activities together comprise Safe/Drug Free Schools and Communities

Program	FY 2009	ARRA Recovery Act	FY 2010 President's Request	Change From FY 2009 to FY 2010	
				Dollars	Percent
IDEA Special Education Part B State Grants	\$11,505,211 billion	\$11.3 billion	\$11,505,211 billion	0	0.0%
IDEA Preschool Special Education Grants (B-619)	\$ 374,099 million	\$400 million	\$ 374,099 million	0	0.0%
IDEA Infants and Families Special Education (C)	\$ 439,427 million	\$500 million	\$ 439,427 million	0	0.0%
American Printing House for The Blind	\$ 22,599 million	0	\$ 22,599 million	0	0.0%
Assistive Technology	\$ 30.960 million	0	\$ 30.960 million	0	0.0%
Career/Technical Education (Carl Perkins) State Grants	\$1,160,911 billion	0	\$ 1,160,911 billion	0	0.0%
Tech Prep Education State Grants	\$ 102,923 million	0	\$ 102,923 million	0	0.0%
Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants	\$ 554,122 million	0	\$ 628,221 million	+\$74,099	+13.4%
National Institute for Literacy	\$ 6,468 million	0	0	-\$6,468 million	-100%
Smaller Learning Communities	\$ 88 million	0	\$ 88 million	0	0.0%
Statewide Data Systems	\$ 65 million	\$250 million	\$ 65 million	0	0.0%
Research, Development, Dissemination	\$ 167,196 million	0	\$ 224,196 million	+\$57 million	+34.1%
Statistics	\$ 98,521 million	0	\$ 108,521 million	+\$10 million	+10.2%
Federal TRIO Programs	\$ 848,089 million	0	\$ 848,089 million	0	0.0%
GEAR-UP	\$ 313,212 million	0	\$ 313,212 million	0	0.0%
Regional Educational Laboratories	\$ 67,569 million	0	\$ 70,650 million	+\$3,081 million	+4.8%
College Access and Completion Fund (Proposed)	0	0	\$ 500 million	+\$ 500 million	--
*Pell Grants College Student Financial Aid Maximum Annual Individual Award	\$5350 per student		\$5550 per student	+\$200 per student	

*The President also presents a plan to restructure Pell Grants by making federal support mandatory, not discretionary funding; and a plan to restructure the Perkins postsecondary student loans program, and to make all new postsecondary student loans through the Direct Loan Program. The financial details of these proposed changes are available on the U.S. Department of Education website.