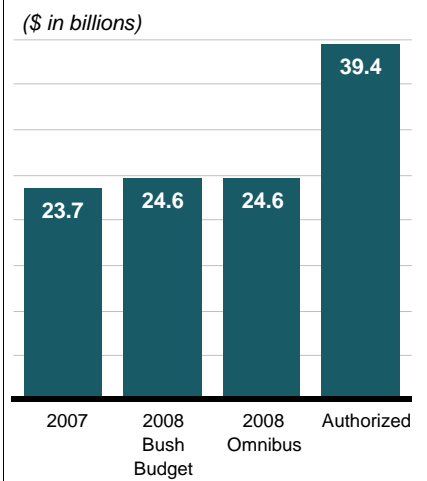


Education Appropriations

- The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (or 2008 Omnibus) funds the U.S. Department of Education at \$59.2 billion, \$1.7 billion or 2.9 percent more than 2007; and \$3.2 billion more than the Bush budget request.
- Provides targeted increases for select programs, such as ESEA Title I-A Grants to Local Educational Agencies, School Improvement Grants, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and IDEA Part B Grants to States; but also includes a 1.75 percent across-the-board rescission to all discretionary programs (except Pell Grants) that reduces many programs below their 2007 funding level.

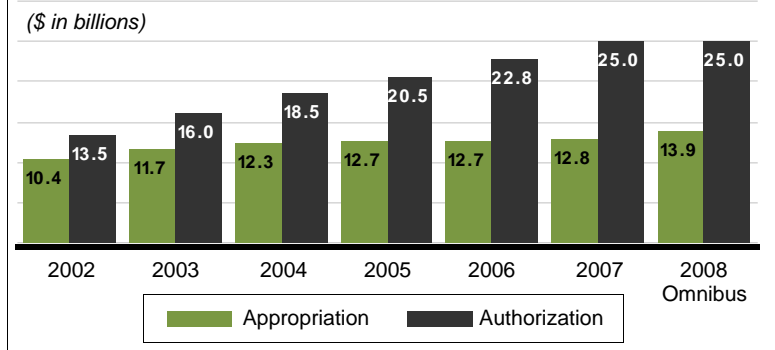
No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act Programs

- Increases funding for NCLB Act programs by \$939 million, or 4.0 percent more than 2007, for a total of \$24.6 billion.
- Makes progress toward closing the funding gap -- what is promised in the law (based on the 2007 authorization, the last year authorized under NCLB) compared to what is actually appropriated. The funding gap shrinks to \$14.8 billion under the Consolidated Appropriations Act from \$15.8 billion in 2007.
- Boosts funding for School Improvement Grants by \$366 million (to almost \$500 million from \$125 million in 2007), but cuts funding for Reading First State Grants by \$636 million (-62 percent), and eliminates funding for State Grants for Innovative Education (-\$99 million).



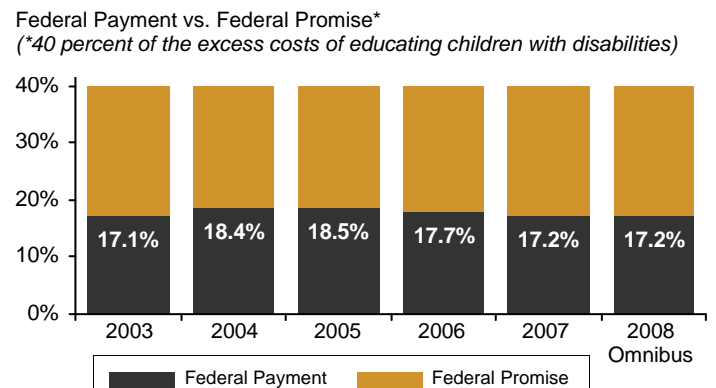
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA I-A)

- Increases funding by \$1.1 billion (+8.3 percent) above the 2007 level for a total of \$13.9 billion.
- Begins to reduce the gap between Title I's authorized level (programs under NCLB are authorized only through fiscal year 2007) and actual funding. The funding gap narrows to \$11.1 billion in 2008 from \$12.2 billion in 2007.



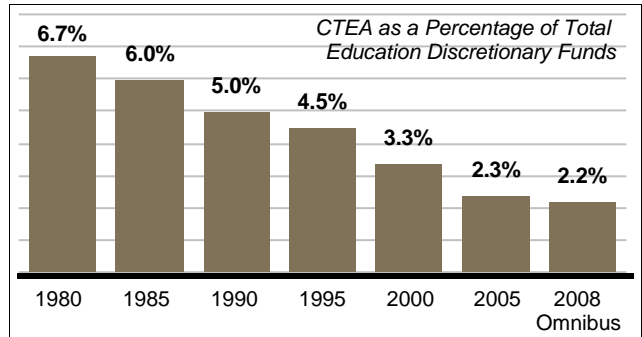
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA)

- Increases funding by \$165 million (+1.5 percent) above 2007 for a total of \$10.9 billion.
- Despite the modest increase, the federal share of the excess cost of educating children with disabilities remains at 17.2 percent, the same as in 2007, and significantly below the 40 percent level promised in the law.



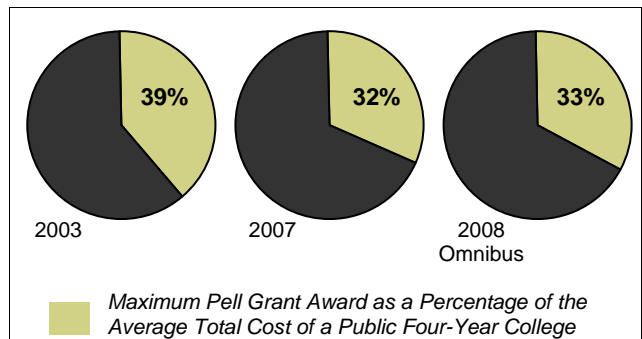
Alaska							
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>							
		2008		2008 Omnibus			
		2007	Authorized ^a	Omnibus	vs. 2007	vs. Authorized	
				Unservd ^b			
S E L E C T E D N O N C L B A C T P R O G R A M S	Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I-A)	34.0	70.5	37.2	3.2	-33.3	7,496
	Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII section 8003(b))	104.6	164.2	104.5	-0.1	-59.7	8,946
	Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (ESEA II-A)	13.8	15.1	14.0	0.2	-1.1	27 ^c
	Educational Technology State Grants (ESEA II-D-1 and 2)	1.3	4.8	1.3	0.0	-3.5	11,621
	21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA IV-B)	4.8	12.3	5.3	0.5	-7.0	8,041
	State Grants for Innovative Programs (ESEA V-A)	0.5	3.0	0.0	-0.5	-3.0	131,081
	Rural Education (ESEA VI-B)	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	-0.1	1,197
	Safe & Drug-Free Schools State Grants (ESEA IV-A-1)	1.7	3.2	1.4	-0.3	-1.8	72,382
	English Language Acquisition State Grants (ESEA III-A)	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1,342
	Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B-611)	33.6	60.1	34.0	0.5	-26.0	7,851
	Career & Technical Education State Grants (CTEA Title I)	4.2	16.3	4.8	0.6	-11.5	25,622
	Federal Pell Grants (HEA IV-A-1)	11.6	16.6	13.1	1.5	-3.5	1,018
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (HEA IV-A-3)	0.7	3.6	0.7	0.0	-2.8	1,254	
Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)	0.8	3.4	0.8	0.0	-2.6	329	
Head Start (HSA section 639)	12.5	13.5	12.6	0.1	-0.9	122	

^a Reflects the appropriation ceiling specified in law. See technical notes for details.
^b As a result of the funding gap between 2008 Omnibus and Authorized.
^c Teachers unable to be hired as a result of the funding gap.



Career and Technical Education (CTEA)

- Restores almost all of the 2008 Bush budget cut of \$582 million to CTEA Title I State Grants.
- Funds CTEA at 2.2 percent of total education discretionary dollars, up from 1.1 percent under the 2008 Bush budget request, but still trending downward.



Federal Pell Grants (HEA)

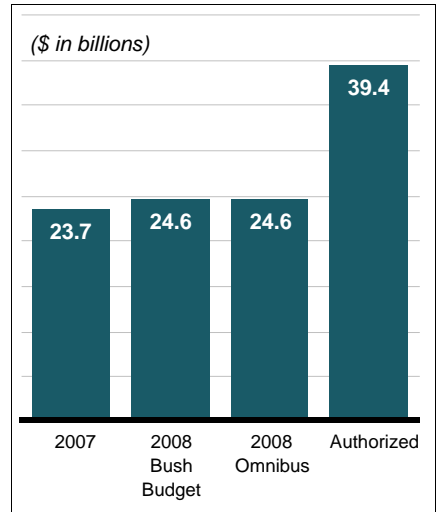
- From 2003 to 2006, the maximum Pell Grant award was frozen while the cost of attending a public four-year college increased \$2,300. In 2007, the maximum award was increased by \$260 while college costs rose another \$750. The 2008 appropriation, combined with mandatory funding from the College Cost Reduction Act, increases the maximum Pell Grant award another \$421 to \$4,731 from \$4,310 in 2007.
- In 2008, the maximum Pell Grant award is estimated to represent 33 percent of the total cost (tuition, fees, room, and board) of attending a public four-year college, up slightly from 2007.

Education Appropriations

- The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2008 (or 2008 Omnibus) funds the U.S. Department of Education at \$59.2 billion, \$1.7 billion or 2.9 percent more than 2007; and \$3.2 billion more than the Bush budget request.
- Provides targeted increases for select programs, such as ESEA Title I-A Grants to Local Educational Agencies, School Improvement Grants, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and IDEA Part B Grants to States; but also includes a 1.75 percent across-the-board rescission to all discretionary programs (except Pell Grants) that reduces many programs below their 2007 funding level.

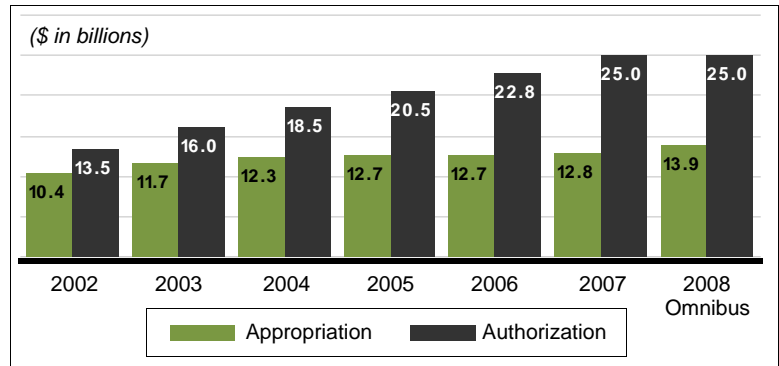
No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act Programs

- Increases funding for NCLB Act programs by \$939 million, or 4.0 percent more than 2007, for a total of \$24.6 billion.
- Makes progress toward closing the funding gap -- what is promised in the law (based on the 2007 authorization, the last year authorized under NCLB) compared to what is actually appropriated. The funding gap shrinks to \$14.8 billion under the Consolidated Appropriations Act from \$15.8 billion in 2007.
- Boosts funding for School Improvement Grants by \$366 million (to almost \$500 million from \$125 million in 2007), but cuts funding for Reading First State Grants by \$636 million (-62 percent), and eliminates funding for State Grants for Innovative Education (-\$99 million).



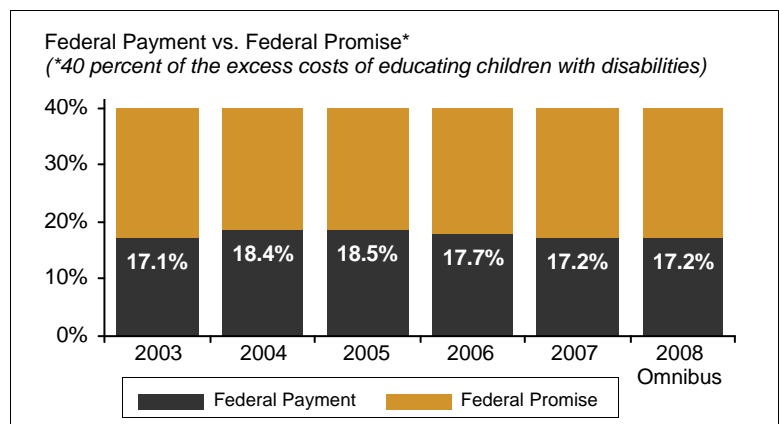
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA I-A)

- Increases funding by \$1.1 billion (+8.3 percent) above the 2007 level for a total of \$13.9 billion.
- Begins to reduce the gap between Title I's authorized level (programs under NCLB are authorized only through fiscal year 2007) and actual funding. The funding gap narrows to \$11.1 billion in 2008 from \$12.2 billion in 2007.



Special Education Grants to States (IDEA)

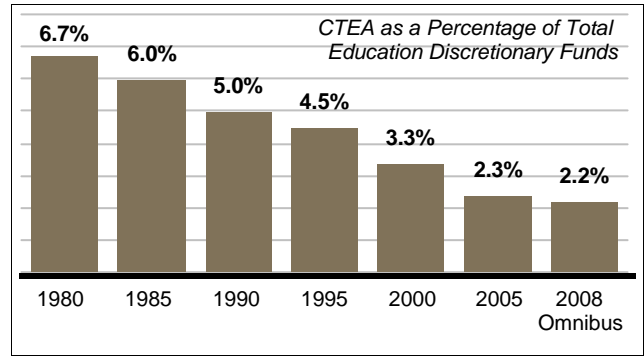
- Increases funding by \$165 million (+1.5 percent) above 2007 for a total of \$10.9 billion.
- Despite the modest increase, the federal share of the excess cost of educating children with disabilities remains at 17.2 percent, the same as in 2007, and significantly below the 40 percent level promised in the law.



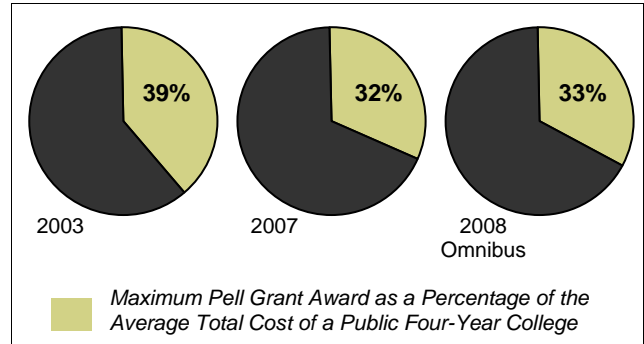
Don Young Congressional District (at Large), Alaska

Congressional District (at Large), Alaska						
<i>(dollars in millions)</i>						
			2008 Omnibus			
2007		2008	2008	vs. 2007	vs. Authorized	Unservd ^b
Authorized ^a	Omnibus	Omnibus				
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I-A)						
32.11	66.58	35.12	3.01	-31.46	7,496	
Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII section 8003(b))						
104.57	164.19	104.52	-0.06	-59.68	8,946	
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (ESEA II-A)						
12.73	14.02	12.93	0.20	-1.08	27 ^c	
Educational Technology State Grants (ESEA II-D-1 and 2)						
0.63	2.30	0.61	-0.01	-1.68	11,621	
21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA IV-B)						
n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	
<small>n/a = not available, see technical notes</small>						
State Grants for Innovative Programs (ESEA V-A)						
0.42	2.16	0.00	-0.42	-2.16	131,081	
Rural Education (ESEA VI-B)						
0.13	0.22	0.13	0.00	-0.10	1,197	
Safe & Drug-Free Schools State Grants (ESEA IV-A-1)						
1.25	2.36	1.06	-0.19	-1.31	72,382	
English Language Acquisition State Grants (ESEA III-A)						
0.53	0.59	0.55	0.02	-0.04	1,342	
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B-611)						
29.94	56.24	30.20	0.26	-26.04	7,851	
Career & Technical Education State Grants (CTEA Title I)						
3.58	13.83	4.05	0.47	-9.78	25,622	
Federal Pell Grants (HEA IV-A-1)						
11.60	16.60	13.10	1.50	-3.50	1,042	
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (HEA IV-A-3)						
0.73	3.57	0.72	-0.01	-2.85	1,254	
Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)						
0.84	3.43	0.84	0.00	-2.59	329	
Head Start (HSA section 639)						
12.52	13.53	12.64	0.11	-0.89	122	

^a Reflects the appropriation ceiling specified in law. See technical notes for details.
^b As a result of the funding gap between 2008 Omnibus and Authorized.
^c Teachers unable to be hired as a result of the funding gap.



- ### Career and Technical Education (CTEA)
- Restores almost all of the 2008 Bush budget cut of \$582 million to CTEA Title I State Grants.
 - Funds CTEA at 2.2 percent of total education discretionary dollars, up from 1.1 percent under the 2008 Bush budget request, but still trending downward.



- ### Federal Pell Grants (HEA)
- From 2003 to 2006, the maximum Pell Grant award was frozen while the cost of attending a public four-year college increased \$2,300. In 2007, the maximum award was increased by \$260 while college costs rose another \$750. The 2008 appropriation, combined with mandatory funding from the College Cost Reduction Act, increases the maximum Pell Grant award another \$421 to \$4,731 from \$4,310 in 2007.
 - In 2008, the maximum Pell Grant award is estimated to represent 33 percent of the total cost (tuition, fees, room, and board) of attending a public four-year college, up slightly from 2007.