

Question: How much will be allotted to institutions under each of the three programs in academic year 1968-1969?

Answer: See table below.

INSTITUTIONAL REQUESTS AND PROGRAM FUNDING, 1968-69 COLLEGE YEAR

| Program                             | Gross institutional request | Regional panel approval | Estimated support levels |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| NDEA student loans.....             | \$266,113,453               | \$244,939,984           | \$190,000,000            |
| Educational opportunity grants..... | 172,354,552                 | 157,077,328             | <sup>1</sup> 133,027,000 |
| College work-study.....             | 231,168,639                 | 193,004,170             | <sup>2</sup> 129,800,000 |
| Total.....                          | 669,636,644                 | 595,021,482             | 452,827,000              |

<sup>1</sup> Fiscal year 1968 appropriation utilized in 1968-69.

<sup>2</sup> Composed of \$74 million fiscal year 1968 funds and estimated \$55 million of fiscal year 1969.

Now, you say your proposals changed the programs now so that a student, if he attended an institution where the cost was \$600 or \$700, would be able to get the entire amount in an educational-opportunity grant?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. QUIE. Why do you feel it is necessary to do that? Why wouldn't it be possible for any student to secure some portion of a loan? A \$250 loan does not seem to be too great to me for a student to handle for each year of school, judging from what would undoubtedly happen to him in development of job skills during that time.

Mr. MOORE. In the first place, I don't think we should assume, you know, that this would happen in all instances. It is quite fair to say that a number of these or most of these students, especially those receiving full support from the program, would be expected to bring some support from summer earnings whether on jobs secured by themselves or perhaps on the work-study program.

Really, what we are trying to get away from is the requirement as the law now reads that the institution put the support package together in a very precise way.

Second, this flexibility would be of more assistance to the community colleges, especially the new ones that are short on their own local financial aid money because they are new and usually have access only to the NDEA as the other part of the package.

In such a case a youngster is told that he must, if he wants the grant half, take the loan half along with it. In some instances this may be a good thing, but I would rather leave that decision to the people who are running the program in the college rather than prescribe it for every one of 100,000 or 150,000 students.

The other part of this is, that for the impoverished student whose family income is \$3,000 or \$4,000 a year, what we are trying to do is provide him enough grant support to move him to a level of support that is similar to that used, for instance, by the college board in its modest but adequate budget. A family with an income of \$7,900 or \$8,000 a year is expected to provide \$800 out of income for the student to start school. This boy can go to a junior college because the support is there. The youngster from the impoverished situation can't, and the notion here is to introduce this sort of balance.

Mr. QUIE. If there were an adequate amount of money, wouldn't all of the institutions prefer to give a total grant to the student rather than