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November 13, 2013

MEMORANDUM

TO: Legislative Education Study Committee

FR: David T. Craig *DTC*

RE: STAFF BRIEF: FEDERAL FUND SEQUESTRATION UPDATE

INTRODUCTION

During the June Legislative Education Study Committee (LESC) interim meeting, committee staff provided an overview and updated information on the following:

- an explanation of the *Budget Control Act* (BCA) and sequestration;
- guidance from the US Department of Education (USDE) and the Office of Management and Budget (OMB);
- potential effects on New Mexico of budget sequestration and USDE guidance; and
- New Mexico's efforts to mitigate the impact of the budget cuts.

For the remainder of the 2013 interim, LESC staff were requested to provide updates to the committee, if necessary.

This staff report provides an overview of:

- the BCA in FY 2014 and beyond;
- USDE funding and sequestration reduction; and
- background.

This staff report also includes the following four attachments:

Attachment 1, *The BCA in FY 2014 and Beyond*;

Attachment 2, *USDE Funding and Sequestration Reduction*;

Attachment 3, *Differences between USDE and PED Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Grant Awards*; and

Attachment 4, *List of 2013 Federal Awards (2013-2014)*.

THE BCA IN FY 2014 AND BEYOND

Sequestration

According to **Attachment 1, *The BCA in FY 2014 and Beyond*** (a July 2013 Federal Funds Information for States (FFIS) publication):

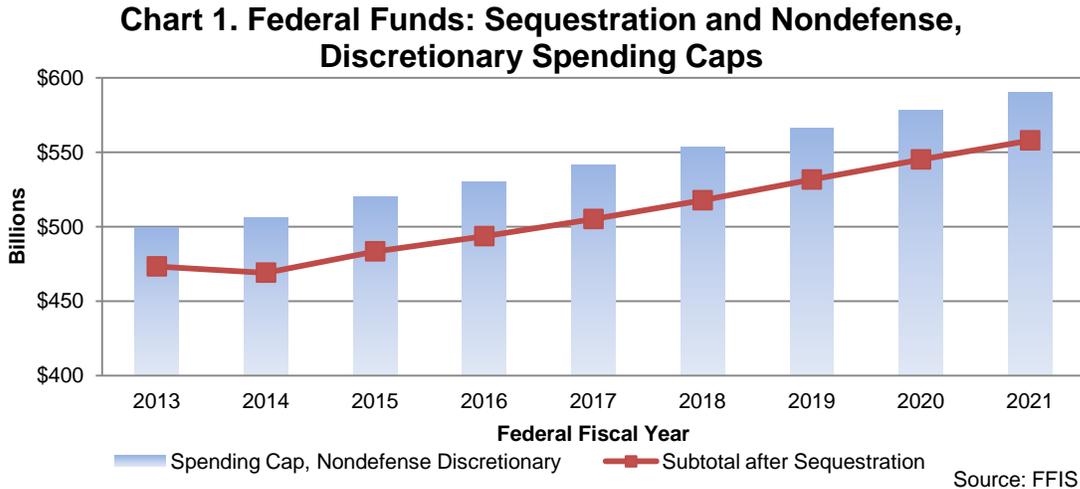
- when Congress enacted the BCA almost two years ago it set up a two-tiered structure for deficit reduction;
 - in the first tier, a set of spending caps was adopted that would limit discretionary spending through fiscal year (FY) 2021; and
 - in the second tier, a Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (JSC) was established to tackle the other pieces of the budget puzzle: revenues and mandatory spending;
- the law included a fallback provision if the JSC failed to produce a plan or Congress failed to enact one to have deficit reduction be achieved through *sequestration*;
- the BCA outlined the steps for sequestration as:
 - cuts of \$984 billion are required between federal FY 13 and FY 21; and
 - or cuts of about \$109 billion per year; and
- for federal FY 13 the federal *American Taxpayer Relief Act (ATRA)* of 2012:
 - postponed sequestration until March 1, 2013;
 - reduced the federal FY 13 sequestration by \$24 billion; and
 - adjusted spending caps down for both defense and non-defense spending.

Also according to a July 2013 *Federal Funds Information for States* (FFIS) publication, the BCA established a different sequestration process for federal FY 13 than for ensuing years:

- for federal FY 13, nondefense, discretionary spending (of which education represents a portion) reductions were achieved by automatic across-the-board spending cuts; and
- for federal FY 14 to FY 21 discretionary reductions are achieved through a downward adjustment to the spending caps.

Chart 1 below, *Federal Funds: Sequestration and Nondefense, Discretionary Spending Caps*, shows:

- that, although the BCA sequestration process adjusted spending caps down;
- the spending caps increase every year; and
- beginning in FY 16 (federal FY 15) spending will increase under the BCA.



Federal FY 14 Budget Appropriation Activities

According to **Attachment 1, *The BCA in FY 2014 and Beyond***, dated July 3, 2013:

- the federal FY 14 budgets being pursued in both the House and Senate violate BCA provisions;
- with a gap of more than \$90 billion in their overall discretionary targets, it will be difficult to get any spending bills through the appropriations process; and
- therefore, a continuing resolution that provides funding for discretionary programs looked unavoidable.

According to an October 2013 *Federal Funds Information for States* (FFIS) publication, on October 17, 2013 the President signed H.R. 2775, making continuing appropriations for FY 2014. The bill’s notable features include:

- ending the federal government shutdown;
- providing appropriations until January 15, 2014, at final FY 13 levels, similar to the provisions of the initial House continuing resolution (CR); and
- suspending the federal debt ceiling until February 7, 2014 (Sec. 1002).

While not part of the legislative text, the House and Senate also agreed to create a conference committee that would craft a broad budget agreement by December 13, 2013. Also according to FFIS, under the budget deal, the federal FY 14 level for discretionary programs is:

- the federal FY 13 enacted level;
- minus across the board rescissions included in the final federal FY 13 appropriations package;
- including the FY 13 sequestration as required under the BCA;
- the budget agreement does not alter the BCA or sequestration; and
- the BCA provisions will apply for federal FY 14 funding unless another law is enacted to replace or modify it.

USDE FUNDING AND SEQUESTRATION REDUCTION

As shown in **Attachment 2, *USDE Funding and Sequestration Reduction***, current estimates as of November 2013 indicate an estimated \$20.6 million net reduction in commonly reported elementary, secondary, and vocational programs. According to the Public Education Department (PED), estimated figures still are being used because:

- only about 25 percent of Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (Title II) award has been received; and
- FY 14 (federal FY 13) School Improvement Grants (SIG) have not been awarded yet.

According to PED, Impact Aid payments are historically difficult to estimate because of timing of disbursements and awards being made directly to districts. For example, Impact Aid payments in state FY 13:

- represented payments from six prior award years; and
- according to PED, were made with little advance notice to PED.

In addition, PED indicates four separate disbursements were made after PED submitted its public school support request for FY 14. These payments made actual credits higher than the estimate for projected credits and resulted in reversions of general fund dollars for education. Differences between estimates of final 2013 USDE awards and those of PED are shown in **Attachment 3, *Differences between USDE and PED Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Grant Awards***. PED's estimates, based upon preliminary award letters and actual revenues to date are available as **Attachment 4, *List of 2013 Federal Awards (2013-2014)***.

BACKGROUND

The General Appropriation Act (GAA) of 2012

For FY 13, the *GAA of 2012* included language that allows PED to “request from the State Board of Finance a transfer of up to \$4.0 million from the separate account of the appropriation contingency fund” to augment the appropriation for the SEG if federal revenue or other revenues for which the state takes credit fall short of the projected amount in FY 13.

According to the State Treasurer's cash balance report, an additional \$1.0 million remains as a balance in the State Support Reserve Fund.¹

These available dollars were designed to hold the current FY 13 unit value constant if:

- the estimated sequestration reduction amount materialized; and
- the traditionally conservative PED estimate of projected credits was higher than actual credits.

As indicated by PED staff at the June 2013 LESC interim meeting, due to unforeseen Impact Aid payments to the state, the PED estimate of projected credits was too low. This allowed the state to absorb the FY 13 impacts of sequestration reductions.

State Support Reserve Fund

During the 2013 legislative session, legislation was introduced to require the State Support Reserve Fund have a credit balance of \$10 million. The LESC analysis of the legislation:

- estimated sequestration to reduce Impact Aid by \$5.6 million dollars requiring credits be supplemented by \$4.2 million;
- indicated the special language in the *GAA of 2012* allowed a transfer of \$4.0 million from the Appropriation Contingency Fund which, together with the \$1.0 million balance in the State Support Reserve Fund would be sufficient to hold the current unit value constant if the amount credits need to be supplemented by remains at \$4.2 million; and
- indicated that "if the projected credits for FY 14 in the *GAA of 2013* are impacted through sequestration, either by timeliness of receipt of federal funds or a reduction in the amount of federal funds, then having a balance in the State Support Reserve Fund may allow the State to augment the SEG and help offset any potential impact to schools from sequestration."

Because this legislation did not pass:

- if future federal Impact Aid appropriations fall short of the projected credits due to sequestration or other federal funding reductions,
- then the State Support Reserve Fund may not have a balance with which to keep the unit value from being reduced.

In addition, increasing the balance of the state support reserve fund may allow PED flexibility to estimate projected credits on the basis of historical trends, instead of conservatively producing estimates lower than historical award data.

¹ In 1967, the State Support Reserve Fund was created in law to ensure that the maximum distribution for basic state support established in law would not be reduced. In 1974, when the current public school funding formula was established in law, this provision was amended to require that the fund be used only to supplement the appropriation for the SEG so that the unit value is not reduced. Current provisions for this fund state that it is the intent of the Legislature that the fund "at the beginning of each fiscal year shall have a credit balance of at least ten million dollars (\$10,000,000)."

At the June 2013 interim meeting, LESC members heard testimony from LESC staff that USDE reports were indicating federal FY 13 education funding reductions for New Mexico include about a \$20.6 million net reduction in commonly reported elementary, secondary, and vocational programs.

At the June 2013 interim meeting, LESC members heard testimony from LESC staff that, for federal FY 14:

- both House and Senate adopted budget resolutions in March but never appointed conferees to merge the two documents in conference committee;
- the two documents vary from each other, with
 - the Senate resolution calling for a mix of tax increases and spending cuts to achieve deficit reduction while eliminating sequestration provisions in the BCA; and
 - the House resolution calling for no revenue increases, relying on spending cuts, including those mandated by sequestration to achieve even greater deficit reduction; and
- these two resolutions establish the overall spending and revenue parameters under which the two chambers develop their respective budgets.



Special Analysis 13-04, July 3, 2013

The BCA in FY 2014 and Beyond

Contact: Marcia Howard • 202-624-5848 • mhoward@ffis.org

Summary

When Congress enacted the Budget Control Act almost two years ago (BCA; P.L. 112-25), it set up a two-tiered structure for deficit reduction. In the first tier, a set of spending caps was adopted that would limit discretionary spending through fiscal year (FY) 2021. In the second tier, a Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (JSC) was established to tackle the other pieces of the budget puzzle: revenues and mandatory spending.

The law included a fallback provision should the JSC fail to produce a plan or should Congress fail to enact one. Under that circumstance—which came to pass—the deficit reduction for which the JSC was responsible would instead be achieved through sequestration. The BCA outlined the steps: under full sequestration (no deficit reduction enacted by January 15, 2012), cuts of -\$984 billion are required over FYs 2013-2021 (-\$1.2 trillion reduced by assumed interest savings of 18% or \$216 billion). This results in cuts of about -\$109 billion per year. For FY 2013, sequestration was to occur on January 2, 2013, but was postponed until March 1, 2013, by the American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (ATRA; P.L. 112-240). ATRA also reduced the FY 2013 across-the-board (ATB) sequestration by \$24 billion. In addition, it adjusted the spending caps for FY 2013 and FY 2014, as shown in the table below.

Discretionary Spending Caps Under Budget Control Act of 2011*
 (\$ in billions)

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013		FY 2014		FY 2015	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
				BCA	ATRA	BCA	ATRA***							
Nonsecurity	402	361	359	361	359	510	506	520	530	541	553	566	578	590
Security**	683	689	684	686	684	556	552	566	577	590	603	616	630	644
Total	\$1,084	\$1,050	\$1,043	\$1,047	\$1,043	\$1,066	\$1,058	\$1,086	\$1,107	\$1,131	\$1,156	\$1,182	\$1,208	\$1,234

*Figures exclude funding for overseas contingency operations.

**Security spending consists of spending from within the departments of Defense, Homeland Security, VA, National Nuclear Security Administration, intelligence community management, and budget function 150 (international affairs).

***BCA and ATRA reconfigure budget categories as defense and nondefense in FY 2014.

Sources: FY 2012 budget for FY 2010, NGA for FY 2011, BCA/ATRA for other years

ATRA did not modify the sequestration process; it just delayed it by two months. Half of the reductions must come from defense and half from nondefense spending. In FY 2013, this amounted to -\$42.5 billion in defense cuts and -\$42.5 billion in nondefense cuts. The reductions in these two categories were then divided proportionally between nonexempt discretionary and mandatory programs based on a defined calculation.

The BCA established a different sequestration process for FY 2013 than for ensuing years. For FY 2013, discretionary reductions (both defense and nondefense) were achieved by automatic ATB spending cuts. For FYs 2014-2021, the discretionary reductions are achieved through a downward adjustment to the spending caps (enforced by sequestration). This means that, beginning in FY 2014, funding levels for specific programs (and the way Congress allocates the reductions) are determined through the regular appropriations process. For nonexempt mandatory spending, automatic ATB cuts take place each year. The table below summarizes the spending targets going forward.

The Budget Control Act: Sequestration and Discretionary Caps FYs 2013-2021 (dollars in billions)									
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Nondefense caps in BCA/ATRA	\$499.0	\$506.0	\$520.0	\$530.0	\$541.0	\$553.0	\$566.0	\$578.0	\$590.0
Sequestration: nondefense discretionary	-25.8	-37.0	-36.7	-36.5	-36.0	-35.4	-34.5	-33.0	-32.2
Subtotal	473.2	469.0	483.3	493.5	505.0	517.6	531.5	545.0	557.8
Change from previous year (\$)	NA	-4.2	14.3	10.2	11.5	12.6	13.9	13.5	12.8
Change from previous year (%)	NA	-0.9%	3.0%	2.1%	2.3%	2.5%	2.7%	2.5%	2.3%
Nondefense, mandatory sequestration in BCA/ATRA									
Sequestration: 2% Medicare	-11.3	-11.6	-12.3	-12.8	-13.6	-14.7	-15.7	-16.9	-18.2
Sequestration: other nonexempt mandatory	-5.5	-6.0	-5.7	-5.4	-5.0	-4.6	-4.5	-4.8	-4.2
Defense caps in BCA/ATRA	544.0	552.0	566.0	577.0	590.0	603.0	616.0	630.0	644.0
Sequestration	-42.7	-54.6	-54.6	-54.6	-54.7	-54.7	-54.7	-54.7	-54.7
Subtotal	501.3	497.4	511.4	522.4	535.3	548.3	561.3	575.3	589.3
Change from previous year (\$)	NA	-3.9	14.0	11.0	12.9	13.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
Change from previous year (%)	NA	-0.8%	2.8%	2.2%	2.5%	2.4%	2.4%	2.5%	2.4%
Total discretionary spending under BCA/ATRA	\$974.5	\$966.4	\$994.7	\$1,015.9	\$1,040.3	\$1,065.9	\$1,092.8	\$1,120.3	\$1,147.1
Change from previous year (\$)	NA	-8.1	28.3	21.2	24.4	25.6	26.9	27.5	26.8
Change from previous year (%)	NA	-0.8%	2.9%	2.1%	2.4%	2.5%	2.5%	2.5%	2.4%

Source: Congressional Budget Office for BCA/ATRA cap levels; Center on Budget and Policy Priorities for sequestration estimates

The first section of the table lists the nondefense discretionary spending caps specified by the BCA and subtracts from them the amount associated with sequestration. For FY 2014, that amount is -\$37 billion. In addition to this amount, Medicare cuts are expected to be -\$11.6 billion and cuts to other nonexempt mandatory programs are -\$6 billion. Together, these three sources provide the nondefense sequestration specified by the BCA (\$37 + \$11.6 + \$6 = \$54.6 billion). The defense cap is also reduced by \$54.6 billion.

The table also highlights the implications of these cuts for total federal discretionary spending. Of particular interest to states are the highlighted rows, which show the dollar and percent changes in nondefense, discretionary spending to be achieved through the appropriations process each year. In FY 2014, adhering to the BCA would result in a spending cut of -0.9% (-\$4.2 billion), but for each ensuing year nondefense discretionary spending would increase. This occurs because the BCA spending caps increase each year and—to a lesser degree—mandated cuts to Medicare and other mandatory spending achieve a greater share of nondefense sequestration. The situation for defense spending mirrors that for nondefense, although the amounts differ, as shown on the table. The final rows of the table combine the two components and show the outlook for total federal discretionary spending.

Focus on FY 2014

While the BCA is clear on how the annual appropriations process should proceed, neither chamber of Congress has adhered to its provisions in its FY 2014 budget actions. Specifically, both the president and the Senate assume that sequestration is replaced, while the House retains sequestration but violates the specified caps for defense and nondefense spending in order to provide additional defense spending. The table below summarizes.

(Note that the final FY 2013 discretionary total shown below [\$986 billion] differs from that shown on the previous table [\$974.5 billion]. Why? The table on page 2 reflects the Congressional Budget Office's summary of the provisions of the BCA. The table below reflects estimates of how the FY 2013 budget process actually played out, with certain savings achieved outside of sequestration and through other technical means.)

Category	FY 2013			FY 2014					
	BCA	ATRA	Post-sequester	BCA with Sequester	Change from FY 2013	Senate*	Change from FY 2013	House	Change from FY 2013
Nondefense	501	499	478	469	-8	506	28	415	-62
Defense	546	544	509	498	-11	552	43	552	43
	\$1,047	\$1,043	\$986	\$968	-\$19	\$1,058	\$72	\$967	-\$19

* FY 2014 Senate equals pre-sequester caps under BCA/ATRA.

Source: Bipartisan Policy Center for FY 2013 post-sequester and all FY 2014 data (June 3, 2013)

Next Steps

Many observers believed that the provisions of the BCA were so unpopular that Congress would replace it with an alternative that included more significant savings from mandatory programs and changes to tax policy. That has proven impossible thus far, and so the BCA currently governs the annual appropriations process.

The FY 2014 budgets being pursued in both the House and Senate violate its provisions. With a gap of more than \$90 billion in their overall discretionary targets, it will be difficult to get any spending bills through the appropriations process. Thus, a continuing resolution (CR) that provides funding for discretionary programs looks unavoidable on October 1. But how long the CR lasts, and at what level is uncertain. Absent a change in the BCA, the federal Office of Management and Budget (OMB) would be required to implement sequestration 15 days after Congress adjourns if the CR is at the House level, the Senate level, the president's request, or even if it provides FY 2014 funding at FY 2013 levels. A budget deal that modifies the BCA and makes other reforms is possible before the end of this session of Congress—an event made more likely by the coming need to raise the debt ceiling—but the ability of the Congress and the president to reach a deal is still very uncertain.

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USDE Funding and Sequestration Reduction

Program	2012 Actual ¹	2013 Estimate ²	Reduction
College- and Career-Ready Students (Title I, Grants to LEAs)	119,524,313	112,088,399	(7,435,914)
School Turnaround Grants (School Improvement State Grants)	4,145,429	3,754,213	(391,216)
State Agency Program--Migrant Student Education	953,105	902,157	(50,948)
State Agency Program--Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education	367,494	314,464	(53,030)
Subtotal, Accelerating Achievement & Ensuring Equity (AA&EE)	124,990,341	117,059,233	(7,931,108)
Impact Aid Basic Support Payments	94,972,970	90,005,314	(4,967,656)
Impact Aid Payments for Children with Disabilities	3,121,049	2,957,799	(163,250)
Impact Aid Construction	0	0	0
Subtotal, Impact Aid	98,094,019	92,963,113	(5,130,906)
Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants	0	0	0
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	19,147,373	18,127,868	(1,019,505)
Mathematics and Science Partnerships	1,269,260	1,181,254	(88,006)
21st Century Community Learning Centers	8,729,513	8,752,730	23,217
Assessing Achievement (State Assessments)	4,511,669	4,376,875	(134,794)
Rural and Low-income Schools Program	1,257,894	1,200,726	(57,168)
Small, Rural School Achievement Program	625,015	591,481	(33,534)
Indian Student Education--Grants to Local Educational Agencies	8,913,722	7,854,525	(1,059,197)
English Learner Education (English Language Acquisition)	4,047,474	4,008,702	(38,772)
Homeless Children and Youth Education	534,853	483,644	(51,209)
Subtotal, All of the Above Programs, which were or are proposed to be authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act	272,121,133	256,600,151	(15,520,982)
Special Education--Grants to States	91,022,262	86,419,043	(4,603,219)
Special Education--Preschool Grants	3,126,461	2,981,531	(144,930)
Grants for Infants and Families	2,970,033	2,855,253	(114,780)
Subtotal, Special Education	97,118,756	92,255,827	(4,862,929)
Career and Technical Education State Grants	8,198,470	8,017,422	(181,048)
Subtotal, Vocational and Adult Education	8,198,470	8,017,422	(181,048)
Total, All Elementary/Secondary Level Programs	377,438,359	356,873,400	(20,564,959)

¹ From the USDE website: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html> as of November 7, 2013.

² According to the USDE, amounts estimated for FY 2013 include the effect of the sequester and an across-the-board cut in the final appropriation.

Differences between USDE and PED Federal Fiscal Year 2013 Grant Awards

Program	2013 USDE ¹	2013 PED ²	Difference
College- and Career-Ready Students (Title I, Grants to LEAs)	112,088,399	112,088,399	0
School Turnaround Grants (School Improvement State Grants) ³	3,754,213	3,754,213	0
State Agency Program--Migrant Student Education	902,157	904,951	2,794
State Agency Program--Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education	314,464	314,464	0
Subtotal, Accelerating Achievement & Ensuring Equity (AA&EE)	117,059,233	117,062,027	2,794
<i>Impact Aid Basic Support Payments</i>	90,005,314	90,005,314	0
<i>Impact Aid Payments for Children with Disabilities</i>	2,957,799	2,957,799	0
<i>Impact Aid Construction</i>	0	0	0
Subtotal, <i>Impact Aid</i> ⁴	92,963,113	92,963,113	0
Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants	0	0	0
<i>Improving Teacher Quality State Grants</i> ⁵	18,127,868	18,127,868	0
Mathematics and Science Partnerships	1,181,254	1,181,254	0
21st Century Community Learning Centers	8,752,730	8,752,730	0
Assessing Achievement (State Assessments)	4,376,875	4,368,270	(8,605)
Rural and Low-income Schools Program	1,200,726	1,200,726	0
Small, Rural School Achievement Program ⁶	591,481	591,481	0
<i>Indian Student Education--Grants to Local Educational Agencies</i> ⁷	7,854,525	7,854,525	0
English Learner Education (English Language Acquisition)	4,008,702	4,008,702	0
Homeless Children and Youth Education	483,644	483,644	0
Subtotal, All of the Above Programs, which were or are proposed to be authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act	256,600,151	256,594,340	(5,811)
Special Education--Grants to States	86,419,043	86,419,043	0
Special Education--Preschool Grants	2,981,531	2,981,531	0
<i>Grants for Infants and Families</i>	2,855,253	2,855,253	0
Subtotal, Special Education	92,255,827	92,255,827	0
Career and Technical Education State Grants	8,017,422	8,017,422	0
Subtotal, Vocational and Adult Education	8,017,422	8,017,422	0
Total, All Elementary/Secondary Level Programs	356,873,400	356,867,589	(5,811)

¹ From the USDE website: <http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html> as of November 1, 2013.

² These amounts correlate with those provided as by PED as Attachment 4.

³ Final awards of school improvement state grants, therefore USDE estimates are used in place of PED estimates.

⁴ Impact Aid amounts are historically difficult to estimate, therefore USDE estimates are used in place of PED estimates.

⁵ Only about 25 percent (\$4.5 million) has been received, therefore USDE estimates are used in place of PED estimates.

⁶ Small, Rural School Achievement Program Grants are provided directly to districts therefore USDE estimates are used in place of PED estimates.

⁷ Indian Student Education Grants are provided directly to districts, therefore USDE estimates are used in place of PED estimates.

2,970,033 per Tres Schnell at DOH

NM PED
 LIST OF 2013 FEDERAL AWARDS (2013-2014)
 10/10/2013

FEDERAL AWARD	AWARD NUMBER	CFDA NUMBER	TOTAL AUTHORIZATION
IDEA-B GRANTS TO STATES	H027A130153	84.027A	86,419,043.00
IDEA-B PRE-SCHOOL	H173A130078	84.173A	2,981,531.00
TITLE I	S010A130031	84.010A	112,088,399.00
TITLE I MIGRANT	S011A130031	84.011A	904,951.00
TITLE I NEGLECTED & DELINQUENT	S013A130031	84.013A	314,464.00
HOMELESS	S196A130032	84.196A	483,644.00
21st. CENTURY	S287C130031	84.287C	8,752,730.00
ADVANCE PLACEMENT	S330B130026	84.330B	144,500.00
RURAL & LOW INCOME	S358B130031	84.358B	1,200,726.00
TITLE III	S365A130031	84.365A	4,008,702.00
MATH & SCIENCE	S366B130032	84.366B	1,181,254.00
TITLE II	S367A130030	84.367A	17,652,005.00
STATE ASSESSMENT	S369A130032	84.369A	4,368,270.00
RACE TO THE TOP	S412A130025	84.412A	37,500,000.00
CARL PERKINS	V048A130031	84.048A	8,017,422.00
USDA LUNCH, SNACK, BREAKFAST		10.555	125,945,716.00
TOTAL			411,963,357.00

* USDA 2014 entitlement amount has not been received as of today. The award is yearly funded and is not forward funded.

- NOTES:**
- * This are grant year 2013 awards.
 - * 2013 School Improvement Award (SIG) or (1003g) 84.377A has not been awarded. 2012 SIG award is \$4,329,324.