



Program Notes

Congressional District Estimates

SPECIAL NOTE: For state-administered programs, estimates by district are net of state administrative costs and state-level activities. As a result, the sum of all districts in a state will not equal the state total. This applies to at-large districts as well. The difference will be the amount retained by the state for its own purposes, as authorized. Also, fiscal year 2006 final appropriations reflect the one percent government-wide rescission mandated in H.R. 2863.

a/ Estimates include all four formula grants: Basic (section 1124), Concentration (section 1124A), Targeted (section 1125), and Education Finance Incentive (section 1125A). FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the authorized funding level provided in FY 2006 under the No Child Left Behind Act. Authorization estimates assume that any funds above the statutorily fixed amounts for Basic and Concentration Grants are allocated in equal amounts between Targeted and Education Finance Incentive Grants. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on a count of total formula children (ages 5 to 17 in families below the poverty level and other special cases as defined in law) as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Department. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of children in poverty would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per child, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all children in poverty could be served.

b/ Estimates represent Basic Support Payments (section 8003(b)) only. Not all districts receive payments. FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in the No Child Left Behind Act. Alternatively, FPSi used the cost of funding maximum payments as calculated by the Department and derived authorization estimates from this amount. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the total number of federally connected students as determined by the Department and the National Association of Federally Impacted Schools. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the cost of funding maximum payments, this number of students would not be served. In other words, using maximum payment average dollars per student, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all students could be served.

c/ FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in the No Child Left Behind Act in FY 2006. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the FY 2002 authorization level, the most recent year for which a specific authorization is provided in law. The number of teachers unhired was derived by FPSi based on the shortfall in funding under the FY 2006 appropriation compared to the authorized amount and the average beginning salary in the state. The estimate assumes that the shortfall in funding would have been spent on hiring teachers to reduce class size. The source for the salary information was the annual survey of state departments of education conducted by the American Federation of Teachers.

d/ Estimates include formula sub-grants only and exclude competitive awards to high-need local educational agencies. Formula distributed sub-grants represent half of all funds available under the program. FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in the No Child Left Behind Act in FY 2006. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the FY 2002 authorization level, the most recent year for which a specific authorization is provided in law. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the target population of the program: Title I-A formula children, as determined by the U.S. Census Bureau and the Department. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of Title I-A formula children would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per child, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all children could be served.

e/ District estimates are not available. State educational agencies make awards to local educational agencies and other eligible entities on a competitive basis.

f/ FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the authorization level provided in FY 2006 under the No Child Left Behind Act. Because the number of students served is not available, FPSi used enrollment for ages 5 to 17 years (source: U.S. Census Bureau) as a proxy. Since not all students are served under this program, the enrollment number is greater than the actual number of students served; however, because the enrollment number is applied consistently across all estimates, it provides an accurate estimate on a relative basis. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of students would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per student, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all students could be served.

g/ Estimates reflect grants under the Small, Rural School Achievement Program (Subpart 1) only and exclude grants under the Rural and Low-Income School Program (Subpart 2). Grants under Subpart 1 represent half of all funds available under Rural Education. Not all districts receive grants under Subpart 1. FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in the No Child Left Behind Act in FY 2006. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the FY 2002 authorization level, the most recent year for which a specific authorization is provided in law. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on a national average cost per student calculated by FPSi from Department budget data. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of students would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per student, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all students could be served.

Program Notes

Congressional District Estimates

Page 2

h/ Estimates exclude a 20 percent reserve for Governors to administer. Governors use their reserve to award competitive grants and contracts to local entities. FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in the No Child Left Behind Act in FY 2006. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the FY 2002 authorization level, the most recent year for which a specific authorization is provided in law. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on enrollment for ages 5 to 17 years (source: U.S. Census Bureau). Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of students would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per student, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all students could be served.

i/ Estimates exclude funds reserved for local educational agencies that have experienced a significant increase in immigrant students over the preceding two years. Funds for this purpose represent about 15 percent of the total. FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in the No Child Left Behind Act in FY 2006. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the FY 2002 authorization level, the most recent year for which a specific authorization is provided in law. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the number of preK-12 limited English proficient (LEP) and immigrant students enrolled (source: National Clearinghouse for English Language Acquisition and Language Instruction Educational Programs). Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of LEP children would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per LEP child, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all LEP children could be served.

j/ FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the authorization level provided in FY 2006 under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the Department's estimate of the number of students currently being served. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of students would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per student, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all students could be served.

k/ Estimates exclude state-directed awards to local educational agencies for special circumstances as authorized, which represent no more than 10 percent of the total. FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in law in FY 2006. The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2004. No new authorizing legislation is proposed. Alternatively, FPSi used the cost of restoring vocational education funding to its peak level funded previously as a share of total education spending, and derived authorization estimates from this amount. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the number of students enrolled in secondary and postsecondary vocational and technical education programs (source: U.S. Department of Education). Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount as calculated by FPSi, this number of students would not be served. In other words, using authorized average dollars per student, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all students could be served.

l/ FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations and reflect the program's estimated cost as of December 2004. Estimates include new appropriations plus the use of all or a portion of accumulative surplus of unobligated balances. No specific authorization is provided in law in FY 2006. The Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 expired September 30, 2005. New authorizing language is proposed. Authorization estimates were derived by FPSi based on the FY 2003 authorization level, the most recent year for which a specific authorization is provided in law. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the number of grant recipients as determined by the Department. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount, this number of eligible recipients would not be served. In other words, using the authorized average grant per recipient, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all eligible recipients could be served.

m/ FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Education state allocations. No specific authorization is provided in law in FY 2006. The Higher Education Extension Act of 2005 expired September 30, 2005. New authorizing language is proposed. Alternatively, FPSi used the cost of restoring the purchasing power of the average award to its peak level funded previously as a share of the average total cost of attendance at a four-year public institution (sources: U.S. Department of Education and The College Board); and derived authorization estimates from this amount. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the number of recipients as determined by the Department. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount as calculated by FPSi, this number of eligible recipients would not be served. In other words, using the authorized average grant per recipient, funding under the final appropriation would run out before all eligible recipients could be served.

n/ FY 2005 and FY 2006 estimates were derived by FPSi from U.S. Department of Health and Human Services state allocations, which is the administering agency. No specific authorization level is provided in law in FY 2006. Legislation to reauthorize section 639 of the Head Start Act is pending. Alternatively, FPSi used the cost of serving all eligible children (of any age prior to compulsory school attendance) from low-income households as authorized (sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and the U.S. Census Bureau); and derived authorization estimates from this amount. The number of students unserved was derived by FPSi based on the number of funded enrollment slots as determined by the Department. Because the level of funding in the FY 2006 appropriation is less than the authorized amount as calculated by FPSi, this number of eligible children would not be served.