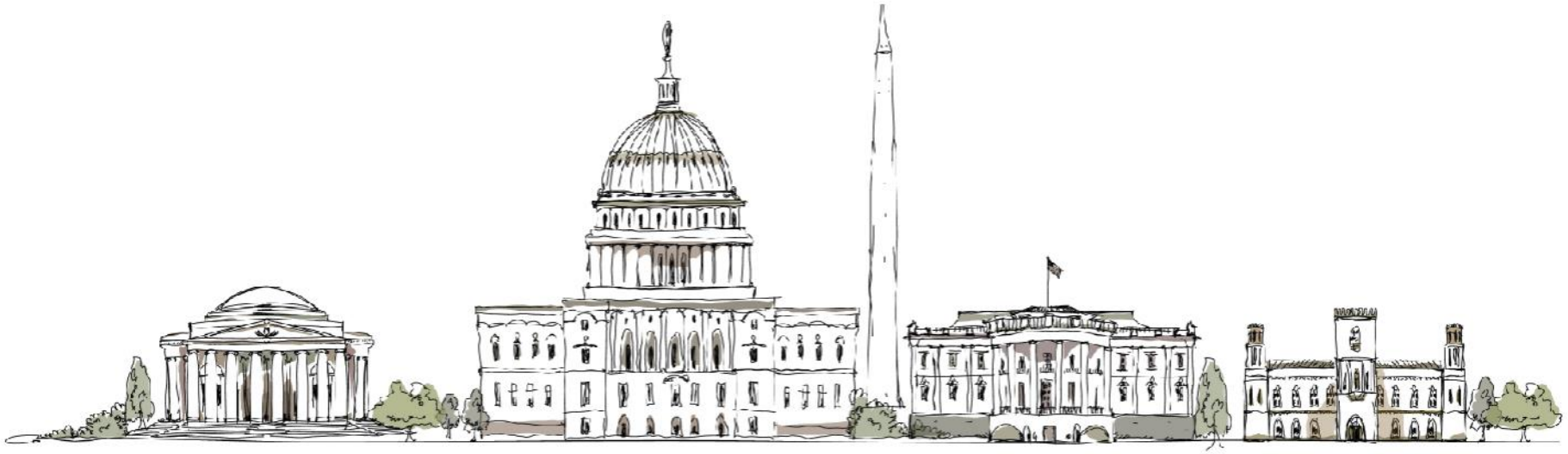


H.R. 5 vs S. 1177 Classroom Showdown

Update on the Elementary and Secondary Education Act Webinar
Southern Legislative Conference of CSG

Federal Funds Information for States
www.ffis.org

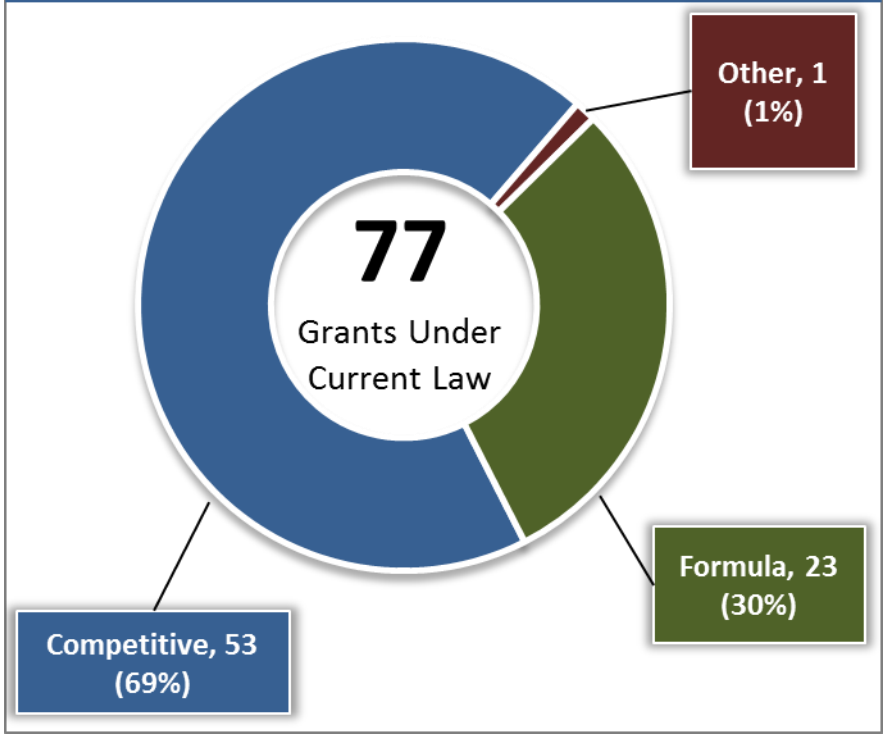
September 2015

Major Issues to Resolve in Conference

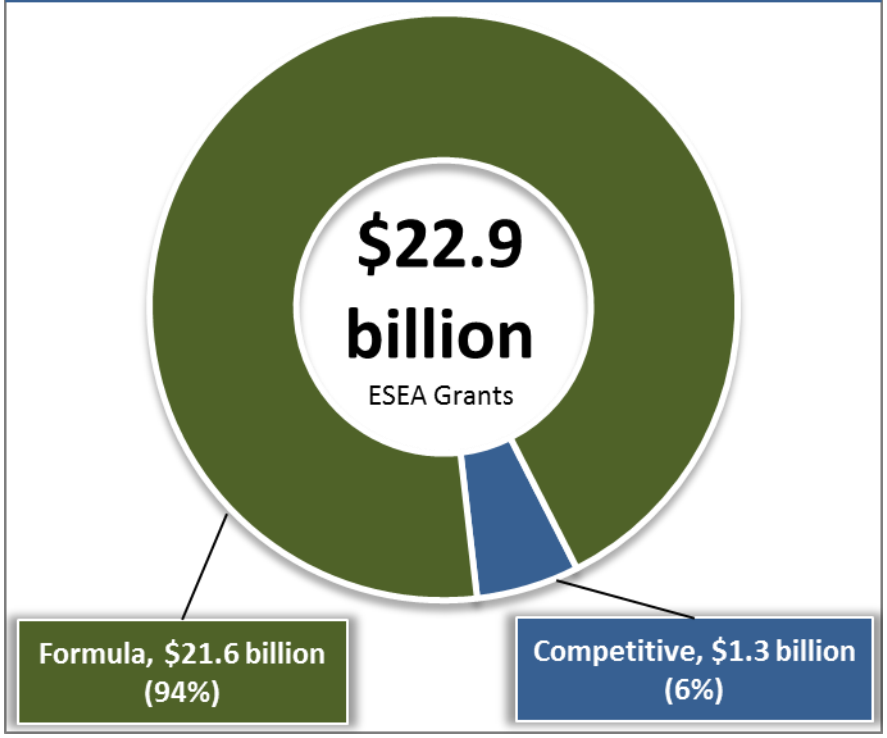
- Title **structure**
- Title I **portability**
- **MOE** requirements
- Authorized **spending** levels
- **Period** of authorization
- **Eliminated** and **added** programs
- Title I **formula change** in Senate
- Title II **formula change** in House/Senate

Grants Under ESEA

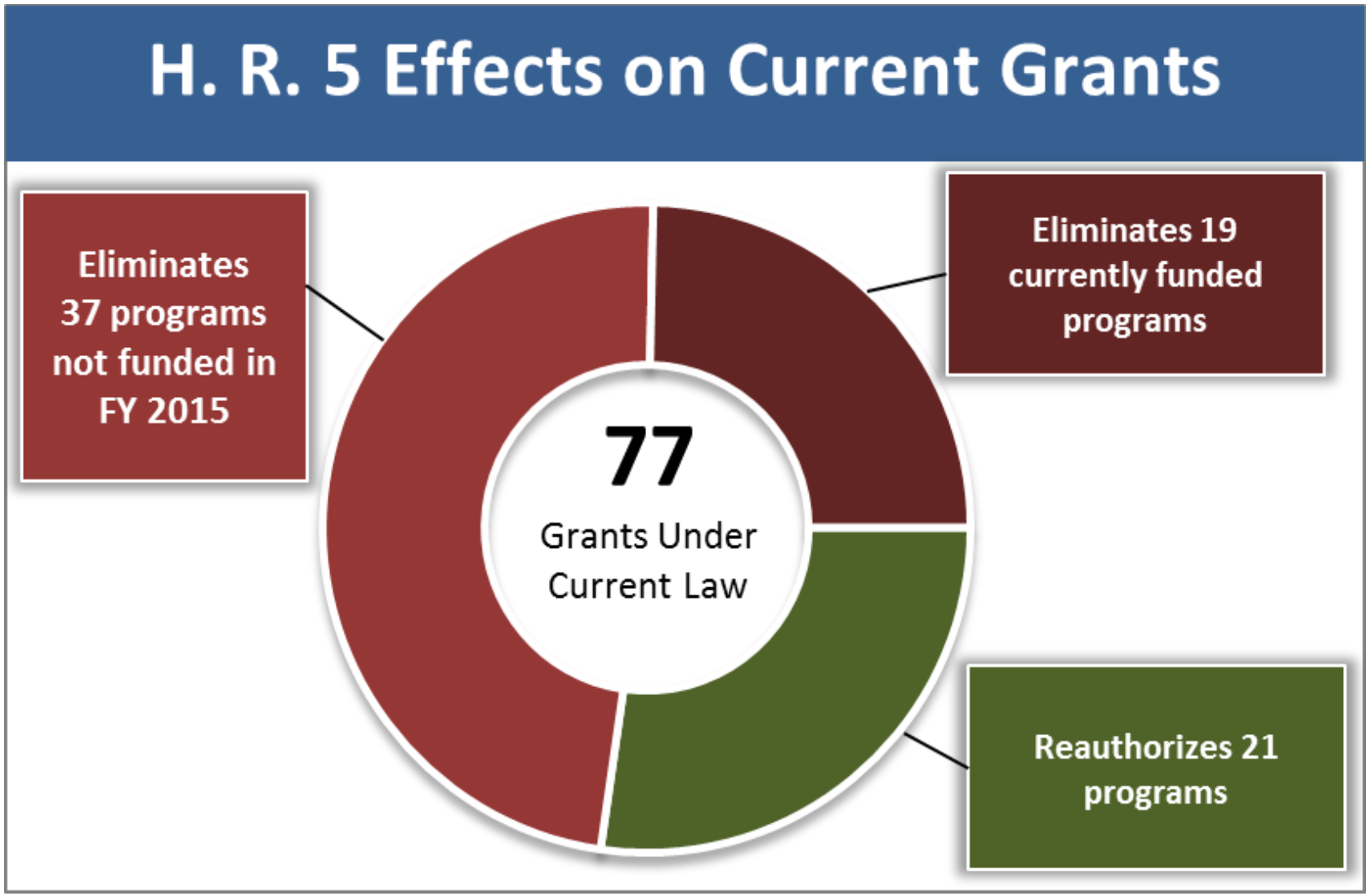
Distribution of Grants by Type



Distribution of Funding by Type



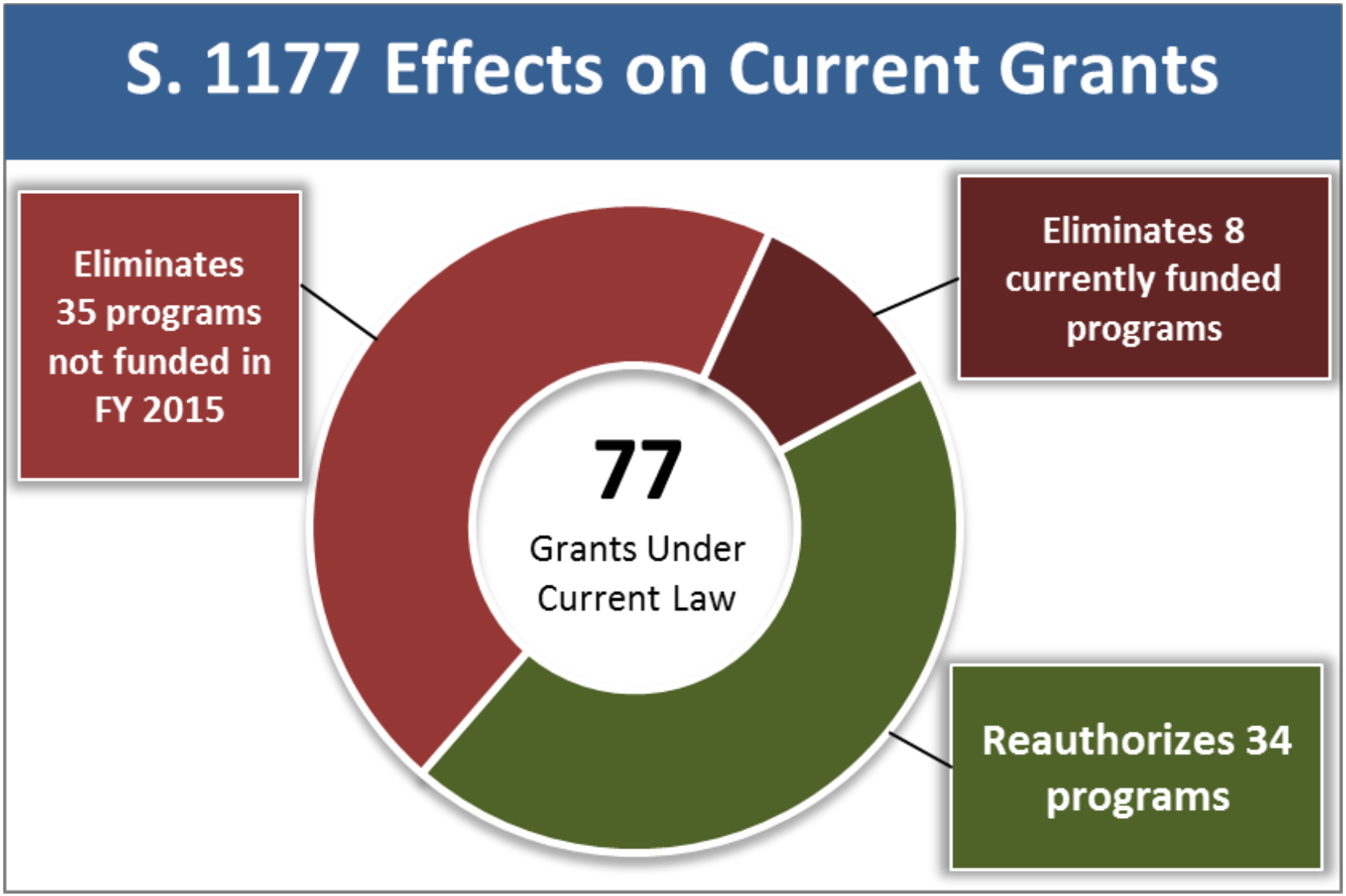
Grants Under H.R. 5



Grants Under H.R. 5

- Creates four new grant programs:
  - Two **formula-based**
    - Local Academic Flexible Grant ($2.3 billion per year)
    - Teacher and School Leader Flexible Grant ($697 million per year)
  - Two **competitive**
    - Family Engagement in Education ($25 million per year)
    - Schools of the Future Act (Authorization level unclear)

Grants Under S. 1177



Grants Under S. 1177

- Creates 12 **new** grant programs:
  - Three **formula-based**
    - Improving STEM Instruction and Student Achievement ("such sums")
    - Safe and Healthy Students- Grants to States and LEAs ("such sums")
    - Innovative Technology Expands Children's Horizons ("such sums")
  - Nine **competitive**

Title I-A Formula Changes (S. 1177)

States Gaining, Losing Shares of Title I-A Funding in Excess of $17 Billion			
Top 10		Bottom 10	
Rank	State	Rank	State
1	Texas	52	New York
2	California	51	Illinois
3	Florida	50	Pennsylvania
4	North Carolina	49	Ohio
5	Georgia	48	Michigan
6	Tennessee	47	New Jersey
7	Arizona	46	Massachusetts
8	Alabama	45	Maryland
9	Oklahoma	44	Louisiana
10	Colorado	43	Virginia

Source: CRS Estimates of Similarly Constructed Proposal (Not Final)

Favorable State Characteristics for Equity Grants Formula:

- Small populations (due to a higher small-state minimum)
- Spend between 85% and 115% of national APPE
- Have many districts with high concentrations of poverty
- Spend resources more equitably across LEAs

Title II-A Proposals

Features of Title II Part A Proposals				
			Senate Proposal	
	Current Law	House Proposal	FYs 2016-2021	FYs 2022+
Hold-Harmless Provision	States receive a base amount equal to FY 2001 allocations for Eisenhower Professional Development Grants and Class Size Reduction Program	None	States receive a base amount equal to FY 2001 allocations, reduced by 14.29% per year	None
Formula	Additional funds in excess of hold-harmless amount allocated by share of school-aged children living in poverty (65%) and share of school-aged children (35%)	Total appropriation to states allocated by share of school-aged children living in poverty (50%) and share of school-aged children (50%)	Additional funds in excess of hold-harmless amount allocated by share of school-aged children living in poverty (80%) and share of school-aged children (20%)	Total appropriation to states allocated by share of school-aged children living in poverty (80%) and share of school-aged children (20%)
Small-State Minimum	0.5% of appropriation in excess of hold-harmless amount	0.5% of total appropriation	0.5% of appropriation in excess of hold-harmless amount	0.5% of total appropriation

Title II-A Proposals

Winners and Losers Under House and Senate Title II Changes			
House		Senate	
Winners	Losers	Winners	Losers
Nevada	West Virginia	Nevada	West Virginia
Arizona	Puerto Rico	Arizona	New York
North Carolina	New York	North Carolina	Pennsylvania
Utah	Louisiana	Georgia	Michigan
Georgia	Michigan	South Carolina	Connecticut
Colorado	Pennsylvania	Tennessee	Massachusetts
South Carolina	Mississippi	Florida	Maryland
Tennessee	Massachusetts	Texas	Louisiana
Florida	Kentucky	Utah	Minnesota
Texas	Connecticut	Arkansas	Wisconsin

Importance of Title II-A Hold-Harmless

- Accounted for 87% of FY 2015 allocations
- House would eliminate it immediately
- Senate phases it out gradually

Questions?

For more information, visit:

www.ffis.org

For additional questions, contact:

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