Federal Aid to New York State
Public School Districts

1. How much federal aid do New York State public school districts get?

Federal aid is projected to be almost $3.2 billion for school year 2013-14. Of this, $2.29 billion is for elementary and secondary education programs\(^1\) and $879 million for child nutrition programs provided by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

2. What are the purposes and funding amounts (in order of the size of the grant) of other federal aid programs to New York State public school districts?

**College- and Career-Ready Students (Title I, Grants to LEAs)**

CFDA 84.010

$1.1 billion

Title I, Part A (Title I) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, as amended (ESEA) provides financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) and schools with high numbers or high percentages of children from low-income families to help ensure that all children meet challenging state academic standards.\(^2\)

**Child Nutrition**

$879 million

New York State also receives federal funds from the Department of Agriculture for child nutrition programs. The purpose is to assist states, through cash grants and food donations, in providing nutritious nonprofit meals for school children and to encourage the domestic consumption of nutritious agricultural commodities.\(^3\)

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\(^1\) This and other dollar amounts attributed to federal aid programs are taken from posting on the Web by the Budget Service on September 4, 2013

http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html#update. They represent preliminary estimates based on currently available data and have been rounded to the nearest million dollars.

\(^2\) Federal program descriptions are taken from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, except where otherwise noted.

\(^3\) U.S. Department of Agriculture website October 8, 2013

https://www.cfda.gov/?s=program&mode=form&tab=step1&id=b006e45d830383cbb655033314845b3f
Projected statewide dollar amounts\(^4\) are:
National School Lunch CFDA 10.555 $620 million
Special Milk Program CFDA 10.556 $575,000
After School Snack Program CFDA 10.558 $17 million
School Breakfast Program CFDA 10.553 $180 million
Summer Food Service Program for Children CFDA 10.559 $55 million
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program CFDA 10.582 $6.7 million

**Special Education Grants to States**
CFDA 84.027
$814 million
To provide grants to states to assist them in providing special education and related services to all children with disabilities.

**Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants**
CFDA 84.305A
$149 million
To support school districts and charter schools utilizing, as part of their implementation of an APPR plan, a comprehensive approach to recruitment, development, support, retention and equitable distribution of effective teachers and school leaders.\(^5\)

**English Learner Education**
$59 million
The English Learners (EL) topic supports research on the improvement of achievement in English language proficiency, reading, writing, mathematics, or science, as well as other academic outcomes (e.g., course and grade completion and retention, high school graduation and dropout) for students in kindergarten through high school who are English learners.\(^6\)

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\(^4\) Correspondence from Paula Tyner-Doyle, Coordinator, New York State Education Department Office of Child Nutrition, October 8, 2013.


\(^6\) Institute for Education Sciences website, October 5, 2013: [http://cyfs.unl.edu/docs/2013/InstituteofEducationSciences-EducationResearchGrantProgramsEnglishLearners(84.305A).pdf](http://cyfs.unl.edu/docs/2013/InstituteofEducationSciences-EducationResearchGrantProgramsEnglishLearners(84.305A).pdf)
Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act Funds
CFDA 84.051
$51 million
To provide support, directly or through grants, contracts, or cooperative agreements, for research, development, demonstration, dissemination, evaluation, assessment, capacity-building, and technical assistance activities aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of career and technical education (CTE) programs.

School Improvement Grants
CFDA 84.377
$38 million
These grants are provided to states by Executive Order Section 1003(g) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act to support competitive sub-grants to local educational agencies that demonstrate the greatest need for the funds and the strongest commitment to use the funds to provide adequate resources in order to raise substantially the achievement of students in their lowest-performing schools.

Impact Aid
CFDA 84.041
$34 million
To provide financial assistance to local educational agencies (LEAs) affected by Federal activities, i.e., where the tax base of a district is reduced through the Federal acquisition of real property (Section 8002, ESEA) and; where the presence of certain children living on Federal property places a financial burden on the LEAs that educate them (Sections 8003 and 8007(b), ESEA).

Special Education Preschool Grants
CFDA 84.173
$33 million
This grant provides funds to states to assist them in providing special education and related services to children with disabilities ages 3 through five years old.
Early Intervention Grants for Infants with Disabilities and Their Families
CFDA 84.181
$26 million
To provide grants to States to assist them to implement and maintain a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system to make available early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.7

Assessing Achievement
CFDA 84.368
$16 million
To enhance the quality of assessment instruments and systems used by States for measuring the achievement of all students.8

Migrant Student Education
CFDA 84.011
$10 million
These grants assist states in ensuring that migratory children have the opportunity to meet the same challenging State content and performance standards that all children are expected to meet.

Homeless Children and Youth Education
CFDA 84.196

$5 million
These grants are part of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act to ensure that all homeless children and youth have equal access to the same free, appropriate public education available to other children.

Neglected and Delinquent Children and Youth Education
CFDA 84.013
$3 million
These grants help states to provide educational continuity for neglected and delinquent children and youth in State-run institutions for juveniles and in adult correctional institutions, so that these youth can make successful transitions to school or employment once they are released.

7 http://www.topgovernmentgrants.com/cfda.php?CFDANumber=84.181
Rural And Low-Income Schools Program
CFDA 84.358B
$1.6 million
To address the needs of rural, low-income schools.

Small, Rural School Achievement Program
CFDA 84.358A
$2.3 million
The purpose of this program is to provide financial assistance to rural districts to assist them in meeting their state's definition of adequate yearly progress (AYP).9

Indian Student Education
CFDA 15.130
$1.9 million
To fund programs that meet the unique and specialized needs of eligible Indian students.

3. Do all grants flow through the State Education Department?

No. Payments of Impact Aid flow from the federal government directly to the local education agency.

4. How has federal funding changed from school year 2012-13 to 2013-14?

Federal funding to elementary and secondary education declined 2.2 percent. Some grants were not funded (Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, Mathematics and Science Partnerships and 21st Century Community Learning Centers) and two grants were reduced (Rural and Low-income Schools Program and Career and Technical Education State Grants).

5. How much of total education revenues come from federal sources?

In New York State, estimated 2011-12 public education funding comes from three sources: approximately five percent from federal sources, 40 percent from State formula aids and grants, and 55 percent from revenues raised locally.10

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http://www2.ed.gov/programs/reapsrsa/index.html

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6. Where can I find grant award amounts for specific schools and districts?

http://www.oms.nysed.gov/cafe/reports/ You can enter the school or district name and see all federal and state grants awarded to the entity that are processed through the New York State Education Department.

7. When do schools or districts receive their funds?

The federal agency (U.S. Department of Education or U.S. Department of Agriculture for example) sends an award letter to the New York State Education Department for each grant following federal budget approval. NYSED notifies school districts of the availability of funds and school districts apply for grants in accordance with application specifications. NYSED reviews and approves applications it receives and sends the local education agencies an award letter, after which it can draw down funds in accordance with grant guidelines. Some grants provide an automatic first payment (such as 20 percent) while others reimburse agencies only after they submit evidence that they have spent the funds.

NYSED further reports on its website\footnote{11}:

\textbf{Funding Cycles for Federal and State Grants}

All federal and state grant programs adhere to annual funding cycles, although there are significant differences between the state and federal funding calendars. The federal fiscal year runs from October 1 through September 30, although most federal programs are "forward funded" by the federal government and thereby made available to the states on July 1, prior to the start of the federal fiscal year. In addition, most federal grants are governed by carryover provisions, which extend the life of an appropriation for an additional year. Thus, most programs funded through the U.S. Department of Education have an appropriation life of 27 months.

In order to manage local grants projects effectively and identify expenditure and carryover funds on a local and statewide basis, most federal grants to local agencies are awarded on an annual cycle. In fact, most grants are funded on a school year basis of September 1 through August 31, although certain programs may operate on a July 1 through June 30 basis. The State Education Department (SED) also has the option to fund projects for a shorter length.

\footnote{10} Analysis of School Finances, New York State Education Department, 2013, page 7.

\footnote{11} http://www.oms.nysed.gov/cafe/guidance/guidelines.html
The state fiscal year runs from April 1 through March 31. Unlike federal programs, state programs do not have carryover provisions unless specifically authorized by the State Legislature. While state funds may be disbursed up until August 31 following the end of the fiscal year, the limited appropriation life does impose severe restrictions on the time permitted for operation and closeout of individual projects. Thus, in order to manage state funds effectively, local grants are confined to a July 1 through June 30 cycle with the exception of special legislative projects which can run through July 31 when necessary. Again, as with federal programs, certain projects may be funded for a shorter duration within that cycle.

8. What is the impact of the federal shutdown on schools?

The Washington Post\textsuperscript{12} reported on September 29, 2013 that a federal government shutdown of more than a week will have an adverse impact on schools in that staff would not be available to help schools and states with questions or guidance and cash flow may be disrupted. The G-5 system for grantees to draw down funds for federal grants reports on its website:

The Department currently anticipates that G-5 will be available if there is a lapse of appropriations on October 1, 2013 for all routine automated grants-related transactions, including the drawdown of funds. Any drawdown requests that require action by Department employees, such as grantees on route payment flags, would not be completed during a shutdown. All requirements that normally apply to grantees, such as minimizing the time between grantee drawdown and disbursement of funds, would apply both immediately before and during a government shutdown due to a lapse of appropriations.