

Estimated ESEA Title I-A FY2023 and FY2024 State Grants Under the House Appropriations Committee Subcommittee-Approved Bill

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Rebecca R. Skinner
Specialist in Education
Policy

Isobel Sorenson
Research Assistant

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Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) provides aid to local educational agencies (LEAs) for the education of disadvantaged children. Title I-A grants provide supplementary educational and related services to low-achieving and other students attending elementary and secondary schools with relatively high concentrations of children from low-income families. In recent years, Title I-A has also been used as a vehicle to which a number of requirements affecting broad aspects of public elementary and secondary education for all students have been attached as conditions for receiving Title I-A grants.

The Title I-A program receives appropriations on an annual basis in the Department of Education (ED) title of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Other Related Agencies (Labor-HHS-ED) appropriations act. The program received \$18.4 billion in FY2023 through Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328; hereinafter referred to as the “FY2023 L-HHS-ED appropriations act” or “FY2023 enacted appropriations”). The FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill was considered and approved by voice vote by the House Appropriations Committee (HAC) Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education on July 14, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the “HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill”). If this bill were enacted into law, it would substantially reduce the amount of funding available for the Title I-A program for FY2023. The bill would also provide FY2024 Title I-A appropriations, but at a funding level that would be less than the FY2023 enacted appropriations level.

In practice, ED makes Title I-A grants for a given fiscal year based on the forward funding provided for the current fiscal year and the advance appropriations provided for the following fiscal year. For example, when ED determines Title I-A grants for the 2023-2024 school year (SY) under FY2023 enacted appropriations, the appropriations being used include forward funding provided for FY2023 (\$7.5 billion) and advance appropriations provided for FY2024 (\$10.8 billion). An initial portion of Title I-A funds are awarded by ED on July 1, and the remaining funds are awarded on October 1. Collectively, all of these funds are being provided for SY2023-2024.

The HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would rescind \$8.7 billion of the FY2024 advance appropriations for Title I-A that were provided in the FY2023 L-HHS-ED appropriations act, resulting in a total of \$9.7 billion (a decrease of 47.16% from \$18.4 billion) being available for SY2023-2024. In general, the practical effect of the proposed rescission, if it were to be enacted, would be that the remainder of the Title I-A grants that ED otherwise would have been distributing for SY2023-2024 on October 1, 2023, would be substantially cut. (Note that there are many uncertainties about how such a rescission would be implemented if it were enacted after October 1, 2023.) The reductions in estimated total state grant amounts (the sum of grant amounts awarded on July 1 and October 1) range from \$18.3 million (42.72%) in Vermont to \$975.3 million (46.25%) in California. In terms of percentage losses, the estimated decreases in state grant amounts range from 42.72% in Vermont to 53.78% in Maryland.

The HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would provide \$12.4 billion for Title I-A grants for SY2024-2025, a proposed increase of 27.16%, over what the bill would provide for SY2023-2024. This, however, is \$6 billion less than what would be provided for Title I-A for SY2023-2024 under the FY2023 enacted appropriations. Thus, while estimated state grants would be higher for SY2024-2025 under the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill than they would be for SY2023-2024 under the same bill, they would be lower than estimated state grants for SY2023-2024 under FY2023 enacted appropriations.

Contents

Introduction	1
Title I-A Formulas	1
Formula Child Count and Formula Child Rate	2
Weighted LEA Formula Child Counts for Targeted Grant and EFIG Formulas	3
Expenditure Factor	3
LEA Hold Harmless and State Minimum Grant Provisions.....	4
Factors Included Only in the EFIG Formula.....	4
Summary of Formula Characteristics.....	5
Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 School Years	8
Title I-A Appropriations for FY2023 and Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for FY2024.....	11
Methodology for Analyzing Proposed Appropriations for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025	
School Years	12
Three Sets of Estimated Grants	12
Data	16
Estimated State Grant Amounts.....	16

Tables

Table 1. Overview of ESEA Title I-A Allocation Formula Characteristics	6
Table 2. Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for the 2023-2024 School Year.....	9
Table 3. Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for the 2024-2025 School Year.....	10
Table 4. Enacted FY2023 Title I-A Appropriations and Proposed FY2024 Title I-A Appropriations.....	11
Table 5. Enacted and Proposed Appropriations for Making Title I-A Grants for the 2023- 2024 and 2024-2025 School Years	14
Table 6. Enacted and Proposed Appropriations for Making Title I-A Grants to States for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 School Years.....	18

Contacts

Author Information.....	23
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Introduction

Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) authorizes aid to local educational agencies (LEAs) for the education of disadvantaged children. Title I-A grants provide supplementary educational and related services to low-achieving and other students attending elementary and secondary schools with relatively high concentrations of children from low-income families. In recent years, Title I-A has also included a number of requirements affecting broad aspects of public elementary and secondary education for all students, which have been attached as conditions for receiving Title I-A grants. The ESEA was most recently comprehensively reauthorized by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA; P.L. 114-95).

The Title I-A program receives appropriations on an annual basis in the Department of Education (ED) title of the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Other Related Agencies (Labor-HHS-ED) appropriations act. The program received \$18.4 billion in FY2023 through Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328; hereinafter referred to as the “FY2023 L-HHS-ED appropriations act” or “FY2023 enacted appropriations”), which accounted for over 60% of all appropriations provided for ESEA programs. The FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill was considered and agreed to by voice vote by the House Appropriations Committee (HAC) Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education on July 14, 2023 (hereinafter referred to as the “HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill”).¹ If that bill were enacted into law, it would substantially reduce the amount of funding available for the Title I-A program for FY2023.² The bill would also provide FY2024 Title I-A appropriations, but at a funding level that would be less than the FY2023 enacted appropriations level.

This report has been prepared in response to congressional interest in Title I-A appropriations and the possible effects of the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill on these appropriations for FY2023 and FY2024. The report begins with an overview of the Title I-A formulas, providing background information for understanding how the formulas work. This is followed by a discussion of the FY2023 enacted appropriations and the FY2023 and FY2024 proposed appropriations included in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill. The next part of the report discusses how these appropriations levels were analyzed to estimate state grants under the Title I-A program. The final section of the report analyzes estimated state grants under the FY2023 enacted appropriations, changes to FY2023 enacted appropriations included in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, and FY2024 appropriations included in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill.

Title I-A Formulas

Title I-A of the ESEA authorizes aid to LEAs for the education of disadvantaged children. Title I-A grants provide supplementary educational and related services to low-achieving and other students attending elementary and secondary schools with relatively high concentrations of children from low-income families. In recent years, Title I-A has also been used as a vehicle to which a number of requirements affecting broad aspects of public elementary and secondary education for all students have been attached as conditions for receiving Title I-A grants.

¹ A copy of the bill text is available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP07/20230714/116252/BILLS-118—AP—LaborHHS-FY24LHSSubcommitteeMark.pdf>. The introduced bill was not amended during subcommittee consideration of it.

² There are many uncertainties about how such a rescission would be implemented if it were enacted after October 1, 2023. See the discussion in “Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 School Years” for further information.

Under Title I-A, funds are allocated to LEAs via states using four different allocation formulas specified in statute: the (1) Basic Grant formula, (2) Concentration Grant formula, (3) Targeted Grant formula, and (4) EFIG formula. Annual appropriations bills specify that portions of each year's appropriation be allocated under each of these different formulas.³ Under three of the formulas—Basic Grant, Concentration Grant, and Targeted Grant—grants are initially calculated at the LEA level. State grants are the total of allocations for all LEAs in the state,⁴ adjusted for state minimum grant provisions. Under EFIG, grants are first calculated for each state overall and then funds are subsequently suballocated to LEAs within a state using a different formula. Once funds reach LEAs, the amounts allocated under the four formulas are combined and used jointly.⁵

For each formula, a maximum grant is calculated by multiplying a *formula child count*, consisting primarily of estimated numbers of school-age children living in families in poverty, by an *expenditure factor*, which is based on state average per pupil expenditures (APPE) for public elementary and secondary education. In some formulas, additional factors are multiplied by the formula child count and expenditure factor. These maximum grants are then ratably reduced so that in the aggregate they equal the level of available appropriations for each formula, taking into account a variety of state and LEA minimum grant and *hold harmless* provisions. In general, LEAs must have a minimum number of formula children and/or a minimum *formula child rate* to be eligible to receive a grant under a specific Title I-A formula. Some LEAs may qualify for a grant under only one formula, while other LEAs may be eligible to receive grants under multiple formulas. **Table 1** at the end of this section summarizes various characteristics of the four Title I-A formulas.

Formula Child Count and Formula Child Rate

The population used to determine Title I-A grants for the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico (hereinafter referred to as *states*) includes children who are ages 5-17 and meet at least one of the following criteria: living in (1) families in poverty, according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program⁶; (2) institutions for neglected or delinquent children or in foster homes; or (3) families with income above the federal poverty level but who receive local assistance through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).⁷ Each of these counts is updated annually. To obtain the percentage of children in an LEA that are formula children (also referred to as the *formula child rate*), the formula child count is divided by the total number of children ages 5-17 living in the LEA's geographic boundaries. The data on the total number of children also are based on

³ ESEA, Section 1122 limits the amount of funds that may be provided through Basic Grant and Concentration Grant formulas to the FY2001 appropriations levels (\$7.398 billion and \$1.365 billion, respectively). In practice, Congress has provided less than the FY2001 level of funding for the Basic Grant formula since FY2002 and less than the FY2001 level of funding for Concentration Grant formula since FY2011. For example, in FY2023 the appropriation for the Basic Grant formula was \$6.459 billion, and the appropriation for the Concentration Grant formula was \$1.362 billion. ESEA, Section 1122 requires that any funds in excess of the FY2001 appropriations levels for the Basic Grant and Concentration Grant formulas must be divided evenly between the Targeted Grant and EFIG formulas. In practice, the appropriations acts have divided all appropriations not provided for the Basic Grant or Concentration Grant formulas evenly between the Targeted Grant and EFIG formulas.

⁴ For the purposes of the Title I-A program, *state* is defined as the 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.

⁵ For more information on the use of Title I-A funds, see U.S. Department of Education, *State and Local Implementation of the No Child Left Behind Act: Volume VI—Targeting and Uses of Federal Education Funds*, 2009, <http://www2.ed.gov/rschstat/eval/disadv/nclb-targeting/nclb-targeting.pdf>.

⁶ SAIPE produces single-year estimates of income and poverty for all U.S. states and counties as well as estimates of school-age children in poverty for all 13,000+ school districts.

⁷ For a description of the TANF program, see CRS In Focus IF10036, *The Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) Block Grant*.

SAIPE estimates. In FY2023, children in poor families accounted for 97.15% of the total formula child count, aligning with the first criterion listed above.⁸

To be eligible to receive a grant under each of the formulas, an LEA must meet certain eligibility requirements. The eligibility requirements vary from formula to formula. As detailed in **Table 1**, the thresholds that an LEA must meet with respect to its formula child count and formula child rate are lower for the Basic Grant formula than for the other formulas, while the Concentration Grant formula has the highest thresholds that an LEA must meet in terms of number of formula children or formula child rate. The Targeted Grant and EFIG formulas each have the same eligibility criteria, which are similar to the Basic Grant formula eligibility requirements but with a higher formula child rate threshold.

Weighted LEA Formula Child Counts for Targeted Grant and EFIG Formulas

Both the Targeted Grant and EFIG formulas utilize a *weighted formula child count* to increase aid to LEAs with the highest numbers or percentages of formula children. In general, children counted in the formulas are assigned weights on the basis of (1) each LEA's formula child rate (commonly referred to as *percentage weighting*) and (2) each LEA's number of formula children (commonly referred to as *number weighting*). The weights are applied under number weighting and under percentage weighting in a stepwise manner to all LEAs for which ED calculates Title I-A grants to produce two weighted formula counts. The higher of the two weighted counts is used to determine LEA grant amounts. In general, the higher an LEA's formula child count or formula child rate is, the higher its grant amount per child counted in the formula will be.

Expenditure Factor

For LEAs in a given state, the expenditure factor for all four Title I-A formulas is equal to state APPE for public elementary and secondary education,⁹ subject to a minimum and a maximum percentage of the national average, further multiplied by 0.40. State APPE is subject to a minimum of 80% and a maximum of 120% of the national APPE for Basic, Concentration, and Targeted Grants. That is, if a state's APPE is less than 80% of the national APPE, the state's APPE is automatically raised to 80% of the national APPE. If a state's APPE is more than 120% of the national APPE, the state's APPE is automatically reduced to 120% of the national APPE. For EFIG, the minimum and maximum thresholds for state APPE relative to national APPE are 85% and 115%, respectively. After adjustments, should they be needed, a state's APPE is multiplied by 0.40 as specified in statute.

⁸ This is based on unpublished data provided to CRS by ED on July 13, 2023.

⁹ State APPE is based on (1) the aggregate current expenditures of all LEAs in the state plus any direct expenditures by the state for the operation of those LEAs, divided by (2) the aggregate number of children in average daily attendance to whom those LEAs provided free public education. For the purposes of determining state APPE, current expenditures include expenditures to provide a free public education, including those for administration, instruction, attendance and health services, pupil transportation services, operation and maintenance of plant, fixed charges, and net expenditures to cover deficits for food services and student body activities. Current expenditures do not include expenditures from community services, capital outlay, debt service, or any expenditures made from funds received under ESEA Title I. In addition, to have state APPE reflect only state and local education costs, other federal revenue items that are large enough to have a "substantive effect on current expenditures" are removed. For example, revenue from the National School Lunch Program administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture is removed from the numerator. (For more information, see U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Study of the Title I, Part A Grant Program Mathematical Formulas*, May 2019, p. 17, <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019016.pdf>.)

LEA Hold Harmless and State Minimum Grant Provisions

All four formulas contain hold harmless provisions to prevent large decreases in LEA grant amounts from year to year, assuming appropriations are sufficient to provide hold harmless amounts. Assuming appropriations are sufficient, a Title I-A hold harmless amount is the minimum grant amount an LEA will receive in a given year based on a specified percentage of the LEA's prior-year grant amount. Under all four formulas, LEAs with a relatively high percentage of formula children receive a higher hold harmless level. More specifically, the hold harmless rate under each formula is 85% of the previous-year grant if the LEA's percentage of formula children is less than 15%; 90% if the LEA's percentage of formula children is at or above 15% and less than 30%; and 95% if the LEA's percentage of formula children is at or above 30%. To benefit from the hold harmless provisions under each formula, an LEA must meet the eligibility requirements for the specific formula. The exception to this requirement is that LEAs that met the eligibility requirements to receive a Concentration Grant but fail to meet the requirements in a subsequent year will continue to receive a grant based on the hold harmless provisions for four additional years after the year in which the LEA last met eligibility requirements.

All four formulas have state minimum grant provisions. State minimum grant amounts for each formula are calculated in part or in whole based on a specified percentage of the level of appropriations provided to each formula. This percentage is higher under the Targeted Grant and EFIG formulas than it is under the Basic and Concentration Grant formulas.

Factors Included Only in the EFIG Formula

The EFIG formula includes two factors used to determine state-level grants that are not included in any of the other three formulas—the *effort factor* and the *equity factor*. The effort factor for each state is based on APPE for public elementary and secondary education compared to personal per capita income (PCI) for each state compared to the ratio of those figures for the nation as a whole.¹⁰ In general, the effort factor benefits states that have a relatively high level of spending on education relative to the PCI in their state. Similar to the expenditure factor, the effort factor is also bounded, but with more narrow bounds of 0.95 and 1.05. These relatively narrow bounds diminish the influence of the effort factor in the determination of state grants. The effort factor is the same for all LEAs in a given state.

The equity factor for each state is determined based on variations in current expenditures per pupil (CEPP)¹¹ among the LEAs in the state. A measure of disparity referred to as the coefficient of variation (CV) measures the average amount of difference within a state among each LEA's CEPP and the state average CEPP.¹² The CV is subtracted from 1.3 to produce a state's equity factor. The application of the equity factor results in higher grants to states with less variation in CEPP (i.e., lower CV) among their LEAs and lower grants to states with greater variation in CEPP (i.e., higher CV) among their LEAs. That is, the equity factor favors states that have the least amount of disparity in spending among their LEAs.

¹⁰ More specifically, the effort factor is a ratio of the three-year average state APPE for public elementary and secondary education to the three-year average state PCI divided by the ratio of the three-year average national APPE to the three-year average national PCI.

¹¹ The CEPP includes all current expenditures, including instruction, support services, and food services. It does not exclude federal programs in the determination of current expenditures. This is in contrast to the state APPE calculation, which excludes federal programs "that may have a substantive effect on current expenditures." To calculate the CEPP for an LEA, current expenditures are divided by the sum of (1) total enrollment plus (2) the number of formula children multiplied by 1.4. (For more information, see U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Study of the Title I, Part A Grant Program Mathematical Formulas*, May 2019, p. 19, <https://nces.ed.gov/pubs2019/2019016.pdf>.)

¹² Only LEAs that enroll more than 200 students are included in the calculation. Statutory provisions set the CV for jurisdictions having a single LEA (District of Columbia, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico) at 0.0. Statutory provisions also set the CV for Alaska, Kansas, and New Mexico at 0.1.

In addition to determining state grant amounts under EFIG, the equity factor is also used in the determination of LEA weighted student counts for the purposes of suballocating grants to LEAs. Depending on a state's CV, one of three sets of weights is used in determining an LEA's weighted formula child count.¹³ While the use of the equity factor in determining state grants rewards states where variation of CEPP among LEAs varies the least, at the LEA level higher weights are generally used in determining weighted student counts for LEAs in states where CEPP among LEAs varies more (i.e., a state has a higher CV). Within a state with more variation in CEPP among its LEAs, the use of higher sets of weights results in higher grants for LEAs with a relatively high number of formula children or a relatively high formula child rate relative to what would be provided if only a single set of weights were used. Conversely, the lower the variation in CEPP among LEAs in a given state, the lower the weights used to determine weighted formula child counts. Thus, in a state with less variation in CEPP among its LEAs, the use of the weights produces smaller differences in the weighted formula child counts of LEAs with a relatively high number of formula children or a relatively high formula child rate as compared with other LEAs in the state.

Summary of Formula Characteristics

Table 1 provides a summary of the Title I-A formula characteristics discussed in this section.

¹³ LEAs in states with an equity factor of less than 0.10 (meaning that there is less variation in CEPP among the LEAs in the state) receive the lowest set of weights. LEAs in states with an equity factor of 0.10 to less than 0.20 receive weights that are generally higher than those used for the aforementioned set of LEAs. LEAs in states with an equity factor of 0.20 or higher (meaning that there is greater variation in CEPP among LEAs in the state) receive the highest set of weights. For example, some of the weights accorded to LEAs in the latter group are twice as high as those accorded to LEAs in the first group.

Table 1. Overview of ESEA Title I-A Allocation Formula Characteristics

Formula Characteristic	Basic Grant Formula	Concentration Grant Formula	Targeted Grant Formula	Education Finance Incentive Grant (EFIG) Formula
Formula child count	Children ages 5-17 meeting at least one of the following criteria: living in (1) families in poverty, according to estimates from the U.S. Census Bureau's Small Area Income and Poverty Estimates (SAIPE) program; (2) institutions for neglected or delinquent children or in foster homes; or (3) families with income above the federal poverty level but who receive local assistance through Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants
Formula child rate	The percentage of children ages 5-17 residing in a given LEA who are formula children, calculated by dividing the number of formula children in an LEA by the number of children ages 5-17 who reside in the LEA's geographic boundaries	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants
Formula child eligibility threshold for LEAs	10 or more formula children AND a formula child rate of more than 2%	More than 6,500 formula children OR a formula child rate of more than 15% AND must meet the eligibility requirements for Basic Grants	10 or more formula children AND a formula child rate of 5% or more	Same as Targeted Grants
Weighting of formula child count by number of formula children (i.e., number weighting) or formula child rate	None	None	At all stages of the allocation process, formula children are assigned weights on the basis of each LEA's number of formula children and formula child rate	For allocation of funds within states only, formula children are assigned weights on the basis of each LEA's number of formula children and formula child rate and the state's equity factor

Formula Characteristic	Basic Grant Formula	Concentration Grant Formula	Targeted Grant Formula	Education Finance Incentive Grant (EFIG) Formula
Expenditure factor	State average expenditures per pupil for public K-12 education, subject to a minimum of 80% and maximum of 120% of the national average, further multiplied by 0.40	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants, except that the minimum is 85% and the maximum is 115% of the national average
Minimum state grant ^a	Up to 0.25% of total funding available for state grants under the Basic Grant formula, subject to a series of caps	Up to 0.25% of total funding available for state grants under the Concentration Grant formula, subject to a series of caps	Up to 0.35% of total funding available for state grants under the Targeted Grant formula, subject to a series of caps	Up to 0.35% of total funding available for state grants under the EFIG formula, subject to a series of caps
LEA hold harmless	85%–95% of the previous-year grant, depending on the LEA's formula child rate, applicable only to LEAs meeting the formula's eligibility thresholds	Same as Basic Grants except that LEAs are eligible for the hold harmless for up to four years after they no longer meet the eligibility threshold	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants
Stages in the grant calculation process	Grants are calculated at the LEA level, subject to state minimum provisions	Same as Basic Grants	Same as Basic Grants	Grants are first calculated for states overall, then state grants are allocated to LEAs in a separate process
Additional formula factors	None	None	None	State effort and equity factors are applied in the calculation of state total grants ^{b,c}

Source: Table prepared by CRS based on an analysis of the ESEA.

- a. Formula child counts are used to determine the caps on the minimum grants under all four formulas. Under Basic Grants, Concentration Grants, and Targeted Grants, only formula children in LEAs eligible for Title I-A are included in the determination of the state minimum grant amounts. Under EFIG, all formula children, regardless of whether or not they reside in an LEA eligible for Title I-A, are included in the determination of the state minimum grant amounts.
- b. The effort factor is calculated based on average per pupil expenditures for public K-12 education compared to personal per capita income for each state compared to the nation as a whole.
- c. The equity factor is determined based on variations in average per pupil expenditures among the LEAs in each state.

Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 School Years

As previously discussed, the Title I-A program receives appropriations on an annual basis in the Department of Education title of the Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act. The program receives both forward funding and advance appropriations.¹⁴ Forward funding for Title I-A becomes available during the last quarter of the budget year (i.e., July 1) but remains available through the following fiscal year. For example, forward funding included in FY2023 enacted appropriations became available on July 1, 2023, and will remain available through September 30, 2024. Advance appropriations for Title I-A become available one fiscal year after the budget year covered by a given appropriations act and are available for only that fiscal year. For example, advance appropriations included in the FY2023 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act will become available on October 1, 2023, and remain available through September 30, 2024.

Appropriations Terminology

Forward funding: Funding that becomes available beginning late into the fiscal year and remains available into at least one following fiscal year. This type of funding is available for many of the elementary and secondary education formula grant programs, including Title I-A, administered by ED. In practice, forward funding for these programs is provided on July 1 and remains available until September 30 of the following fiscal year. This facilitates the obligation of funds for school-related activities prior to the start of the school year. It also aligns funding with the fiscal year used by many local educational agencies, which runs from July 1 to June 30.

Advance appropriations: Funding that becomes available for obligation one or more fiscal years after the budget year covered by the appropriations act. Advance appropriations are provided annually for a few programs administered by ED, including Title I-A. These Title I-A funds become available on October 1 of the fiscal year following the budget year covered by the appropriations act.

In practice, ED makes Title I-A grants for a given fiscal year based on the forward funding provided for the current fiscal year and the advance appropriations provided for the following fiscal year. For example, when ED determines Title I-A grants for the 2023-2024 school year (SY), the appropriations being used include forward funding provided for FY2023 (\$7.5 billion) and advance appropriations provided for FY2024 (\$10.8 billion).¹⁵ An initial portion of Title I-A funds were awarded by ED on July 1, 2023, and the remaining funds are awarded on October 1, 2023. Collectively, all of these funds are being provided for SY2023-2024.

The HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would rescind \$8.7 billion of the FY2024 advance appropriations for Title I-A that were provided in the FY2023 L-HHS-ED appropriations act.¹⁶ The practical effect of the proposed rescission if it were to be enacted would be that the remainder of the Title I-A grants that ED otherwise would have been distributing for SY2023-2024 on October 1, 2023, would be substantially cut.¹⁷ Proposed changes to the amount of funding available for Title I-A grants for SY2023-2024 are detailed in **Table 2**.

¹⁴ For a detailed discussion of forward funding and advance appropriations, see CRS Report R43482, *Advance Appropriations, Forward Funding, and Advance Funding: Concepts, Practice, and Budget Process Considerations*.

¹⁵ These appropriations were provided in Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

¹⁶ The rescission of funds is included in Division H, Title III, Section 313 of the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill.

¹⁷ There are many uncertainties about how such a rescission would be implemented if it were enacted after October 1, 2023.

Table 2. Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for the 2023-2024 School Year

(dollars in thousands)

A	B	C	D	E
Title I-A Appropriations	Enacted Appropriations for SY2023-2024	Adjusted Appropriations Available for SY2023-2024 Based on the HAC Subcommittee-Approved Appropriations Bill	Difference (Col. C – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. D / Col. B)
Forward funding (FY2023 funding)	\$7,545,625	\$7,545,625	\$0	0.00%
Advance appropriations (FY2024 funding)	\$10,841,177	\$2,169,778	-\$8,671,399	-79.99%
Total	\$18,386,802	\$9,715,403	-\$8,671,399	-47.16%

Source: CRS analysis of Title I-A appropriations provisions that were included in Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP07/20230714/116252/BILLS-118-AP-LaborHHS-FY24LHSSubcommitteeMark.pdf>. No draft report text has been released by the House Labor-HHS-ED subcommittee as of the cover date of this report.

Notes: The rescission of advance appropriations for FY2024 is included in Division H, Title III, Section 313 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). To determine how the rescission of \$8.7 billion would affect the Title I-A formulas, it was assumed that each formula would continue to receive the same share of advance appropriations as it would receive under FY2023 enacted appropriations.

The HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill also includes forward funding (FY2024 funds) and advance appropriations (FY2025 funds) for Title I-A. Collectively, these are funds that ED would award as FY2024 Title I-A grants that would be used for SY2024-2025. As detailed in **Table 3**, when compared to the enacted appropriations for SY2023-2024, the proposed appropriations for SY2024-2025 would result in a decline of \$6.0 billion (32.81%) in Title I-A funding. When compared to the proposed adjusted appropriations for SY2023-2024 (after accounting for the proposed rescission of \$8.7 billion from those funds that have already been enacted for Title I-A grants for SY2023-2024), the proposed appropriations for SY2024-2025 would result in a \$2.6 billion (27.16%) increase in Title I-A appropriations.

As no detailed appropriations table accompanied the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, CRS determined the amount of forward funding and advanced appropriations that would be available for Title I-A using the bill text. The bill text indicates that a total of \$13,055,290,000 would be provided for the Education for the Disadvantaged account (the account that includes appropriations for Title I-A). Of these funds, \$2,126,990,000 would become available on July 1, 2024 (forward funding), and \$10,841,177,000 would become available on October 1, 2024 (advance appropriations). The remainder of the funds (\$87,123,000) would become available on the first day of the FY2024 fiscal year. The bill also indicates the programs that would receive these appropriations, which are the same programs that received appropriations under this account in the FY2023 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act. These programs include the following:

- Title I-A;
- Education of Migratory Children (ESEA Title I-C);
- Prevention and Intervention Programs for Children and Youth Who Are Neglected, Delinquent, or At-Risk (ESEA Title I-D);
- Comprehensive Literacy State Development Grants (ESEA Title II-B);

- Innovative Approaches to Literacy (ESEA Title II-B); and
- Special Programs for Migrant Students (Higher Education Act, Title IV-A-5)

Of these programs, only Title I-A receives advance appropriations.¹⁸

The HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill specifies the amount of funding that would be provided to each of the Title I-A formulas, totaling \$12,354,302,000 of the proposed appropriations for the Education for the Disadvantaged account. This total accounts for all of the \$10,841,177,000 in advance appropriations and a portion of the remaining funding that, when added to the advance appropriations, sums to \$12,354,302,000. Thus, Title I-A would receive \$1,513,125,000 in forward funding (FY2024 funds) and \$10,841,177,000 in advance appropriations (FY2025 funds).¹⁹ The other programs listed above would receive the remaining \$700,988,000 in proposed appropriations.

Table 3. Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for the 2024-2025 School Year
(dollars in thousands)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H
SY2023-2024				SY2024-2025			
Title I-A Appropriations	Enacted Appropriations for SY2023-2024	Adjusted Appropriations Available for SY2023-2024 Based on the HAC Subcommittee- Approved Appropriations Bill	Appropriations Available for SY2024-2025 Based on the HAC Subcommittee- Approved Appropriations Bill	Proposed SY2024-2025 Compared with Enacted Appropriations for SY2023-2024		Proposed SY2024-2025 Compared with Adjusted Appropriations for SY2023- 2024 Based on the HAC Subcommittee-Approved Appropriations Bill	
				Difference (Col. D – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. E / Col. B)	Difference (Col. D – Col. C)	Percentage Difference (Col. G / Col. C)
Forward funding	\$7,545,625	\$7,545,625	\$1,513,125	-\$6,032,500	-79.95%	-\$6,032,500	-79.95%
Advance appropriations	\$10,841,177	\$2,169,778	\$10,841,177	\$0	0.00%	\$8,671,399	399.64%
Total	\$18,386,802	\$9,715,403	\$12,354,302	-\$6,032,500	-32.81%	\$2,638,899	27.16%

Source: CRS analysis of Title I-A appropriations provisions that were included in Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP07/20230714/116252/BILLS-118-AP-LaborHHS-FY24LHHSSubcommitteeMark.pdf>. No draft report text has been released by the House Labor-HHS-ED subcommittee as of the cover date of this report.

Notes: The rescission of advance appropriations for FY2024 is included in Division H, Title III, Section 313 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). To determine how the rescission of \$8.7 billion would affect the Title I-A formulas, it was assumed that each formula would continue to receive the same share of advance appropriations as it would receive under FY2023 enacted appropriations.

¹⁸ U.S. Department of Education, *Education for the Disadvantaged: FY2024 Budget Request*, <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget24/justifications/a-ed.pdf>.

¹⁹ The relevant budget justifications for FY2024 indicate that the Title I-A program receives forward funding and advance appropriations (U.S. Department of Education, *Education for the Disadvantaged: FY2024 Budget Request*, <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget24/justifications/a-ed.pdf>).

Title I-A Appropriations for FY2023 and Proposed Title I-A Appropriations for FY2024

From an appropriations standpoint, the appropriations for Title I-A can also be discussed in terms of the appropriations provided for an actual fiscal year (as opposed to how funds are considered in practice by ED and used by states, LEAs, and schools). From this perspective, FY2023 appropriations are a combination of the forward funding provided for FY2023 in the FY2023 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act²⁰ and the advance appropriation provided for FY2023 in the FY2022 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act.²¹ Similarly, FY2024 appropriations under the proposal would be a combination of the forward funding that would be provided for FY2024 in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, and the net of the advance appropriation already enacted for FY2024 in the FY2023 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act minus the accompanying rescission included in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill. The HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would reduce the amount of forward funding for FY2024 relative to FY2023 by \$6.0 billion (79.95%). In addition, the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would rescind \$8.7 billion (79.99%) of the funds provided for advance appropriations for FY2024. These proposed reductions in forward funding and advance appropriations would have the combined effect of lowering the overall FY2024 appropriations for Title I-A relative to the appropriations provided for FY2023 by \$14.7 billion (79.98%). **Table 4** depicts this comparison.

Table 4. Enacted FY2023 Title I-A Appropriations and Proposed FY2024 Title I-A Appropriations
(dollars in thousands)

A	B	C	D	E
Title I-A Appropriations	FY2023 Enacted Appropriations	FY2024 Appropriations HAC Subcommittee-Approved Appropriations Bill	Difference (Col. C – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. D / Col. B)
Forward funding	\$7,545,625	\$1,513,125	-\$6,032,500	-79.95%
Advance appropriations	\$10,841,177	\$2,169,778	-\$8,671,399	-79.99%
Total	\$18,386,802	\$3,682,903	-\$14,703,899	-79.98%

Source: CRS analysis of Title I-A appropriations provisions that were included in Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103); Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328); and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP07/20230714/116252/BILLS-118-AP-LaborHHS-FY24LHHSsubcommitteeMark.pdf>. No draft report text has been released by the House Labor-HHS-ED subcommittee as of the cover date of this report.

Notes: The rescission of advance appropriations for FY2024 is included in Division H, Title III, Section 313 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328). To calculate the forward funding appropriation for Title I-A funds that would be provided through forward funding for FY2024 under the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, it was assumed that level funding would be provided for programs authorized by Title I-C and Title I-D of the ESEA. Without an accompanying detailed appropriations table, which would typically be provided in an accompanying committee report, it is not possible to know for certain whether this assumption is correct.

²⁰ Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328).

²¹ Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2022 (P.L. 117-103).

The subsequent analysis presented in this report focuses on enacted and proposed appropriations for Title I-A grants that ED will use to make grants for SY2023-2024 and SY2024-2025 (**Table 2** and **Table 3**), and not the total budgetary effects by fiscal year.

Methodology for Analyzing Proposed Appropriations for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 School Years

This section discusses the methodology used to analyze proposed appropriations for SY2023-2024 (referred to as “FY2023 grants” from this point forward) and SY2024-2025 (referred to as “FY2024 grants” from this point forward). As discussed previously, to make grants for SY2023-2024, ED will use FY2023 forward funding and FY2024 advance appropriations for Title I-A provided in the FY2023 L-HHS-ED appropriations act. The HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would rescind \$8.7 billion of the FY2024 advance appropriation included in the FY2023 L-HHS-ED appropriations act (**Table 2**). Similarly, ED will use FY2024 appropriations to make grants for SY2024-2025. These appropriations would include the FY2024 forward funding and FY2025 advance appropriations for Title I-A provided in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill (**Table 3**).

Three Sets of Estimated Grants

For the purposes of the analysis, three sets of estimated grants have been calculated:

1. Estimated FY2023 grants (for SY2023-2024) have been calculated based on the provisions included in the FY2023 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act.
2. Estimated FY2023 grants (for SY2023-2024) have also been calculated based on the provisions detailed in the FY2023 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations act, with the \$8.7 billion rescission to advance appropriations included in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill.
3. Estimated FY2024 grants (for SY2024-2025) have been calculated based on the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill. For estimation purposes, FY2024 grants were calculated assuming that the \$8.7 billion rescission affecting FY2023 grant amounts had been applied, as the determination of Title I-A grants for a given year (i.e., FY2024) depends, in part, on grant amounts received the previous year (i.e., FY2023).²²

Table 5 provides total appropriations (forward funding and advance appropriations) for each of the aforementioned scenarios. It also provides the amount and share of the total appropriation provided to each Title I-A formula. Prior to determining LEA grant amounts, funds are reserved from the appropriation for the Basic Grant formula for the U.S. Census Bureau, the outlying areas,²³ and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). Funds are also reserved from the other three Title I-A formulas for the outlying areas and the BIE. **Table 5** details the amount available for grants to LEAs after these reservations of funds are made.

²² If the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill were enacted, this would include enactment of FY2024 appropriations that would be used to make grants for SY2024-2025 and the rescission of FY2024 advance appropriations that will be used to make grants for SY2023-2024.

²³ The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

As detailed in **Table 5**, for FY2023 the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would substantially reduce the amount of funding available under the Concentration Grant, Targeted Grant, and EFIG formulas for FY2023 relative to enacted appropriations. For FY2024, the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would increase funding for these three formulas relative to the amount proposed for FY2023 but would reduce the amount of funding available for the Basic Grant formula relative to the proposed FY2023 amount.

Table 5. Enacted and Proposed Appropriations for Making Title I-A Grants for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 School Years

(dollars in thousands)

Formula	Enacted Appropriations for SY2023-2024			Adjusted Appropriations Available for SY2023-2024 Based on the HAC Subcommittee-Approved Appropriations Bill			Appropriations Available for SY2024-2025 Based on the HAC Subcommittee-Approved Appropriations Bill		
	Amount Appropriated	Share of Total Appropriations	Amount Available for State and LEA Grants After Reservation of Funds	Amount Appropriated	Share of Total Appropriations	Amount Available for State and LEA Grants After Reservation of Funds	Amount Appropriated	Share of Total Appropriations	Amount Available for State and LEA Grants After Reservation of Funds
Basic Grant	\$6,459,401	35.13%	\$6,383,403	\$5,848,489	60.20%	\$5,779,211	\$1,906,901	15.44%	\$1,880,980
Concentration Grant	\$1,362,301	7.41%	\$1,347,316	\$272,654	2.81%	\$269,655	\$1,362,301	11.03%	\$1,347,316
Targeted Grant	\$5,282,550	28.73%	\$5,224,442	\$1,797,130	18.50%	\$1,777,362	\$4,542,550	36.77%	\$4,492,582
Education Finance Incentive Grant (EFIG)	\$5,282,550	28.73%	\$5,224,442	\$1,797,130	18.50%	\$1,777,362	\$4,542,550	36.77%	\$4,492,582
Total	\$18,386,802	100.00%	\$18,179,602	\$9,715,403	100.00%	\$9,603,589	\$12,354,302	100.00%	\$12,213,460

Source: Table prepared by CRS based on data available from the U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget23/23action.pdf>, and Title I-A appropriations provisions that were included in Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP07/20230714/116252/BILLS-118-AP-LaborHHS-FY24LHSSubcommitteeMark.pdf>. No draft report text has been released by the House Labor-HHS-ED subcommittee as of the cover date of this report.

Notes: The amount appropriated under each formula and overall includes forward funding and advance appropriations. Prior to making grants to LEAs under the Basic Grant formula, \$5 million is reserved for the U.S. Census Bureau. After making this reservation, an additional 1.1% is reserved for the outlying areas and the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). For all other formulas, 1.1% is reserved for the outlying areas and the BIE prior to making grants to LEAs. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. To determine how the rescission of \$8.7 billion would affect the Title I-A formulas, it was assumed that each formula would continue to receive the same share of advance appropriations as it would receive under FY2023 enacted appropriations. As the rescission of advance appropriations would have a more substantial effect on appropriations for the Concentration Grant, Targeted Grant, and EFIG formulas than the Basic Grant formula, which would receive most of its FY2023 appropriations through forward funding, the share of Title I-A funds provided by formula for SY2023-2024 under the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would differ from the share of Title I-A funds provided by formula under the FY2023 enacted appropriations. Similarly, the share of Title I-A funds provided by each formula for SY2024-2025 would differ from the share of funds provided for SY2023-2024 under both enacted FY2023 appropriations and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill because the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill would reduce forward funding for SY2024-2025 while substantially increasing advance appropriations. This would result in substantially less Title I-A funding being provided for SY2024-2025 through the Basic Grants formula than would be provided for SY2023-2024 under both enacted FY2023 appropriations and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill. To calculate appropriations by Title I-A formula that would be provided through forward funding for SY2024-2025 under the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, it was assumed that level funding would be provided for programs authorized by Title I-C and

Title I-D of the ESEA. Without an accompanying detailed appropriations table, which would typically be provided in an accompanying committee report, it is not possible to know for certain whether this assumption is correct.

Data

Estimates provided in this report are based on unpublished data used by ED to determine FY2023 grants.²⁴ The FY2023 data are preliminary and are expected to change prior to the determination of final FY2023 Title I-A grants. In addition, data needed to determine FY2024 grants are not yet available, so estimated FY2024 Title I-A grants were calculated using the preliminary FY2023 Title I-A data. All estimated state grants presented in this report are provided solely to assist in comparisons of the relative impact of various appropriations levels and of formula alternatives to inform the legislative process. They are not intended to predict specific amounts that states or LEAs will receive for any fiscal year under Title I-A.

Estimated State Grant Amounts

This section provides estimated state grants for FY2023, which are funds that would be used primarily during SY2023-2024.²⁵ Grant estimates are provided for FY2023 based on enacted FY2023 appropriations and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, which would rescind \$8.7 billion in advance appropriations that have been appropriated for use during SY2023-2024 (**Table 2**). Grant estimates are also provided for FY2024, which are funds that would be used primarily during SY2024-2025, based on the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill (**Table 3**). **Table 6** presents estimated FY2023 and FY2024 grants to states based on enacted FY2023 appropriations and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill.

For the purposes of discussing the findings, estimated FY2023 grant amounts refer to funds that will be used primarily during SY2023-2024. This includes forward funding provided for FY2023 (\$7.5 billion) and advance appropriations provided for FY2024 (\$10.8 billion) in the FY2023 enacted appropriations. It also includes the provision in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill that would rescind \$8.7 billion of these advance appropriations (**Table 2**).

Estimated FY2024 grants refer to funds that will be used primarily during SY2024-2025. This includes forward funding provided for FY2024 (\$1.5 billion) and advance appropriations provided for FY2025 (\$10.8 billion) in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill (**Table 3**).

When estimated FY2023 grants to states under the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill (\$9.6 billion available for state grants) are compared with estimated FY2023 grants to states based on the enacted appropriations for FY2023 (\$18.2 billion available for state grants), every state is estimated to receive a lower grant amount (**Table 6**). The reductions in estimated grant amounts range from \$18.3 million (42.72%) in Vermont to \$975.3 million (46.25%) in California. In terms of percentage losses, the estimated decreases in state grant amounts range from 42.72% in Vermont to 53.78% in Maryland. As the proposed funding levels for FY2023 under the Concentration Grant, Targeted Grant, and EFIG formulas are substantially lower than the appropriations available in FY2022, many states would only receive the minimum grant amount under one or more of the Title I-A formulas, resulting in smaller

²⁴ These data were provided to CRS by ED on July 13, 2023.

²⁵ Title I-A funds provided for SY2023-2024 through forward funding and advance appropriations would remain available through September 30, 2024, which would include the start of SY2024-2025.

estimated overall Title I-A state grants than are estimated to be received based on the FY2023 enacted appropriations

When the estimated FY2024 state grant amounts (\$12.2 billion available for state grants) are compared with the estimated FY2023 state grant amounts based on enacted appropriations (\$18.2 billion available for state grants), every state is estimated to receive a lower grant amount in FY2024 than in FY2023. The reductions in grant amounts range from \$7.4 million (17.30%) in Vermont to \$718.7 million (34.08%) in California. In terms of percentage losses, the estimated decreases in state grant amounts range from 17.30% in Vermont to 38.28% in Washington.

When the estimated allocations across FY2023 and FY2024 under the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill are examined, the following trends emerge. In FY2024, an estimated \$12.2 billion would be available for state grants, which is more than the \$9.6 billion estimated to be available for FY2023 state grant amounts—which would be affected by the \$8.7 billion rescission. Under this comparison, every state is estimated to receive a higher Title I-A grant in FY2024. The increases in grant amounts range from \$10.9 million (44.37%) in Vermont to \$261.6 million (35.90%) in New York. In terms of percentage increases, the estimated increases in state grant amounts range from 15.42% in Arizona to 68.25% in Hawaii. As discussed previously, however, these estimated FY2024 grants amounts would be substantially lower than estimated grant amounts based on FY2023 enacted appropriations (\$18.2 billion available for state grants).

**Table 6. Enacted and Proposed Appropriations for Making Title I-A Grants
to States for the 2023-2024 and 2024-2025 School Years**
(dollars in thousands)

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
State	Estimated FY2023 Grant Amount at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion		Comparison Between FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion		Comparison Between Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Comparison Between Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion	
	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Difference (Col. D – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. F / Col. B)	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Difference (Col. H – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. J / Col. B)	Difference (Col. H – Col. D)	Percentage Difference (Col. L / Col. D)
Alabama	\$303,248	1.67%	\$156,006	1.62%	-\$147,242	-48.56%	\$204,867	1.68%	-\$98,381	-32.44%	\$48,861	31.32%
Alaska	\$53,818	0.30%	\$30,645	0.32%	-\$23,174	-43.06%	\$42,979	0.35%	-\$10,839	-20.14%	\$12,335	40.25%
Arizona	\$356,284	1.96%	\$200,378	2.09%	-\$155,907	-43.76%	\$231,270	1.89%	-\$125,014	-35.09%	\$30,892	15.42%
Arkansas	\$177,374	0.98%	\$96,373	1.00%	-\$81,001	-45.67%	\$115,923	0.95%	-\$61,450	-34.64%	\$19,551	20.29%
California	\$2,108,646	11.60%	\$1,133,307	11.80%	-\$975,339	-46.25%	\$1,389,973	11.38%	-\$718,673	-34.08%	\$256,666	22.65%
Colorado	\$187,558	1.03%	\$99,495	1.04%	-\$88,062	-46.95%	\$118,617	0.97%	-\$68,941	-36.76%	\$19,121	19.22%
Connecticut	\$156,416	0.86%	\$88,041	0.92%	-\$68,374	-43.71%	\$102,702	0.84%	-\$53,713	-34.34%	\$14,661	16.65%
Delaware	\$58,188	0.32%	\$32,298	0.34%	-\$25,889	-44.49%	\$47,293	0.39%	-\$10,895	-18.72%	\$14,995	46.43%
District of Columbia	\$61,296	0.34%	\$33,331	0.35%	-\$27,965	-45.62%	\$50,611	0.41%	-\$10,685	-17.43%	\$17,280	51.84%
Florida	\$1,037,808	5.71%	\$528,184	5.50%	-\$509,624	-49.11%	\$716,849	5.87%	-\$320,959	-30.93%	\$188,665	35.72%
Georgia	\$675,012	3.71%	\$354,614	3.69%	-\$320,398	-47.47%	\$453,744	3.72%	-\$221,268	-32.78%	\$99,130	27.95%
Hawaii	\$73,088	0.40%	\$34,068	0.35%	-\$39,020	-53.39%	\$57,320	0.47%	-\$15,768	-21.57%	\$23,252	68.25%

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
State	Estimated FY2023 Grant Amount at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion		Comparison Between FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion		Comparison Between Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Comparison Between Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion	
	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Difference (Col. D – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. F / Col. B)	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Difference (Col. H – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. J / Col. B)	Difference (Col. H – Col. D)	Percentage Difference (Col. L / Col. D)
Idaho	\$62,701	0.34%	\$34,653	0.36%	-\$28,048	-44.73%	\$49,374	0.40%	-\$13,327	-21.25%	\$14,721	42.48%
Illinois	\$766,841	4.22%	\$395,302	4.12%	-\$371,539	-48.45%	\$506,040	4.14%	-\$260,801	-34.01%	\$110,738	28.01%
Indiana	\$286,435	1.58%	\$152,034	1.58%	-\$134,401	-46.92%	\$183,454	1.50%	-\$102,981	-35.95%	\$31,420	20.67%
Iowa	\$114,432	0.63%	\$63,653	0.66%	-\$50,779	-44.37%	\$78,236	0.64%	-\$36,197	-31.63%	\$14,583	22.91%
Kansas	\$120,795	0.66%	\$67,368	0.70%	-\$53,426	-44.23%	\$82,819	0.68%	-\$37,976	-31.44%	\$15,451	22.93%
Kentucky	\$276,235	1.52%	\$149,270	1.55%	-\$126,965	-45.96%	\$186,367	1.53%	-\$89,868	-32.53%	\$37,097	24.85%
Louisiana	\$404,100	2.22%	\$201,531	2.10%	-\$202,569	-50.13%	\$276,618	2.26%	-\$127,482	-31.55%	\$75,087	37.26%
Maine	\$62,310	0.34%	\$34,095	0.36%	-\$28,215	-45.28%	\$47,865	0.39%	-\$14,446	-23.18%	\$13,769	40.39%
Maryland	\$354,315	1.95%	\$163,761	1.71%	-\$190,555	-53.78%	\$241,168	1.97%	-\$113,147	-31.93%	\$77,408	47.27%
Massachusetts	\$290,496	1.60%	\$151,595	1.58%	-\$138,901	-47.82%	\$187,780	1.54%	-\$102,716	-35.36%	\$36,185	23.87%
Michigan	\$530,856	2.92%	\$286,645	2.98%	-\$244,211	-46.00%	\$349,347	2.86%	-\$181,509	-34.19%	\$62,702	21.87%
Minnesota	\$188,517	1.04%	\$102,174	1.06%	-\$86,342	-45.80%	\$118,378	0.97%	-\$70,139	-37.21%	\$16,203	15.86%
Mississippi	\$233,875	1.29%	\$128,954	1.34%	-\$104,921	-44.86%	\$155,146	1.27%	-\$78,729	-33.66%	\$26,192	20.31%
Missouri	\$273,979	1.51%	\$148,654	1.55%	-\$125,325	-45.74%	\$176,724	1.45%	-\$97,255	-35.50%	\$28,069	18.88%
Montana	\$57,694	0.32%	\$32,288	0.34%	-\$25,406	-44.04%	\$47,533	0.39%	-\$10,161	-17.61%	\$15,245	47.22%
Nebraska	\$80,367	0.44%	\$41,837	0.44%	-\$38,531	-47.94%	\$59,187	0.48%	-\$21,180	-26.35%	\$17,350	41.47%

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State	Estimated FY2023 Grant Amount at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion		Comparison Between FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion		Comparison Between Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Enacted Appropriations Level of \$18.4 Billion		Comparison Between Estimated FY2024 Grants at the Proposed Appropriations Level of \$12.4 Billion and Estimated FY2023 Grants at the Proposed Adjusted Appropriations Level of \$9.7 Billion	
	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Difference (Col. D – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. F / Col. B)	Estimated Grants	Share of Funds Available for Grants to States	Difference (Col. H – Col. B)	Percentage Difference (Col. J / Col. B)	Difference (Col. H – Col. D)	Percentage Difference (Col. L / Col. D)
Nevada	\$173,054	0.95%	\$83,728	0.87%	-\$89,326	-51.62%	\$125,469	1.03%	-\$47,585	-27.50%	\$41,740	49.85%
New Hampshire	\$52,870	0.29%	\$30,108	0.31%	-\$22,762	-43.05%	\$42,129	0.34%	-\$10,741	-20.32%	\$12,021	39.93%
New Jersey	\$465,627	2.56%	\$239,888	2.50%	-\$225,740	-48.48%	\$300,582	2.46%	-\$165,045	-35.45%	\$60,694	25.30%
New Mexico	\$140,440	0.77%	\$75,599	0.79%	-\$64,841	-46.17%	\$99,086	0.81%	-\$41,354	-29.45%	\$23,487	31.07%
New York	\$1,454,598	8.00%	\$728,707	7.59%	-\$725,891	-49.90%	\$990,287	8.11%	-\$464,311	-31.92%	\$261,580	35.90%
North Carolina	\$523,164	2.88%	\$282,545	2.94%	-\$240,618	-45.99%	\$346,581	2.84%	-\$176,583	-33.75%	\$64,036	22.66%
North Dakota	\$49,280	0.27%	\$28,009	0.29%	-\$21,270	-43.16%	\$39,658	0.32%	-\$9,622	-19.52%	\$11,649	41.59%
Ohio	\$654,480	3.60%	\$349,894	3.64%	-\$304,585	-46.54%	\$433,028	3.55%	-\$221,452	-33.84%	\$83,134	23.76%
Oklahoma	\$224,661	1.24%	\$118,657	1.24%	-\$106,004	-47.18%	\$147,887	1.21%	-\$76,774	-34.17%	\$29,229	24.63%
Oregon	\$164,145	0.90%	\$84,023	0.87%	-\$80,122	-48.81%	\$105,141	0.86%	-\$59,004	-35.95%	\$21,119	25.13%
Pennsylvania	\$762,338	4.19%	\$398,825	4.15%	-\$363,513	-47.68%	\$498,031	4.08%	-\$264,307	-34.67%	\$99,206	24.87%
Puerto Rico	\$447,705	2.46%	\$255,978	2.67%	-\$191,727	-42.82%	\$304,536	2.49%	-\$143,169	-31.98%	\$48,558	18.97%
Rhode Island	\$61,608	0.34%	\$32,617	0.34%	-\$28,991	-47.06%	\$47,930	0.39%	-\$13,679	-22.20%	\$15,313	46.95%
South Carolina	\$285,184	1.57%	\$153,622	1.60%	-\$131,562	-46.13%	\$190,363	1.56%	-\$94,821	-33.25%	\$36,741	23.92%
South Dakota	\$57,246	0.31%	\$32,123	0.33%	-\$25,123	-43.89%	\$46,632	0.38%	-\$10,614	-18.54%	\$14,508	45.16%
Tennessee	\$346,349	1.91%	\$187,062	1.95%	-\$159,288	-45.99%	\$230,001	1.88%	-\$116,348	-33.59%	\$42,940	22.95%

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Texas	\$1,813,242	9.97%	\$969,433	10.09%	-\$843,809	-46.54%	\$1,221,418	10.00%	-\$591,824	-32.64%	\$251,985	25.99%
Utah	\$78,723	0.43%	\$44,422	0.46%	-\$34,300	-43.57%	\$58,702	0.48%	-\$20,021	-25.43%	\$14,279	32.14%
Vermont	\$42,812	0.24%	\$24,524	0.26%	-\$18,288	-42.72%	\$35,405	0.29%	-\$7,407	-17.30%	\$10,881	44.37%
Virginia	\$332,366	1.83%	\$170,611	1.78%	-\$161,755	-48.67%	\$214,299	1.75%	-\$118,067	-35.52%	\$43,688	25.61%
Washington	\$304,044	1.67%	\$160,446	1.67%	-\$143,598	-47.23%	\$187,667	1.54%	-\$116,377	-38.28%	\$27,220	16.97%
West Virginia	\$105,348	0.58%	\$59,692	0.62%	-\$45,657	-43.34%	\$77,009	0.63%	-\$28,339	-26.90%	\$17,317	29.01%
Wisconsin	\$242,695	1.33%	\$126,790	1.32%	-\$115,905	-47.76%	\$156,668	1.28%	-\$86,027	-35.45%	\$29,879	23.57%
Wyoming	\$44,940	0.25%	\$25,731	0.27%	-\$19,209	-42.74%	\$36,768	0.30%	-\$8,172	-18.18%	\$11,037	42.89%
Subtotal for 50 states, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico	\$18,179,602	100.00%	\$9,603,589	100.00%	-\$8,576,014	-47.17%	\$12,213,460	100.00%	-\$5,966,143	-32.82%	\$2,609,871	27.18%
Outlying Areas	\$73,527	—	\$38,842	—	-\$34,686	-47.17%	\$49,397	—	-\$24,130	-32.82%	\$10,556	27.18%
Bureau of Indian Education	\$128,673	—	\$67,973	—	-\$60,700	-47.17%	\$86,445	—	-\$42,228	-32.82%	\$18,472	27.18%
Census	\$5,000	—	\$5,000	—	\$0	0.00%	\$5,000	—	\$0	0.00%	\$0	0.00%

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Total Appropriation	\$18,386,802	—	\$9,715,403	—	-\$8,671,399	-47.16%	\$12,354,302	—	-\$6,032,500	-32.81%	\$2,638,899	27.16%

Source: Table prepared by CRS based on analysis of unpublished data provided by the U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, and Title I-A appropriations provisions that were included in Division H, Title III of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2023 (P.L. 117-328) and the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill available at <https://docs.house.gov/meetings/AP/AP07/20230714/116252/BILLS-118—AP—LaborHHS-FY24LHSSubcommitteeMark.pdf>. No draft report text has been released by the House Labor-HHS-ED subcommittee as of the cover date of this report.

Notes: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percentages were calculated based on unrounded numbers. After required reservations from the appropriation for Title I-A, \$18.2 billion was available for FY2023 grants to LEAs under enacted FY2023 appropriations, \$9.6 billion was available for FY2023 grants to LEAs after incorporating the \$8.7 billion rescission to Title I-A FY2024 advance appropriations included in the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill, and \$12.2 billion was available for FY2024 grants to LEAs under the HAC subcommittee-approved FY2024 Labor-HHS-ED appropriations bill. To determine how the rescission of \$8.7 billion would affect the Title I-A formulas, it was assumed that each formula would continue to receive the same share of advance appropriations as it would receive under FY2023 enacted appropriations. Preliminary FY2023 estimates under enacted appropriations were calculated by CRS and match estimates shared by ED on July 13, 2023.

Author Information

Rebecca R. Skinner
Specialist in Education Policy

Isobel Sorenson
Research Assistant

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