

**Department of Education**  
**IMPACT AID**  
**Fiscal Year 2014 Budget Request**

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\* State tables reflecting final 2013 allocations and 2014 estimates will be posted on the Department's Web page at:  
<http://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html#update>.

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### NOTE

No new language is included for this account. All programs are authorized under the expired Elementary and Secondary Education Act; when new authorizing legislation for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is enacted, a budget for these programs will be proposed.

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**Appropriation Adjustments and Transfers**  
(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation/Adjustments/Transfers	2012	2013	2014
Discretionary:			
Appropriation .....	\$1,293,631	\$1,291,186	\$1,224,239
Across-the-board reduction (P.L. 112-74).....	-2,445	0	0
Across-the-board increase (P.L. 112-175).....	<u>0</u>	<u>+7,902</u>	<u>0</u>
Total, adjusted discretionary appropriation...	1,291,186	1,299,088	1,224,239

**IMPACT AID**

**Summary of Changes**  
(dollars in thousands)

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2012.....	\$1,291,186
2014.....	<u>1,224,239</u>
Net change .....	-66,947

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<b>Decreases:</b>	<u>2012 base</u>	<u>Change from base</u>
<u>Program:</u>		
Eliminate funding for Payments for Federal Property, which are payments made without regard to the presence of federally connected children.	\$66,947	<u>-\$66,947</u>
Subtotal, decreases		-66,947
Net change		-66,947

**IMPACT AID**

**Authorizing Legislation**  
(dollars in thousands)

Activity	2013 Authorized	2013 Estimate	2014 Authorized	2014 Request
Payments for federally connected children:				
Basic support payments ( <i>ESEA-VIII-8003(b) and (e)</i> )	0 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,153,540	0 <sup>1</sup>	\$1,153,540
Payments for children with disabilities ( <i>ESEA-VIII-8003(d)</i> )	0 <sup>1</sup>	48,413	0 <sup>1</sup>	48,413
Facilities maintenance: ( <i>ESEA-VIII-8008</i> )	0 <sup>1</sup>	4,845	0 <sup>1</sup>	4,845
Construction ( <i>ESEA-VIII-8007</i> )	0 <sup>1,2</sup>	17,441 <sup>3</sup>	0 <sup>1</sup>	17,441 <sup>4</sup>
Payments for Federal property ( <i>ESEA-VIII-8002</i> )	0 <sup>1</sup>	<u>66,947</u>	0 <sup>5</sup>	<u>0</u>
Total definite authorization				
Total appropriation		1,291,186		1,224,239
Portion of request subject to reauthorization				1,224,239
 Total appropriation including 0.612 percent ATB increase		 1,299,088		

<sup>1</sup> The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2008; reauthorizing legislation is sought for FY 2014.

<sup>2</sup> The statute provides that 40 percent of the funds appropriated for Construction under section 8007 shall be used to make formula payments under section 8007(a) and 60 percent shall be used to make competitive awards under section 8007(b).

<sup>3</sup> The 2013 estimate is based on 2012 appropriations language making Construction funds available for competitive awards only.

<sup>4</sup> The Administration proposes that the Construction funds requested in fiscal year 2014 be available for competitive awards only.

<sup>5</sup> The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2008; no appropriations language or reauthorizing legislation is sought for FY 2014.

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### Appropriations History (dollars in thousands)

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2005	\$1,229,527	\$1,250,893	\$1,229,527	\$1,243,862
2006	1,240,862	1,240,862	1,240,862	1,228,453
2007	1,228,453	N/A <sup>1</sup>	N/A <sup>1</sup>	1,228,453
2008	1,228,100	1,278,453	1,248,453	1,240,717
2009	1,240,718	1,290,718 <sup>2</sup>	1,240,718 <sup>2</sup>	1,265,718
Recovery Act Supplemental (P.L. 111-5)	0	100,000	100,000	100,000
2010	1,265,718	1,290,718	1,265,718 <sup>3</sup>	1,276,183
2011	1,276,183	1,276,183 <sup>4</sup>	1,296,183 <sup>3</sup>	1,273,631 <sup>5</sup>
2012	1,276,183	1,308,631 <sup>6</sup>	1,273,631 <sup>6</sup>	1,291,186
2013	1,224,239	1,291,186 <sup>7</sup>	1,291,186 <sup>7</sup>	1,299,089 <sup>8</sup>
2014	1,224,239			

<sup>1</sup> This account operated under a full-year continuing resolution (P.L. 110-5). House and Senate allowances are shown as N/A (Not Available) because neither body passed a separate appropriations bill.

<sup>2</sup> The levels for the House and Senate allowances reflect action on the regular annual 2009 appropriations bill, which proceeded in the 110<sup>th</sup> Congress only through the House Subcommittee and the Senate Committee.

<sup>3</sup> The level for the Senate allowance reflects Committee action only.

<sup>4</sup> The level for the House allowance reflects the House-passed full-year continuing resolution.

<sup>5</sup> The level for appropriation reflects the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 (P.L. 112-110).

<sup>6</sup> The level for the House allowance reflects an introduced bill; the level for the Senate allowance reflects Senate Committee action only.

<sup>7</sup> The level for the House and Senate allowances reflect action on the regular annual 2013 appropriations bill, which proceeded in the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress only through the House Subcommittee and the Senate Committee.

<sup>8</sup> The amount shown includes the 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided by P.L. 112-175, in effect through March 27, 2013.

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(in thousands of dollars)

Account, Program and Activity	Category Code	2012 Appropriation	2013 Appropriation	2014 President's Budget	2014 President's Budget Compared to 2012 Appropriation	
					Amount	Percent
<b>Impact Aid</b>						
1. Payments for federally connected children:						
(a) Basic support payments (ESEA VIII, section 8003(b))	D	1,153,540	1,153,540	1,153,540	0	0.000%
(b) Payments for children with disabilities (ESEA VIII, section 8003(d))	D	48,413	48,413	48,413	0	0.000%
2. Facilities maintenance (ESEA VIII, section 8008)	D	4,845	4,845	4,845	0	0.000%
3. Construction (ESEA VIII, section 8007)	D	17,441	17,441	17,441	0	0.000%
4. Payments for Federal property (ESEA VIII, section 8002)	D	<u>66,947</u>	<u>66,947</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>(66,947)</u>	<u>-100.000%</u>
Total	D	1,291,186	1,291,186	1,224,239	(66,947)	-5.185%
<i>Across-the-board 0.612% increase applied to discretionary appropriation, provided in P.L. 112-175.</i>			7,902			
Total		1,291,186	1,299,088	1,224,239	(66,947)	-5.185%

NOTES: D = discretionary program, M = mandatory program; FY = fiscal year

- FY 2013 discretionary appropriation amounts are based on P.L. 112-175, the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2013, that provided appropriations through March 27, 2013. FY 2013 mandatory amounts are either specifically authorized levels, or are based on FY 2013 President's Budget Policy, updated for more recent estimates of mandatory costs, or FY 2014 President's Budget Policy, as applicable.
- Programs authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for which funds are requested or that are proposed for consolidation in FY 2014 are proposed under new authorizing legislation.
- Multiple programs affected by the proposed ESEA reauthorization have been renamed and moved among accounts, some of which also have been renamed.
- Account totals and programs shown within accounts in FY 2012 and FY 2013 have been adjusted for comparability with the FY 2014 President's Budget.

Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

## IMPACT AID

### Summary of Request

The Impact Aid program provides financial assistance to school districts affected by Federal activities. The presence of certain children living on Federal property across the country can place a financial burden on the local educational agencies (LEAs) that educate them because such property is exempt from local property taxes, denying LEAs access to the primary source of revenue used by most communities to finance education. Impact Aid helps replace the lost local revenue that would otherwise be available to LEAs to pay for the education of these children.

The Administration requests \$1.2 billion in fiscal year 2014 for Impact Aid payment authorities, including:

- \$1.154 billion for **Basic Support Payments** on behalf of federally connected children. These funds provide grants for both regular Basic Support Payments and Basic Support Payments for Heavily Impacted LEAs.
- \$48.4 million for **Payments for Children with Disabilities**. These payments are made on behalf of federally connected children with disabilities in order to help eligible LEAs meet the mandate under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act to provide a free appropriate public education to all children with disabilities.
- \$4.8 million for **Facilities Maintenance**. The Department of Education owns and maintains 16 school facilities that originally were built to enable LEAs and the Department of Defense to educate federally connected students. The request would enable the Department of Education both to continue to transfer these schools to LEAs and to make emergency repairs to the remaining school buildings.
- \$17.4 million for **Construction** payments to LEAs, with the money to be used only for the competitive portion of the program. LEAs generally pay for most of their school construction costs using local, as opposed to State and Federal, resources and rely on property taxes to finance these costs. Competitive grants assist federally affected LEAs that do not have access to those local resources in making emergency repairs and renovations and modernizing schools.

No funds are requested for **Payments for Federal Property**. This authority provides payments to LEAs without regard to the presence of federally connected children and, therefore, do not necessarily support the provision of educational services for these children.

The Impact Aid programs are among the Elementary and Secondary Education programs subject to reauthorization. The Administration is proposing minor changes to these programs.

## IMPACT AID

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### Basic support payments

(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VIII, section 8003(b) and (e))

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2014 Authorization: 0 <sup>1</sup>

Budget Authority:

<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change from 2012</u>
\$1,153,540	\$1,153,540 <sup>2</sup>	\$1,153,540	0

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<sup>1</sup> The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2008. Reauthorizing legislation is sought for FY 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

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## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Impact Aid Basic Support Payments compensate local educational agencies (LEAs) for the expense of educating federally connected children. In communities across the country, the presence of Federal activities can both increase the number of students and decrease the local property tax base, which is the major source of revenue for education in most LEAs. Basic Support Payments go into the general funds of these LEAs, which use them for such expenses as teacher salaries, computers, curricular materials, regular and special instruction programs, and utilities.

The Impact Aid statute authorizes Basic Support Payments to LEAs on behalf of the following categories of federally connected students:

(A) students who live on Federal property with a parent employed on Federal property situated in whole or in part within the boundaries of the LEA, or with a parent who is a foreign military officer accredited by a foreign government;

(B) students who live on Federal property and who have a parent on active duty in the uniformed services of the United States;

(C) students who live on certain Indian lands;

(D) students who do not live on Federal property but who have a parent on active duty in the uniformed services of the United States, or a parent who is a foreign military officer accredited by a foreign government;

(E) students who reside in a low-rent housing project assisted under the United States Housing Act of 1937;

(F) students who live on Federal property but otherwise do not fit into any of the categories described above; and

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### Basic support payments

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(G) students who do not reside on Federal property but who have a parent employed on Federal property situated in whole or in part in the same State as the LEA.

An LEA that claims students living on Indian lands under category (C) is required to consult with the parents and tribes of these children concerning their education and to ensure that these children receive equal educational opportunities. The LEA must develop and file with the Department a set of Indian policies and procedures describing how it meets this requirement. Children living on Indian lands receive a weight of 1.25 in the Basic Support Payments formula, higher than the weights assigned to other categories of federally connected children. These children often are disadvantaged and live in isolated rural areas, factors that can result in increased costs to the school districts that serve them.

The law authorizes two different types of Basic Support Payments: Regular Basic Support Payments and Basic Support Payments for Heavily Impacted LEAs. Under the statutory payment formula, funds are used first to make the maximum payment for each of the heavily impacted LEAs. The remaining funds are used to make regular Basic Support Payments.

#### Regular Basic Support Payments (section 8003(b)(1))

An LEA is eligible for Basic Support Payments only if the total number of eligible federally connected students described above is at least 400 in average daily attendance or 3 percent of total average daily attendance. In order to receive payments on behalf of students in categories (F) and/or (G) (also referred to as "civilian b's"), an LEA must have at least 1,000 such students in average daily attendance, or the number of such students must equal or exceed 10 percent of the total average daily attendance in that LEA.

To determine the *maximum payment* an LEA may receive, the statute specifies weights for each category of federally connected students. The formula multiplies this weighted student count by the greatest of four *local contribution rates* (LCRs), which are intended to represent the local share of the cost of educating these students, to determine the LEA's maximum payment. The four LCR options are:

- one-half of the U.S. average per-pupil expenditure for education;
- one-half of the State per-pupil expenditure (SPPE);
- the LCR of comparable LEAs in the State; and
- the product of the SPPE and the *local contribution percentage* (the percentage of education expenditures that comes from the local level) in the State.

If appropriations are insufficient to make maximum payments in full, the formula reduces maximum payments by multiplying them by a percentage, called the *Learning Opportunity Threshold* (LOT) percentage, which is the sum of:

- the percentage of the LEA's students in average daily attendance who are federally connected; and
- its maximum payment under the Basic Support Payments formula as a percentage of total current expenditures.

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The sum of these two percentages may not exceed 100 percent. In addition to this maximum LOT, LEAs with an enrollment of fewer than 1,000 students and a per-pupil expenditure below the State or national average receive a minimum LOT of 40 percent. A LOT percentage, when multiplied by a maximum payment, results in a LOT payment. If the appropriation is insufficient to provide LOT payments in full, the formula ratably reduces these payments. If the level of funding exceeds the level needed to fund LOT payments fully, but is insufficient to provide maximum payments to all LEAs, the formula ratably increases these payments above the LOT. These ratably increased LOT payments, however, may not exceed an LEA's maximum payment.

### Basic Support Payments for Heavily Impacted LEAs (section 8003(b)(2))

The eligibility criteria and payment formulas for Basic Support Payments for Heavily Impacted LEAs are particularly complex. There are two sets of eligibility criteria. One set is for LEAs that received these payments in fiscal year 2000 and the second, more stringent set is for all other eligible LEAs. The latter LEAs were not eligible to receive payments until fiscal year 2002. LEAs that received a payment in fiscal year 2000 and fail to meet the eligibility criteria in a subsequent year continue to receive a Basic Support Payment for Heavily Impacted LEAs in the first year that they fail to meet the criteria.

The "heavily impacted" maximum payments are based on a formula that is similar to the regular Basic Support Payments but that produces much larger payments for the eligible LEAs. Under the formula for heavily impacted LEAs, LEAs receive funds on behalf of students in categories (F) and (G) (also referred to as civilian "b's") even if the number of those students falls below the threshold of 1,000 or 10 percent that applies to regular Basic Support Payments. Moreover, many recipients' payments are based on substantially higher weights for federally connected students than apply to regular payments for the same types of students. Heavily impacted LEAs receive higher weights for their federally connected students based on the number of students in the LEA, the composition of the students within the LEA, or a combination of the two. For instance, federally connected students receive weights ranging from .05 to 1.35 under the regular Basic Support Payments formula, but receive a weight of 1.75 per student under the Basic Support Payments for Heavily Impacted LEAs formula, provided that the LEA has 100 or fewer federally connected students.

The local contribution rates (LCRs) are also much higher under the heavily impacted formula. They are the higher of:

- 80 percent of the U.S. average per-pupil expenditure for education; or
- 80 percent of the SPPE.

Heavily Impacted LEAs receive their maximum Heavily Impacted payments so long as funding is sufficient to cover the maximum payments for these LEAs and funds are sufficient to fully fund LOT payments for regular LEAs under section 8003(b)(1). If the appropriation is insufficient to provide LOT payments in full for regular LEAs under section 8003(b)(1), Basic Support Payments to heavily impacted LEAs are ratably reduced by the same percentage as payments to regular LEAs.

The authorizing law also makes an LEA meeting certain unique criteria eligible for Basic Support Payments for Heavily Impacted LEAs. A school district is eligible under this provision if:

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- its boundaries are identical to island property designated by the Secretary of the Interior as being held in trust by the Federal Government,
- it has no taxing authority, and
- it received a regular Basic Support Payment in fiscal year 2001.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

	(dollars in thousands)
2009 .....	\$1,128,535
2010 .....	1,138,000
2011 .....	1,135,724
2012 .....	1,153,540
2013 .....	1,153,540 <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

### FY 2014 BUDGET REQUEST

For 2014, the Administration requests \$1.2 billion for Basic Support Payments, the same as the 2012 level, for an Impact Aid Basic Support Payments program that would be implemented consistent with the Administration’s ESEA reauthorization proposal. The Administration is proposing minor changes to this authority, most notably basing payment calculations on current-year data rather than prior-year data for districts that experience enrollment increases of greater than 100 students or 10 percent of their total federally connected students as a direct result of global rebasing. Allowing the use of current-year data in these limited cases would allow the Department to make payments that reflect the burden for an LEA with large enrollment increases. Another change would provide continued eligibility for students affected by the deployment or death of their military parents, ensuring greater consistency and support for children adversely affected by ongoing military action overseas.

The request recognizes that the so-called “a” students (Indian, military, and civilian) – primarily students who reside on Indian lands or who reside on and whose parents work on Federal property – represent a major financial expense for LEAs that must educate them. Because federally owned land and Indian lands are exempt from local taxes, LEAs lack the ability to raise funds to educate these students using property taxes, which are the primary source of local revenue for public education costs.

Although the presence of the so-called “b” students (military, civilian, and low-rent housing) residing on, or whose parents work on, private property does not create the same financial burden for LEAs, it is still significant. The families of military “b’s” pay property taxes on their residences but typically pay little in sales tax and, often, because of the Soldiers and Sailors Relief Act, do not pay income taxes to their State or locality of residence. While all types of “b” students either reside on, or have parents who work on, property that the district cannot tax, the education of children who reside in low-rent housing is costly to districts because these children bring to schools all the issues associated with poverty.

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The 2014 request level would be sufficient to maintain the Department's commitment to almost 950,000 federally connected students. While LEAs may expend their payments for either current operations or capital costs, the program's formula is designed to compensate LEAs for current expenditures for educating federally connected students. Most districts report that they use Basic Support Payments for payroll and general operating expenditures.

The Basic Support Payments program is authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and is, therefore, subject to reauthorization.

#### PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES (amounts in whole dollars)

<u>Measures</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
<b>All eligible LEAs</b>			
Number of LEAs receiving payments	1,184	1,184	1,184
Range of payments	\$66- 54,747,995	\$66- 54,747,995	\$66- 54,747,995
<b>Regular LEAs</b>			
Number of LEAs receiving payments	1,159	1,159	1,159
Range of payments	\$66- 46,491,294	\$66- 46,491,294	\$66- 46,491,294
<b>Heavily impacted LEAs</b>			
Number of LEAs receiving payments	25	25	25
Range of payments	\$1,004,295- 54,747,995	\$1,004,295- 54,747,995	\$1,004,295- 54,747,995
<b>Number of federally connected students</b>			
In regular LEAs	887,737	887,737	887,737
In heavily impacted LEAs	<u>53,711</u>	<u>53,711</u>	<u>53,711</u>
In all eligible LEAs	941,448	941,448	941,448
<b>Total payments for students</b>			
In regular LEAs	\$920,098,727	\$920,098,727	\$920,098,981
In heavily impacted LEAs	\$233,440,955	\$233,440,955	\$233,441,019
<b>Average payment per student</b>			
In all LEAs	\$1,225	\$1,225	\$1,225
In regular LEAs	\$1,036	\$1,036	\$1,036
In heavily impacted LEAs	\$4,346	\$4,346	\$4,346

## IMPACT AID

### Basic support payments

<u>Measures</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Percentage of LEAs			
by size of payment			
\$1-4,999	6.3%	6.3%	6.3%
\$5,000-49,999	33.4%	33.4%	33.4%
\$50,000-499,999	38.0%	38.0%	38.0%
\$500,000 or more	22.3%	22.3%	22.3%
Total dollar amount of payments			
by size of payment			
\$1-4,999	\$219,151	\$219,151	\$219,151
\$5,000-49,999	\$8,293,201	\$8,293,201	\$8,293,203
\$50,000-499,999	\$83,412,192	\$83,412,192	\$83,412,215
\$500,000 or more	\$1,061,615,138	\$1,061,615,138	\$1,061,615,431
Average payment per child			
by percentage of federally connected children			
0-19 percent	\$177	\$177	\$177
20-39 percent	\$729	\$729	\$729
40-59 percent	\$2,772	\$2,772	\$2,772
60-79 percent	\$4,923	\$4,923	\$4,923
80 percent or more	\$6,998	\$6,998	\$6,998
Number of students			
"a" students <sup>1</sup>			
Indian "a" students	223,521	223,521	223,521
Military "a" students	113,801	113,801	113,801
Civilian "a" students	106,910	106,910	106,910
"b" students <sup>2</sup>	2,810	2,810	2,810
Military "b" students	720,149	720,149	720,149
Low-rent housing "b" students	267,537	267,537	267,537
Civilian "b" students	225,649	225,649	225,649
Total payments			
"a" students <sup>1</sup>			
Indian "a" students	\$1,009,003,402	\$1,009,003,402	\$1,009,003,681
Military "a" students	\$600,620,118	\$600,620,118	\$600,620,284
Civilian "a" students	\$402,394,105	\$402,394,105	\$402,394,216
"b" students <sup>2</sup>	\$5,989,179	\$5,989,179	\$6,015,181
Military "b" students	\$144,536,280	\$144,536,280	\$144,536,319
Low-rent housing "b" students	\$106,636,331	\$106,636,331	\$106,636,360
Civilian "b" students	\$14,568,718	\$14,568,718	\$14,568,722
	\$23,331,231	\$23,331,231	\$23,331,237

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### Basic support payments

<u>Measures</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Average payments per child			
“a” students <sup>1</sup>	\$4,514	\$4,514	\$4,514
Indian “a” students	\$5,278	\$5,278	\$5,278
Military “a” students	\$3,764	\$3,764	\$3,764
Civilian “a” students	\$2,132	\$2,132	\$2,132
“b” students <sup>2</sup>	\$201	\$201	\$201
Military “b” students	\$399	\$399	\$399
Low-rent housing “b” students	\$65	\$65	\$65
Civilian “b” students	\$103	\$103	\$103
 Cost of fully funding maximum payments	 \$2,104,709,235	 \$2,104,709,235	 \$2,104,709,235

NOTE: 2013 excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175. All figures are estimates based on student count and payment data from 2012.

<sup>1</sup> “a” students are generally those students who live on Indian lands or whose parents both live and work on Federal property, as defined in subsections 8003(a)(1)(A)-(C).

<sup>2</sup> “b” students are generally those students who either reside on Federal land with their parents or whose parents work on Federal land, as defined in subsections 8003(a)(1)(D)-(G).

## PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

### Performance measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the resources provided in previous years and those requested in FY 2014 and future years, as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by this program.

**Goal: To provide appropriate financial assistance for federally connected children who present a genuine burden to their school districts**

**Objective:** *Properly compensate districts for revenue lost due to a Federal presence.*

**Measure:** The percentage of Basic Support Payment recipients (excluding districts that receive payments for “heavily impacted” districts) that have per-pupil expenditures between 80 and 120 percent of their State average per-pupil expenditure.

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### Basic support payments

Year	Target	Actual
2009	65	62.7
2010	65	63.1
2011	65	63.2
2012	67	
2013	67	
2014	67	

**Measure:** The percentage of Basic Support Payment recipients designated as “heavily impacted” districts that have per-pupil expenditures between 80 and 120 percent of their State average per-pupil expenditure.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	60	60.7
2010	60	69.6
2011	60	64.0
2012	75	
2013	75	
2014	75	

**Additional information:** These measures, developed by the Department in 2008, serve as proxies for how well Impact Aid payments make up for the revenue lost due to the presence of federally connected students. Districts spending more than 20 percent above or below the State average are likely being under- or over-compensated. In 2011, 63.2 percent of regular districts spent more than 120 percent of the State average while 64 percent of heavily impacted districts spent more than 120 percent of the State average. Targets were set using 2006 data as the baseline. Data compiled for 2011 show that the target was met for heavily impacted districts but not for the regular districts, though there was an improvement over 2009. Data for 2012 will be available in May 2013.

### Efficiency measures

**Measure:** The number of requests to forgive overpayments of Basic Support Payments.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	10	7
2010	10	1
2011	10	5
2012	10	4
2013	10	
2014	10	

**Additional information:** This performance measure provides a proxy for calculating the extent to which the Department’s payments to nearly 1,200 LEAs are accurate. The data show that the

## IMPACT AID

### Basic support payments

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accuracy of payments has not been a recent problem. In 2012, the number of requests received from LEAs for overpayment forgiveness was below the target ceiling of 10 requests.

**Measure:** The percentage of eligible applicants that receive initial Basic Support Payments within 60 days after the enactment of an appropriation.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	90	95
2010	90	87
2011	90	93
2012	90	91
2013	90	
2014	90	

**Additional information:** This measure tracks the timeliness of Basic Support Payments made by the Department. The Department has successfully met and exceeded the performance target in 3 of the past 4 years, including fiscal year 2012.

### Other Performance Information

A study of the Impact Aid program published in 2007 examined the financial burdens that school districts face due to a Federal presence and how well Impact Aid funds are targeted to those affected districts. While targeting of funds to the districts with the greatest financial need was found to be poor overall, the analysis found better results with models that excluded heavily impacted districts and districts with Indian lands.

The Department contracted for additional analyses in 2008, published in 2010, that expanded on the previous study by examining the extra costs of educating students living on Indian lands, determining the impact of the Local Contribution Rates (LCRs) on the formula allocations, and developing an improved model to track the performance of the funding formula. The study found that districts serving students living on Indian lands face higher costs of education associated with higher need, due to many of the same challenges that districts serving other low-income populations face as well as challenges unique to Native American populations, including geographic isolation and unique cultural needs. In looking at the various local contribution rate options that exist in the current Basic Support Payments formula, the study found that the elimination of the National Average Per-Pupil spending as a local contribution rate would narrow the difference in per-pupil spending between Impact Aid districts and comparable non-Impact Aid districts but would not improve the targeting of funds to districts with the greatest need.

## IMPACT AID

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### Payments for children with disabilities

(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VIII, section 8003(d))

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2014 Authorization: 0 <sup>1</sup>

Budget Authority:

<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change from 2012</u>
\$48,413	\$48,413 <sup>2</sup>	\$48,413	0

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<sup>1</sup> The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2008. Reauthorizing legislation is sought for FY 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

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### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) mandates that local educational agencies (LEAs) provide a free appropriate public education to students with disabilities, whose educational costs are generally higher than those of other students. Payments for Children with Disabilities provides supplemental assistance to LEAs that are deprived of local revenue due to a Federal presence by providing a portion of the cost of educating federally connected students with disabilities that, in other LEAs, is met with local funds.

ESEA section 8003(d)(1) authorizes payments to LEAs that meet the eligibility requirements under the Basic Support Payments authority for the following categories of federally connected students who are eligible for services under the IDEA:

(A) students who live on Federal property with a parent who is a foreign military officer accredited by a foreign government;

(B) students who live on Federal property and who have a parent on active duty in the uniformed services of the United States;

(C) students who live on Indian lands; and

(D) students who do not live on Federal property but who have a parent on active duty in the uniformed services of the United States or a parent who is a foreign military officer accredited by a foreign government.

Available funds are paid to LEAs based on the number of eligible students with disabilities enrolled in each LEA, except that a student in category (D) receives one-half of the weight provided for students in categories (A), (B), and (C). Funds are ratably distributed based on the weighted student count.

## IMPACT AID

### Payments for children with disabilities

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LEAs that receive payments under this authority must use the funds to provide the students who are counted with a free appropriate public education in accordance with the IDEA. These payments are intended to help pay the "excess costs" of educating these students (that is, those costs that are greater than what is spent on educating a student without a disability).

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

	(dollars in thousands)
2009 .....	\$48,602
2010 .....	48,602
2011 .....	48,505
2012 .....	48,413
2013 .....	48,413 <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

### FY 2014 BUDGET REQUEST

For 2014, the Administration requests \$48.4 million for Payments for Children with Disabilities, the same as the 2012 level. These payments would be made on behalf of federally connected children with disabilities in order to help eligible LEAs meet the mandate under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to provide a free appropriate public education to all children with disabilities. The Payments for Children with Disabilities program is authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and is, therefore, subject to reauthorization. The Administration is not proposing changes to this authority.

Payments for Children with Disabilities help federally affected LEAs provide the special education services required by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. A Department publication, *What Are We Spending on Special Education Services in the United States, 1999-2000*, estimated the cost of educating a student with a disability to be about twice the amount needed for the typical regular education student with no special needs. In 2014, using the national average per-pupil expenditure as the measure of excess cost of educating a federally connected student with a disability, the combination of IDEA funds and Payments for Children with Disabilities would provide, on average, 24 percent of the excess cost to eligible LEAs. The supplemental funding under this authority is justified because federally affected LEAs are unable to tax Federal property even though they educate children with disabilities who reside with their parents on Federal lands.

## IMPACT AID

### Payments for children with disabilities

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#### PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES (amounts in whole dollars)

<u>Measures</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Number of LEAs receiving payments	890	890	890
Range of payments	\$517- 1,209,129	\$517- 1,209,129	\$517- 1,209,121
Percentage of LEAs by size of payment			
\$1-4,999	21.0%	21.0%	21.0%
\$5,000-19,999	32.3%	32.3%	32.3%
\$20,000-99,999	33.9%	33.9%	33.9%
\$100,000 or more	12.8%	12.8%	12.8%
Total dollar amount of payments by size of payment			
\$1-4,999	\$476,694	\$476,694	\$476,694
\$5,000-19,999	\$3,226,936	\$3,226,936	\$3,226,914
\$20,000-99,999	\$14,099,386	\$14,099,386	\$14,099,291
\$100,000 or more	\$30,610,310	\$30,610,310	\$30,610,104
Number of "a" students eligible <sup>1</sup>	30,629	30,629	30,629
Number of "b" students eligible <sup>2</sup>	<u>24,839</u>	<u>24,839</u>	<u>24,839</u>
Total eligible students	55,468	55,468	55,468
Total funding for "a" students	\$34,446,064	\$34,446,064	\$34,445,833
Total funding for "b" students	\$13,967,261	\$13,967,261	\$13,967,167
Average payment per "a" student	\$1,125	\$1,125	\$1,125
Average payment per "b" student	\$562	\$562	\$562
Average total payment per student <sup>3</sup>	\$873	\$873	\$873
Average IDEA Grants to States funding per student	<u>\$1,766</u>	<u>\$1,766</u>	<u>\$1,767</u>
Total average Federal funding per student	\$2,639	\$2,639	\$2,640

NOTE: 2013 excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175. All figures are estimates based on student count and payment data from 2012.

<sup>1</sup> "a" students are generally those students who live on Indian lands or whose parents both live and work on Federal property, as defined in subsections 8003(a)(1)(A)-(C).

<sup>2</sup> "b" students are generally those students who either reside on Federal land with their parents or whose parents work on Federal land, as defined in subsections 8003(a)(1)(D)-(G).

<sup>3</sup> Impact Aid Payments for Children with Disabilities.

## IMPACT AID

### Payments for children with disabilities

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#### PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

##### Performance measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the resources provided in previous years and those requested in FY 2014 and future years, as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by this program.

##### Efficiency measures

**Measure:** The number of requests to forgive overpayments of Payments for Children with Disabilities.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	10	7
2010	10	1
2011	10	5
2012	10	4
2013	10	
2014	10	

**Additional information:** This performance measure provides a proxy for calculating the extent to which the Department's payments to nearly 1,200 LEAs are accurate. The data show that the accuracy of payments has not been a recent problem.

**Measure:** The percentage of eligible applicants who receive initial Payments for Children with Disabilities within 60 days after the enactment of an appropriation.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	90	95
2010	90	87
2011	90	93
2012	90	91
2013	90	
2014	90	

**Additional information:** This measure tracks the timeliness of Payments for Children with Disabilities made by the Department. The Department has successfully met the performance target in 3 of the past 4 years, including the most recent year, fiscal year 2012.

## IMPACT AID

### Facilities maintenance

(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VIII, section 8008)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2014 Authorization: 0 <sup>1</sup>

Budget Authority:

<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change from 2012</u>
\$4,845	\$4,845 <sup>2</sup>	\$4,845	0

<sup>1</sup> The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2008. Reauthorizing legislation is sought for FY 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

### PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department of Education (ED) makes awards under section 8008 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) for emergency repairs and for comprehensive capital improvements to schools that ED owns but that local educational agencies (LEAs) use to serve federally connected military dependent students. In addition, the law mandates that the Secretary transfer these facilities to the appropriate LEAs or other entities as soon as practicable. ED may not charge LEAs for the use of these school buildings, and ED must gain an LEA's consent to accept them. Subject to these restrictions, ED may make the transfers on such terms as the Secretary deems appropriate. Funds for this program are available until expended.

Currently, the Department owns 32 schools that are on military bases and serve students whose parents are in the armed forces. Either the Department of Defense (DoD) or LEAs operate these schools. Since 1983, DoD has assumed financial responsibility for maintenance and renovation of many of these school facilities, which DoD operates as Domestic Dependents Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESSs). The DoD is currently responsible for 19 facilities while ED continues to be directly responsible for the other 13, which LEAs operate and use to educate military dependent students.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

	(dollars in thousands)
2009 .....	\$4,864
2010 .....	4,864
2011 .....	4,864
2012 .....	4,845
2013 .....	4,845 <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

## IMPACT AID

### Facilities maintenance

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#### FY 2014 BUDGET REQUEST

For 2014, the Administration requests \$4.8 million for Facilities Maintenance, the same as the 2012 level. These funds would be used to upgrade and transfer school facilities currently owned by ED to local educational agencies (LEAs), which can manage school buildings in their communities more effectively than the Federal Government. In addition, funds would be used to provide emergency repairs, such as correcting health and safety hazards, in school facilities owned by ED that have not yet been transferred. The Facilities Maintenance program is authorized by the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 and is, therefore, subject to reauthorization. The Administration is not proposing changes to this authority.

Since fiscal year 2008, ED has completed the transfer to the Department of Defense (DoD), at no cost to ED, titles to 40 facilities that the DoD operates as Domestic Dependents Elementary and Secondary Schools (DDESSs), bringing the remaining number of schools owned by ED down to the current 32. ED is in the final stages of transferring to DoD the titles to the remaining 19 facilities funded and operated by DoD.

LEAs operate the 13 remaining school facilities for which ED will continue to be responsible. In many instances, these facilities are deteriorated, are overcrowded, or otherwise do not meet current standards. Most LEAs are unwilling to accept the schools unless ED provides sufficient funds to the LEA to correct the problems. The estimated total cost for repairs and renovations to all 13 schools is approximately \$65.0 million, a per-school cost of approximately \$5.0 million.

#### PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

<u>Measures</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Number of properties receiving emergency repairs	3	1-2	1-2
Number of facilities transferred (owned by ED and operated by LEAs)	3	3	3

#### PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

The Department's measure of progress for this program is the number of schools removed from the inventory of ED-owned facilities through transfers to LEAs. (The measure does not include no-cost transfers to DoD, as the maintenance of those schools is not supported through the program. However we will continue to track these DoD transfers until all of that inventory is accepted by DoD.) Since 1999, the number of schools for which the Department is responsible has decreased by 75 percent, from 53 to 13, thus reducing its responsibility for maintenance and renovation.

## IMPACT AID

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### Construction

(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VIII, section 8007)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2014 Authorization: 0<sup>1</sup>

Budget Authority:

<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change from 2012</u>
\$17,441	\$17,441 <sup>2</sup>	\$17,441	0

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<sup>1</sup> The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2008. Reauthorizing legislation is sought for FY 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

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## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department makes formula and competitive grants under Section 8007 to support school construction in local educational agencies (LEAs) that educate federally connected students or have federally owned land. The authorizing law provides that 40 percent of appropriated funds must be used for formula grants under section 8007(a) and 60 percent for competitive grants under section 8007(b). However, Congress has routinely overridden this statutory requirement, instead funding only formula grants in fiscal years 2006, 2007, 2010, and 2011 and only competitive grants in fiscal years 2008, 2009 and 2012.

### Formula grants (section 8007(a))

Three categories of LEAs are eligible for formula Construction grants:

- those in which the number of students living on Indian lands is at least 50 percent of the LEA's total average daily attendance and that receive a regular Basic Support Payment;
- those in which the number of students with a parent in the uniformed services is at least 50 percent of the LEA's total average daily attendance and that receive a regular Basic Support Payment; and
- those that receive Basic Support Payments for Heavily Impacted LEAs.

One-half of the formula funds is paid to eligible LEAs on behalf of students residing on Indian lands and one-half is paid to eligible LEAs on behalf of students whose parents are in the uniformed services. Payments are determined by distributing half of the available funds among eligible LEAs based on each LEA's share of the total weighted count of students living on Indian lands, as specified in the regular Basic Support Payments formula, and half of the available funds among eligible LEAs based on each LEA's share of the total weighted count of students whose parents are in the uniformed services, as specified in the regular Basic Support Payments formula.

## IMPACT AID

### Construction

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#### Competitive grants (section 8007(b))

The authorizing statute establishes the following priorities for awarding competitive construction grants:

First priority is given to emergency grants for school districts that are eligible to receive payments under the Impact Aid Construction formula and either have little or no bonding capacity or are eligible to receive payments as a “heavily impacted” school district under the Basic Support Payments formula.

Second in priority are emergency grants for:

- school districts that receive a payment under the Basic Support Payment formula and: (1) have at least 40 percent federally connected students residing on Indian lands or 40 percent federally connected military students; (2) are at 75 percent or more of their limit of bonded indebtedness; and (3) have an equalized assessed value of property per student that is below the State average, and
- schools that: (1) are not operated by an LEA that would otherwise be eligible for an emergency grant; (2) have at least 40 percent federally connected students residing on Indian lands or 40 percent federally connected military students; and (3) are operated by an LEA that has used 75 percent or more of its limit of bonded indebtedness and has an equalized assessed value of property per student that is below the State average.

Third in priority are modernization grants for school districts that: (1) receive any type of Impact Aid payment; (2) are either “heavily impacted” or have little or no bonding capacity; and (3) have school facility needs resulting from the presence of the Federal Government.

Fourth in priority are modernization grants for:

- school districts that either: (1) have at least 40 percent federally connected students residing on Indian lands or 40 percent federally connected military students; (2) have used 75 percent or more of their limit of bonded indebtedness; and (3) have an equalized assessed value of property per student that is below the State average; or (1) receive an Impact Aid Payment for Federal Property; (2) have used 75 percent or more of their limit of bonded indebtedness; and (3) have an equalized assessed value of property per student that is below the State average, and
- schools that: (1) are not operated by an LEA that would otherwise be eligible for a modernization grant; (2) have at least 40 percent federally connected students residing on Indian lands or 40 percent federally connected military students; and (3) are operated by an LEA that has used 75 percent or more of its limit of bonded indebtedness and has an equalized assessed value of property per student that is below the State average.

Construction funds are awarded on a competitive basis under the four priorities listed above. Within each of the four priorities, grants are awarded based on:

- the LEA’s level of bonded indebtedness,

## IMPACT AID

### Construction

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- the assessed value of real property per student in the LEA compared to the average assessed value of real property per student in the State,
- the tax rate for school purposes in the LEA compared to the average rate in the State,
- funds available for capital expenditures,
- the percentage of property that is not taxable due to a Federal presence, and
- the number and percentage of certain types of federally connected students.

In addition, emergency grants are awarded, in part, based on severity of emergency, and modernization grants are awarded, in part, based on the severity of the need for modernization.

Competitive grant funds for certain LEAs may not exceed: (1) 50 percent of the total cost of the project assisted; or (2) \$4.0 million during any 4-year period. Since 2002, competitive grants have been awarded to districts only under the first priority. When the appropriation for Construction has included funding for competitive grants, funds have been made available for 2 years.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

	(dollars in thousands)
2009 .....	\$17,509
Recovery Act.....	100,000
2010 .....	17,509
2011 .....	17,509
2012 .....	17,441
2013 .....	17,441 <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

### FY 2014 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2014, the Administration requests \$17.4 million for Construction, the same as the 2012 level. These funds would be awarded consistent with the Administration's reauthorization proposal for the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which would eliminate the formula component of the program. By sending out funds through a competitive process, the Department can ensure that districts with the greatest needs receive meaningful amounts of funding to make emergency repairs.

Because school construction is primarily financed from local funds, and because federally affected local educational agencies cannot tax certain lands, LEAs with large percentages of federally connected students need supplemental funds for construction. The competitive grants enable eligible districts to undertake emergency renovations and modernizations. Past projects have included replacement of elementary schools; purchase of water filtration systems; replacement of heating, ventilation, and air conditioning systems; repair of electrical systems;

## IMPACT AID

### Construction

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and replacement of faulty windows and roofs. The program is well targeted because the eligibility pool is limited to some of the poorest districts in the Nation that are also heavily dependent on Federal funding for their operating and maintenance expenses.

#### PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES (amounts in whole dollars)

<u>Measures</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Formula Grants	0	0	0
Number of LEAs receiving formula payments	0	0	0
Average LEA payment	0	0	0
Range of payments	0	0	0
Average payment per student	0	0	0
Competitive Grants	\$17,440,974	\$17,440,974	\$17,441,000
Number of LEAs receiving competitive awards	11-12	8-12	8-12
Range of payments	\$483,000- 2,700,000	\$50,000- 5,000,000	\$50,000- 5,000,000
Peer review of new award applications	\$5,000	\$5,000	\$5,000

NOTE: 2013 excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

#### PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

##### Performance measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the resources provided in previous years and those requested in FY 2014 and future years, as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by this program.

**Goal: To provide appropriate financial assistance for federally connected children who present a genuine burden to their school districts.**

**Objective:** *Improve the quality of public school facilities used to educate federally connected children.*

## IMPACT AID

### Construction

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**Measure:** The percentage of participating LEAs reporting that the overall condition of their school buildings is adequate.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	67	69
2010	70	70
2011	70	71
2012	70	74
2013	70	
2014	70	

**Additional information:** LEAs that received formula or competitive construction payments in the previous year are asked to rate the quality of their buildings on a 6-point scale in their application for Impact Aid Basic Support payments. The Department has met or exceeded the performance target in each of the past 4 years.

### Efficiency measures

**Measure:** The average number of days elapsed between the initial Impact Aid competitive construction award and the LEAs' awarding of contracts.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	250	347
2010	250	N/A
2011	250	N/A
2012	250	
2013	250	
2014	250	

**Additional information:** This efficiency measure is a measure of the speed with which LEAs award construction contracts after the Department makes the initial competitive construction awards. There are no data for 2010 or 2011 because the competitive grant program was not funded in those years. Targets for 2009, 2012, 2013 and 2014 have been set for 250 days. Data for 2012 are not available yet because not all of the LEAs that received a competitive grant have awarded contracts.

## IMPACT AID

### Construction

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**Measure:** The percentage of all formula construction payments made by July 31 of the application year.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	70	N/A
2010	90	91
2011	90	98
2012	90	N/A
2013	90	
2014	90	

**Additional information:** Prior to 2007, formula construction payments were not made until the end of the fiscal year. Since then, the Department has attempted to make awards earlier in the year so that LEAs will have access to funds during the summer, when most construction projects take place. Data are not shown for 2009 and 2012 because no funding was appropriated for formula grants for those years. The Department has exceeded the target in each of the past 2 years in which funding for formula construction grants has been appropriated.

## IMPACT AID

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### Payments for Federal property

(Elementary and Secondary Education Act, Title VIII, section 8002)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2014 Authorization: 0 <sup>1</sup>

Budget Authority:

<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>Change from 2012</u>
\$66,947	\$66,947 <sup>2</sup>	\$0	-\$66,947

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<sup>1</sup> The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2008. No appropriations language or reauthorizing legislation is sought for FY 2014.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

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## PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Department of Education makes Payments for Federal Property under section 8002(b) to LEAs that have lost at least 10 percent of the assessed value of their tax base due to the acquisition, since 1938, of real property by the United States Government. Section 8002 of the ESEA was recently amended by Section 563 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for fiscal year 2013 (P.L. 112-239), making changes with respect to applications submitted for fiscal years 2010 through 2015. The NDAA amendments sunset after fiscal year 2015, at which point the program would revert to current law. The following descriptions explain formula calculations under the underlying ESEA statute and under NDAA amendments.

### ESEA Statute (applicable before fiscal year 2010 and after fiscal year 2015)

If fully funded, the funding formula would provide payments by multiplying the current levied local real property tax rate of the LEA (or, in financially dependent school districts, an imputed real property tax rate) by the estimated current aggregate assessed value of the Federal property, as determined by the local tax assessor, based on the highest and best use of adjacent property.

However, when full funding is not provided, as in recent years, payments are based on a “hold-harmless” formula designed to preserve historic funding levels for individual LEAs.

- First, a “foundation payment” is made to eligible LEAs (e.g. those that are not substantially compensated by revenues from Federal property, and that meet the other eligibility criteria) that were eligible for a section 8002 payment for any fiscal year from 1989 to 1994 in an amount that is equal to 38 percent of the maximum payment for which they were eligible for 1994 (or, for LEAs not eligible in 1994, the latest year for which they were eligible).
- Second, payments are made to 1995 grant recipients in an amount equal to the product of: (1) the difference between the appropriation level in 1995 and the total amount of foundation payments in the current year; and (2) the LEA’s pro rata share of the assessed value of eligible Federal property for fiscal year 1995.

## IMPACT AID

### Payments for Federal property

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- Third, a special payment is made to the Highland Falls–Ft. Montgomery Central School District, New York, if it continues to meet the annual eligibility requirements.
- Fourth, 25 percent of the remaining funds is distributed based on pro-rata shares of the foundation payments under the first step, and 75 percent is distributed based on pro rata shares of maximum payments for the current year.

Payments for Federal Property may not exceed either of two different caps placed on these payments. The first cap limits the combination of these payments and payments received under the Basic Support Payments program (8003(b)) to an LEA's maximum regular Basic Support Payment or the maximum Payment for Federal Property, whichever is greater. The second cap reduces the payment in the event that the combination of the calculated payment and any revenue the LEA received from the Federal property exceeds the maximum payment. In the event that funds are reduced due to either of these caps and the formula is subject to the hold-harmless provisions, the reduced funds are redistributed under the fourth payment step.

### NDAAs Amendments (applicable in fiscal years 2010 through 2015)

If fully funded, the formula would provide payments by multiplying the current levied local real property tax rate of the LEA (or, in financially dependent school districts, an imputed real property tax rate) by the current estimated taxable value of the Federal property.

When, as in recent years, full funding is not provided, payments are based on a “hold-harmless” formula designed to preserve historic funding levels for individual LEAs.

- First, a “foundation payment” is made to eligible LEAs (e.g. those that are not substantially compensated by revenues from Federal property, and that meet the other eligibility criteria) that were also eligible in fiscal year 2009 in an amount that is equal to the greater of 90 percent of the payment the LEA received in FY 2009 and 90 percent of the average payment that the LEA received in fiscal years 2006, 2007, 2008, and 2009.
- Second, a special payment is made to the Highland Falls-Ft. Montgomery Central School District, New York, if it continues to meet the annual eligibility requirements.
- Third, from the remaining funds, a “foundation payment” is made to eligible LEAs that were not eligible in fiscal year 2009. The foundation payment for newly eligible LEAs since 2009 is calculated as 90 percent of the eligible LEA's maximum payment multiplied by the ratio of the appropriation to the total of all LEAs' maximum payments in the most recent year in which payments have been completed.
- Fourth, any remaining funds are distributed based on pro rata shares of maximum payments for the current year.

Under the NDAAs amendments, the two caps on payments described earlier would only apply to remaining funds under the fourth step for “old districts” (those with FY 2009 eligibility), whereas a “new district” (those with post-2009 eligibility) would be limited by both caps under the third step in their first year of eligibility and under the fourth step for all years of eligibility.

## IMPACT AID

### Payments for Federal property

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Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

	(dollars in thousands)
2009 .....	\$66,208
2010 .....	67,208
2011 .....	67,074
2012 .....	66,947
2013 .....	66,947 <sup>1</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>Excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

### FY 2014 BUDGET REQUEST

The Administration requests no funds for Payments for Federal Property in 2014. The Administration's policy is to use available Impact Aid funds to help pay for the education of federally connected children. Payments for Federal Property compensates LEAs for lost property tax revenue due the presence of Federal lands without regard to whether those districts educate any federally connected children as a result of the Federal presence.

When this authority was established in 1950, its purpose was to provide assistance to LEAs in which the Federal Government had imposed a substantial and continuing burden by acquiring a considerable portion of real property in the LEA. The law applied only to property acquired since 1938 because, in general, LEAs had been able to adjust to acquisitions that occurred before that time. The Administration believes that the majority of LEAs receiving assistance under this program have now had sufficient time – more than 60 years – to adjust to the removal of the property from their tax rolls.

In addition, many LEAs receiving funds under this authority do not meet the basic eligibility criteria established in the authorizing statute, typically because they consist of two or more LEAs that consolidated, at least one of which originally met the eligibility criterion of a loss of 10 percent of the aggregate assessed value of real property removed from the tax rolls. In such cases, the consolidated LEAs are no longer demonstrably burdened by the historic loss of taxable property, and thus are not able to demonstrate a need for Federal funds.

## IMPACT AID

### Payments for Federal property

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#### PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES (amounts in whole dollars)

<u>Measures</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>
Number of LEAs receiving payments	216	216	0
Average payment	\$318,795	\$318,795	0
Range of payments	\$150- 5,000,000	\$150- 5,000,000	0

NOTE: 2013 excludes a 0.612 percent across-the-board increase provided in P.L. 112-175.

#### PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

##### Performance measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the resources provided in previous years, as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by this program.

**Goal: To provide appropriate financial assistance for federally connected children who present a genuine burden to their school districts.**

**Objective:** *Manage Section 8002 Payments for Federal Property to disburse funds accurately and efficiently under the statutory formula.*

**Measure:** The percentage of eligible Section 8002 applicants reviewed during the year.

Year	Target	Actual
<b>2009</b>	33.3	0
<b>2010</b>	33.3	0
<b>2011</b>	33.3	14
<b>2012</b>	33.3	N/A
<b>2013</b>	33.3	N/A

**Additional information:** This performance measure is no longer applicable as the result of changes in regulations as well as changes resulting from amendments made in the National Defense Authorization Act. The goal for the old measure was for the Department to review and verify assessed values for one-third of all applicants each year. The target had not been met in the past 4 years. This program is proposed for termination.

## IMPACT AID

### Payments for Federal property

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**Measure:** The percentage of initial payments to eligible LEAs that are made by the end of the second quarter.

Year	Target	Actual
2009	75	9
2010	75	39
2011	75	66
2012	75	86
2013	75	

**Additional information:** The long-term goal for the second measure is to make 75 percent of initial payments to eligible LEAs by the end of the second quarter. The Department has made a steady improvement since 2009 and exceeded the target for the first time in 2012, increasing the percentage of payments made by the end of the second quarter from 9 percent to 86 percent. This program is proposed for termination.





