

ANALYSIS OF THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN:

K-12 Education Funding



- \$122.77 billion <u>Elementary and</u> <u>Secondary School Emergency Relief</u> (ESSER) Fund for K-12 state education agencies
- \$7.17 billion <u>Emergency Connectivity</u> <u>Fund</u> for educational devices and connections to enable remote learning
- \$2.75 billion Assistance to Non-Public Schools
- \$2.58 billion <u>Individuals with Disabilities</u> Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States
- \$850 million <u>Bureau of Indian</u>
 <u>Education</u> for bureau-operated schools
 and tribally-controlled colleges or
 universities¹
- \$850 million Grants to Outlying Areas (American Samoa, the Commonwealth of the Norther Mariana Islands, Guam and the U.S. Virgin Island)
- \$250 million IDEA Infant and Toddler Program Grants
- \$200 million IDEA Preschool Grants
- \$190 million American Indian, Native Hawaiian and Alaska Native Education (Departments of Education)

The ARP allocates \$122.8 billion for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund. States are required to utilize as follows:



• \$800 million is set aside for services to students experiencing homelessness.

The remaining \$122 billion will be used to award ESSER Fund grants to state educational agencies (SEA) based on their relative shares of grants awarded under <u>Title I-A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act</u> (ESEA).

- \$109.8 billion Grants to Local Education Agencies (90% of SEA grant)
- \$6.1 billion Learning Loss (at least 5% of SEA grant)
- \$1.2 billion Summer Enrichment (at least 1% of SEA grant)
- \$1.2 billion After-School Programs (at least 1% of SEA grant)
- \$609.9 million Administrative Costs (0.5% of SEA grant max)
- \$3.0 billion Other State Activities (2.5% of SEA grant max)

The U.S. Department of Education has made \$81 billion of ESSER funding in the ARP available immediately. Remaining funds will be available upon submission of a plan to reopen schools.

¹ An exact amount for K-12 education is not specified.

Maintenance of Effort, Reporting and Recoupment



States must maintain support for elementary and secondary education in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 at least at the proportional levels of support for elementary and secondary education relative to overall spending, averaged over fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.1



Local Educational Agencies (LEA) must develop and make publicly available plans for the safe return to in-person instruction and continuity of services within 30 days of receipt of funds.



Any funds that a state does not award within one year of receipt must be returned to the secretary for reallocation to remaining states.

Additional Resources

Read the full text of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 by CLICKING HERE.

The U.S. Department of Education Fact Sheet on ESSER funding can be accessed by CLICKING HERE.

Estimated FY 2021 grants to states under the ESSER Fund can be found in a memorandum from the Congressional Research Service by CLICKING HERE.



Estimated FY 2021 State Grants Under the ESSER Fund (\$ in thousands)

			LEA Funding				
State	Total	Learning Loss (5%)	Summer Enrichment (1%)	After school (1%)	Other Activities (2.5%)	Administration (0.5%)	Maximum (90%)
ALABAMA	\$2,020,070	\$101,004	\$20,201	\$20,201	\$50,502	\$10,100	\$1,818,063
ALASKA	\$358,707	\$17,935	\$3,587	\$3,587	\$8,968	\$1,794	\$322,836
ARIZONA	\$2,582,099	\$129,105	\$25,821	\$25,821	\$64,552	\$12,910	\$2,323,889
ARKANSAS	\$1,253,228	\$62,661	\$12,532	\$12,532	\$31,331	\$6,266	\$1,127,905
CALIFORNIA	\$15,068,885	\$753,444	\$150,689	\$150,689	\$376,722	\$75,344	\$13,561,996
COLORADO	\$1,166,329	\$58,316	\$11,663	\$11,663	\$29,158	\$5,832	\$1,049,696
CONNECTICUT	\$1,105,920	\$55,296	\$11,059	\$11,059	\$27,648	\$5,530	\$995,328
DELAWARE	\$410,734	\$20,537	\$4,107	\$4,107	\$10,268	\$2,054	\$369,661
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	\$386,317	\$19,316	\$3,863	\$3,863	\$9,658	\$1,932	\$347,685
FLORIDA	\$7,038,246	\$351,912	\$70,382	\$70,382	\$175,956	\$35,191	\$6,334,422
GEORGIA	\$4,249,371	\$212,469	\$42,494	\$42,494	\$106,234	\$21,247	\$3,824,434
HAWAII	\$412,329	\$20,616	\$4,123	\$4,123	\$10,308	\$2,062	\$371,096
IDAHO	\$439,942	\$21,997	\$4,399	\$4,399	\$10,999	\$2,200	\$395,948
ILLINOIS	\$5,054,988	\$252,749	\$50,550	\$50,550	\$126,375	\$25,275	\$4,549,489
INDIANA	\$1,994,734	\$99,737	\$19,947	\$19,947	\$49,868	\$9,974	\$1,795,261
IOWA	\$774,516	\$38,726	\$7,745	\$7,745	\$19,363	\$3,873	\$697,065
KANSAS	\$830,585	\$41,529	\$8,306	\$8,306	\$20,765	\$4,153	\$747,527
KENTUCKY	\$2,084,773	\$104,239	\$20,848	\$20,848	\$52,119	\$10,424	\$1,876,296
LOUISIANA	\$2,605,463	\$130,273	\$26,055	\$26,055	\$65,137	\$13,027	\$2,344,917
MAINE	\$411,303	\$20,565	\$4,113	\$4,113	\$10,283	\$2,057	\$370,173
MARYLAND	\$1,951,137	\$97,557	\$19,511	\$19,511	\$48,778	\$9,756	\$1,756,023
MASSACHUSETTS	\$1,830,128	\$91,506	\$18,301	\$18,301	\$45,753	\$9,151	\$1,647,115
MICHIGAN	\$3,719,833	\$185,992	\$37,198	\$37,198	\$92,996	\$18,599	\$3,347,850

¹ According to the <u>U.S. Department of Education</u>, "A state may measure support on either an aggregate or per-student basis. If a State demonstrates support on an aggregate basis, it is not necessary for a State to maintain its level of support for individual categories of activities."

			LEA Funding				
State	Total	Learning Loss (5%)	Summer Enrichment (1%)	After school (1%)	Other Activities (2.5%)	Administration (0.5%)	Maximum (90%)
MINNESOTA	\$1,320,646	\$66,032	\$13,206	\$13,206	\$33,016	\$6,603	\$1,188,581
MISSISSIPPI	\$1,627,198	\$81,360	\$16,272	\$16,272	\$40,680	\$8,136	\$1,464,478
MISSOURI	\$1,956,529	\$97,826	\$19,565	\$19,565	\$48,913	\$9,783	\$1,760,876
MONTANA	\$382,019	\$19,101	\$3,820	\$3,820	\$9,550	\$1,910	\$343,817
NEBRASKA	\$545,909	\$27,295	\$5,459	\$5,459	\$13,648	\$2,730	\$491,318
NEVADA	\$1,071,998	\$53,600	\$10,720	\$10,720	\$26,800	\$5,360	\$964,799
NEW HAMPSHIRE	\$350,502	\$17,525	\$3,505	\$3,505	\$8,763	\$1,753	\$315,451
NEW JERSEY	\$2,764,588	\$138,229	\$27,646	\$27,646	\$69,115	\$13,823	\$2,488,129
NEW MEXICO	\$979,056	\$48,953	\$9,791	\$9,791	\$24,476	\$4,895	\$881,151
NEW YORK	\$8,988,781	\$449,439	\$89,888	\$89,888	\$224,720	\$44,944	\$8,089,903
NORTH CAROLINA	\$3,599,192	\$179,960	\$35,992	\$35,992	\$89,980	\$17,996	\$3,239,273
NORTH DAKOTA	\$305,267	\$15,263	\$3,053	\$3,053	\$7,632	\$1,526	\$274,740
OHIO	\$4,472,067	\$223,603	\$44,721	\$44,721	\$111,802	\$22,360	\$4,024,860
OKLAHOMA	\$1,493,583	\$74,679	\$14,936	\$14,936	\$37,340	\$7,468	\$1,344,224
OREGON	\$1,121,029	\$56,051	\$11,210	\$11,210	\$28,026	\$5,605	\$1,008,926
PENNSYLVANIA	\$4,996,953	\$249,848	\$49,970	\$49,970	\$124,924	\$24,985	\$4,497,258
RHODE ISLAND	\$415,016	\$20,751	\$4,150	\$4,150	\$10,375	\$2,075	\$373,514
SOUTH CAROLINA	\$2,112,051	\$105,603	\$21,121	\$21,121	\$52,801	\$10,560	\$1,900,846
SOUTH DAKOTA	\$382,019	\$19,101	\$3,820	\$3,820	\$9,550	\$1,910	\$343,817
TENNESSEE	\$2,487,638	\$124,382	\$24,876	\$24,876	\$62,191	\$12,438	\$2,238,874
TEXAS	\$12,418,589	\$620,929	\$124,186	\$124,186	\$310,465	\$62,093	\$11,176,730
UTAH	\$615,526	\$30,776	\$6,155	\$6,155	\$15,388	\$3,078	\$553,973
VERMONT	\$285,164	\$14,258	\$2,852	\$2,852	\$7,129	\$1,426	\$256,648
VIRGINIA	\$2,109,491	\$105,475	\$21,095	\$21,095	\$52,737	\$10,547	\$1,898,542
WASHINGTON	\$1,852,501	\$92,625	\$18,525	\$18,525	\$46,313	\$9,263	\$1,667,251
WEST VIRGINIA	\$761,418	\$38,071	\$7,614	\$7,614	\$19,035	\$3,807	\$685,276
WISCONSIN	\$1,540,785	\$77,039	\$15,408	\$15,408	\$38,520	\$7,704	\$1,386,706
WYOMING	\$303,709	\$15,185	\$3,037	\$3,037	\$7,593	\$1,519	\$273,338
PUERTO RICO	\$2,965,939	\$148,297	\$29,659	\$29,659	\$74,148	\$14,830	\$2,669,345
TOTAL	\$121,974,800	\$6,098,740	\$1,219,748	\$1,219,748	\$3,049,370	\$609,874	\$109,777,320

Source: Congressional Research Service

Notes: Details may not add to totals due to rounding. Percentages were calculated based on unrounded numbers. The table does not include \$800 million that would be reserved by the secretary of the U.S. Department of Education from the ESSER Fund for identifying and assisting children and youth experiencing homelessness.

Notice: These are estimated grants only. These estimates are provided solely to assist in comparisons of the relative impact of alternative formulas and funding levels in the legislative process. They are not intended to predict specific amounts states would receive. In addition to other limitations, data needed to calculate final grants may not yet be available.

For More Information

SARAH NEEDLER | Director of Research

The Council of State Governments, Center of Innovation sneedler@csg.org | csg.org