



EDUCATIONAL IMPACT  
*of the*  
AMERICAN RECOVERY  
AND REINVESTMENT ACT

*A report issued by the*  
Domestic Policy Council  
Executive Office of the President

*In cooperation with the*  
U.S. Department of Education

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# Introduction

Providing a high-quality education for all children is critical to America’s economic future. Our nation’s economic competitiveness depends on providing every child with an education that will enable them to succeed in a global economy that is predicated on knowledge and innovation. In recognition of this fact, the *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA)* provided approximately \$100 billion to deliver emergency education funding to states and drive key school reforms. While a share of the ARRA funds has yet to be allocated to the states, preliminary data submitted by the states to the U.S. Department of Education suggests that ARRA funds are accomplishing both of these essential objectives.

Immediately after President Obama signed ARRA into law on February 17th, 2009, the Department acted swiftly to move the first phase of these funds to states in response to drastic budget shortfalls. Over \$67 billion in formula grants have been obligated as of September 30th, 2009. As part of the unprecedented transparency requirements of ARRA, the first quarterly public accounting of all expenditures to date will be posted by the Recovery, Accountability, and Transparency Board on October 30th, 2009. Initial reporting from states find that the October 30 release will show at least 250,000 education jobs created or saved across the nation that are supporting our students and fueling our economy.

As shown in the chart and table below, the largest portion of the first ARRA grants, \$35.4 billion, was delivered through the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF). The primary focus of this grant is to provide much-needed fiscal relief to save and create education jobs and advance education reforms.

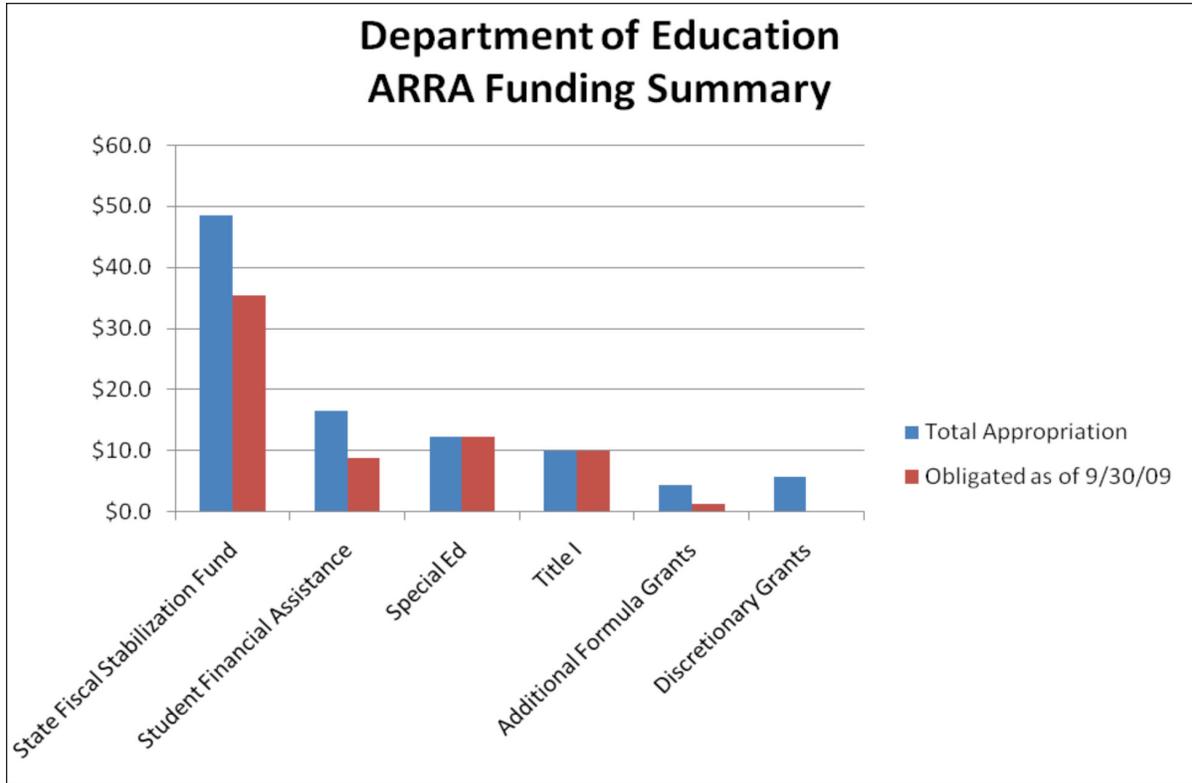
**Department of Education**  
**ARRA Funding Summary**<sup>1</sup>  
 (\$ billions)

	<u>Total</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>Obligated as</u> <u>of 9/30/09</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Obligated</u>	<u>Remaining</u> <u>Funds</u>	<u>Percent</u> <u>Remaining</u>
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund <sup>2</sup>	\$48.6	\$35.4	73%	\$13.2	27%
Student Financial Assistance <sup>3</sup>	\$16.5	\$8.7	53%	\$7.8	47%
IDEA	\$12.2	\$12.2	100%	\$0.0	0%
Title I	\$10.0	\$9.9	99%	\$0.1	1%
Additional Formula Grants	\$4.4	\$1.3	30%	\$3.1	70%
Discretionary Grants	\$5.7	\$0.0	0%	\$5.7	100%
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$97.4</b>	<b>\$67.6</b>	<b>69%</b>	<b>\$29.8</b>	<b>31%</b>

<sup>1</sup> All ARRA figures reflect data compiled by the U.S. Department of Education.

<sup>2</sup> \$39.8 billion of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund is dedicated to restoring state support for public elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education.

<sup>3</sup> Funds assist students pursuing higher education through the Pell Grant and Federal Work-Study programs. These numbers do not include the 2010-11 Pell Grant allocation.



In applying for SFSF grants last spring, states identified their FY09 and FY10 education budget shortfalls totaling over \$33 billion. The rapid distribution of SFSF funding helped fill the gaps and avert layoffs of essential personnel in school districts and universities across the nation. ARRA also added critical funding to existing formula grant programs such as Title I and IDEA. These dollars helped support the personnel necessary to sustain and expand essential programs for low-income students and students with disabilities.

In addition, the reporting and accountability provisions of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund moved state school systems towards the Obama Administration’s four reform priorities that are at the core of the remaining ARRA grants. SFSF applications required states to commit to steps to improve teacher effectiveness and promote the equitable distribution of qualified teachers for all students; efforts to promote rigorous and relevant college- and career-ready standards and high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable for all students; pre-K-to college and career data systems to support and improve teaching and learning; and intensive support and effective interventions for the lowest-performing schools.

As confirmed through anecdotal accounts to the Department of Education and in the media, many school districts used first round ARRA funds to invest in projects aimed at one or more of these reform areas.

# Delivering Relief to America's Educational System

## ***The Economic Impact of ARRA in the States***

State and local governments typically provide over 90 percent of the funding for elementary and secondary education in the US, and about 40 percent of the funding for public institutions of higher education. During the 2007-08 school year, states alone contributed over \$300 billion of funding for education nationwide, and approximately 46 percent of K-12 revenues and 36 percent of public higher education revenues based on historical levels<sup>4</sup>.

As the economy slowed and state revenues declined in 2008, many states were unable to meet their 2008-09 school year budgets and almost all states found that their projected revenues were insufficient to achieve their 2009-10 education plans. As a result, state officials were preparing for significant funding cuts for K-12 teachers, principals, and support staff, in addition to higher education personnel. Such cuts would have severely disrupted educational services for many of America's students.

In the face of this economic crisis, ARRA appropriated a total of \$48.6 billion for the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF), to be administered by the Department of Education to help sustain and create jobs and advance education reforms. As part of SFSF, \$39.8 billion is dedicated to public elementary, secondary, and higher education, and, as applicable, early childhood education programs and services; \$8.8 billion is available to support a broader scope of activities, which may include education, public safety, or other government services. To date, \$35.4 billion of the SFSF allotment has been obligated and \$13.2 is forthcoming.

The table on page 8 summarizes all state funding for K-12 and higher education for the two previous and current school years. SFSF funds were able to restore nearly 100 percent of the 2008-09 budget gaps and a significant portion of the 2009-10 shortfalls. Based on state applications for SFSF last spring:

- Thirty one states reported emergency shortfalls for FY09 (the 2008-09 school year) totaling \$13.1 billion.
- Forty eight states reported shortfalls for FY10 (the current 2009-10 school year) totaling \$20.3 billion.
- During the 2008-09 school year, ARRA restored significant shares of K-12 education funding in the states. The Recovery Act restored 9% of K-12 education funding in California, Indiana, Alabama and Oregon; 12% of such funding in Florida, Wisconsin and South Carolina; and 23% of K-12 education funding in Illinois (see table on page 9).

According to the Council of Economic Advisers in its report issued on September 10, 2009, the greatest impact of Recovery Act funding for "countercyclical" sectors, such as education, has been in providing much-needed state fiscal relief. It stated:

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<sup>4</sup> Source: U.S. Department of Education

*State budget relief has been especially important because states, which normally must end the year with a balanced budget, experienced budget gaps of up to 20 percent of their general funds at some point during the 2009 fiscal year. In response to these gaps, states were already raising taxes and reducing spending by the time the ARRA was passed. These actions not only placed further burdens on families already suffering from the recession and cut crucial services, but also directly contributed to the worsening of the downturn.*

This finding is consistent with the above analysis of how SFSF funds restored \$33.4 billion in states' education budget shortfalls and is confirmed by local accounts of jobs saved as a result. Due to the swift disbursement of ARRA funds, states were able to avoid cuts to districts and provide them with reliable budget numbers to plan for the coming school year on a timely basis and reduce uncertainty regarding staff positions. Since the enactment of the Recovery Act, there have been over 1,500 news stories from across the country regarding the positive impact of education grants – many focused on how ARRA is keeping teachers in the classroom.

### ***The Educational Benefit and Employment Outcomes of ARRA***

Based on an analysis of states' initial and preliminary submission of the first ARRA Section 1512 Quarterly Report we foresee that over 250,000 education jobs have been retained or created through the Recovery Act. These jobs include teachers, principals, and support staff in elementary and secondary schools, and educational, administrative, and support personnel in institutions of higher education. Given that states are still finalizing their ARRA reports, this initial estimate is subject to revision in the coming weeks.

According to media reports and anecdotal accounts to the U.S. Department of Education over the past nine months, many individual school districts from rural, urban and suburban areas have reported significant job retention as a result of ARRA<sup>5</sup>. Examples include:

- over 14,000 teaching jobs saved in New York City
- 6,326 teaching jobs saved in Los Angeles, CA
- 1,100 jobs saved in Las Vegas, NV
- 370 teaching jobs saved in Boston, MA
- 62 teachers rehired in Rochester, MN
- 60 layoffs averted in Akron, OH
- 46 teaching jobs saved in Sand Springs, OK (10% of its teaching staff)
- 18 jobs saved in Scottsbluff, NE (7% of its teaching staff)
- 30 teaching jobs saved in Macon, GA
- 72 teaching jobs saved in Richmond, VA
- 242 teaching jobs saved in Indianapolis, IN
- 1,944 jobs saved in Miami Dade County, FL

<sup>5</sup> This information has not been officially submitted to the Department of Education nor certified by the agency. ARRA regulations only require states, not local or regional school districts, to collect, calculate, and report to the federal government on their use of these federal grants. *Source consulted: Council of Great City Schools*

Saving and generating jobs for teachers has had clear effects in the classroom. As local school districts are faced with budget shortfalls in a slowing economy, the number of teachers employed may decline. However, the need to educate students does not decrease. Fewer teacher jobs, without fewer students, may lead to larger and often unacceptable class sizes.

Faced with these circumstances, some school districts have chosen to use ARRA funds to avert such class size expansion. For example, reports indicate that Peoria, IL used ARRA funding to focus on increasing the number of teaching positions and reducing class sizes in kindergarten, and at the first- and second-grade levels. At the Rothschild Middle School in Columbus, GA, the principal was able use ARRA funds to hire more math teachers to deliver individualized attention to students through smaller classes.

ARRA has also provided significant funding for low-income students (\$10 billion under the Title I program) and for students with disabilities (\$12.2 billion under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act). These funds have all been disbursed by the Department and are currently supporting essential special education professionals and programs throughout the nation and bolstering schools in many of our poorest communities.

Support provided for special education professionals and programs through the ARRA has often resulted in additional educational benefits for students with disabilities. In Maranacook, ME, ARRA funds supported a regional center to provide enhanced services to students with severe autism and other learning disabilities, at lower cost to the school district. In Knox County, TN, ARRA funding enabled the district to increase the number of instructors that co-teach special education classes in its middle and high schools, while supporting needed training for teachers and aides who work with special education students. At the Black Horse Pike Regional School District in NJ, Recovery funds helped support an in-house extended school year for special-education students who require expanded learning time.

**State Education Budgets – Summary**  
**Impact of State Fiscal Stabilization Fund**

**State Support for Education\***

(\$ billions)

	<u>Elementary and Secondary Education</u>	<u>Higher Education</u>	<u>Total</u>
2007-08 School Year Actual	\$228.3	\$68.9	\$297.2
2008-09 School Year Available Funding w/out ARRA	\$225.1	\$65.3	\$290.5
2008-09 School Year Shortfall Restored by ARRA	\$11.0	\$2.2	\$13.1
2008-2009 School Year Budget with ARRA	\$236.1	\$67.5	\$303.6
2009-10 School Year Available Funding w/out ARRA	\$218.0	\$63.4	\$281.3
2009-10 School Year Funding Restored by ARRA	\$17.1	\$3.2	\$20.3
2009-10 School Year Budget with ARRA	\$235.1	\$66.6	\$301.6

**State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Allocation**

(\$ billions)

Total Education Fund (including funds yet to be awarded)			\$39.8
	<u>Elementary and Secondary Education</u>	<u>Higher Education</u>	<u>Total</u>
Actual funding levels restored:			
2008-09 School Year Actual	\$11.0	\$2.2	\$13.1
2009-10 School Year Projection	\$17.1	\$3.2	\$20.3
Total 2-year Restoration	\$28.0	\$5.3	\$33.4
Funding remaining for Pennsylvania application, if approved			\$1.6
2010-2011 School Year Funding and Reform Initiatives			\$4.8

\* all numbers exclude Pennsylvania; awaiting revised application

Source: U.S. Department of Education  
 State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Applications (posted on [www.ed.gov/Recovery](http://www.ed.gov/Recovery))

**Impact of State Fiscal Stabilization Fund on Select States -- FY 2009**

<b>State</b>	<b>K-12 FY09 actual without ARRA</b>	<b>K-12 FY09 restored due to ARRA</b>	<b>K-12 FY09 actual including ARRA</b>	<b>Percent K-12 09 Restored</b>	<b>Prior Enacted Amount if Applicable</b>
California	34,383,000,000	3,423,000,000	37,806,000,000	9%	
Florida	8,557,259,970	1,151,951,911	9,709,211,881	12%	
Illinois	3,568,680,300	1,038,987,600	4,607,667,900	23%	4,607,667,900
Georgia	8,348,948,047	680,416,795	9,029,364,842	8%	9,029,364,842
Indiana	5,816,000,000	579,000,000	6,395,000,000	9%	6,440,000,000
Wisconsin	4,247,223,900	552,278,000	4,799,501,900	12%	4,799,501,900
Texas	18,134,114,155	529,895,686	18,664,009,841	3%	
Michigan	9,457,121,100	429,000,000	9,886,121,100	4%	9,886,121,100
Washington	6,525,838,500	362,000,000	6,887,838,500	5%	6,887,838,500
Alabama	3,673,574,155	358,868,782	4,032,442,937	9%	
South Carolina	2,573,002,107	338,561,119	2,911,563,226	12%	2,911,563,226
Massachusetts	3,536,824,061	322,000,000	3,858,824,061	8%	3,948,824,061
Oregon	2,921,274,528	282,422,080	3,203,696,608	9%	3,203,696,608
Arizona	3,976,080,400	250,000,000	4,226,080,400	6%	4,226,080,400

## Education Reform Impact of ARRA

The overall goal for education in the *ARRA* is to stimulate the economy in the short term, while investing in education advancements to ensure the long-term economic health and success of our nation. Currently ARRA is, in fact, providing urgent fiscal relief to states and restoring education budgets in school districts, while supporting the Administration's four reform priorities:

- Rigorous college- and career-ready standards and high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable for all students;
- Pre-K-to college and career data systems that track progress and foster continuous improvement;
- Improvements in teacher effectiveness and in the equitable distribution of qualified teachers for all students; and
- Intensive support and effective interventions for the lowest-performing schools.

Media and direct accounts from districts across the country provide examples of local initiatives that are focusing ARRA funds towards one or more of these reform priorities. This information has not been officially submitted to the Department of Education and has not been certified by the agency. ARRA regulations only require states, not local or regional school districts, to collect, calculate, and report to the federal government on its use of these federal grants.

**Efforts to put more students on track towards college or a career** include an early intervention effort in St. Paul, MN to identify and assist students who are falling behind in literacy, math, and behavioral standards. A similar program involving on-site intervention specialists in Houston, TX, called "Literacy Leads the Way" is getting support. Jefferson Parish, LA is using ARRA dollars to pay for 2,100 students to begin school early for an intensive literacy-focused program.

In several communities, ARRA dollars are being used to enhance **information systems** to help measure progress by both teachers and students in meeting educational standards. For example, Detroit MI is planning to use some of its ARRA funds for software to track and tie professional development programs to student achievement and monitor the progress of a high school credit recovery program. In both Anchorage, AK and Baltimore, MD the school system is designing a data-driven teacher evaluation system.

Several school districts, including Broward County, FL and Beaufort County, SC, are **extending the school day or year to offer more classroom time**. Many districts specifically target struggling schools, such as West Hartford, CT where ARRA funds are being used to provide after-school math and reading help for two of the town's neediest elementary schools. Schools in Lafayette, IN will use ARRA money to extend the school day and year in two schools with the highest rates of poverty.

Uses of ARRA funds to specifically **help struggling schools** can be seen in places like Clark County, NV which is focusing on staff development, longer school days, and tutorial and remedial programs in its neediest schools. In addition, in Oklahoma, the Oklahoma City school district is teaming up with the Tulsa school district, the only other major urban district in the state, to implement instructional reforms and provide additional reading and math coaches to students in low-performing schools.

Many school districts aim to improve teacher effectiveness through new investments in professional development. For example, Cleveland, OH is creating a mentorship program for reading and math teachers in grades K-10, involving 200 veteran teachers. Teacher training investments are also being supported by ARRA funds in Morris County, NJ, Corpus Christi, TX, and Milwaukee, WI.

**Strategies to hire, place, and retain effective teachers** are being supported by ARRA funds across the nation as well. Hillsborough County, FL is supporting its incentive pay program to attract and keep highly-qualified teachers working with the most challenging students. The University of Memphis is recruiting, training, and supporting secondary math and science teachers. Graduates with a bachelor's degree in math or science will receive paid tuition and \$10,000 in stipends to complete a master's degree in teaching and a residency program in Memphis schools. In addition, ARRA money will be used to reimburse teachers who seek a master's degree or higher in exchange for teaching in Henry County, VA schools for at least three years after the degree is awarded.

There are also examples of school districts that are using ARRA funds to implement a combination of reforms. The district of Albuquerque, NM, for example, will use ARRA funds for a variety of school improvement programs such as a math and reading proficiency initiative, an 8<sup>th</sup> Grade Summer Math Bridge "Transition" Program, and a data tracking systems for preschoolers with disabilities.

## Additional ARRA Impacts

The funds made available to date by the ARRA have already had a significant impact on America's educational system. However, that funding is only one facet of the larger impact of the Recovery Act. Seven additional ARRA education grants, including the second phase of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, will soon provide an additional \$22 billion for our schools and our economy in the coming months. These funds will continue to sustain education budgets even in the face of the continued fiscal stress confronting many states. At the same time, future funding under ARRA will contribute to a larger framework of education reform in the face of economic difficulty.

**Race to the Top** grants will support states that have demonstrated the capacity and willingness to improve student outcomes, narrow achievement and learning gaps in our schools, and maintain education funding and reform as a high priority in the state's budget. States across the nation have responded to the Administration's Race to the Top Fund, preparing to accept the challenge of adopting a blueprint for education reform that conforms to the priorities of this program. State Boards of Education, Governors, and Legislatures are either considering or have already modified state policies and regulations to align more closely with the competitive elements of the Race to the Top, including changes to policies concerning charter schools and teacher evaluation.

The **Invest in Innovation fund** will support the development, validation, and expansion of innovative approaches to improving student achievement. **School improvement grants** will provide funding for focused and strategic interventions to improve student learning in the most underperforming schools.

Each of these ARRA efforts is focused on the Administration's four reform priorities to raise the bar on school performance in America. Together, they will combine with other efforts under the Recovery Act to balance the demand for timely economic stimulus with the need to implement essential improvements and reforms to secure our nation's long-term economic well-being.

During these difficult economic times, ARRA grants are sustaining our school systems, saving and creating education jobs, and advancing President Obama's goal to deliver a complete and competitive education to every child in America, so that our nation can again lead the world by producing the highest percentage of college graduates than any other country by 2020.

# APPENDIX

## State Education Budgets – Detail

### Impact of State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – K-12 FY 2009

State	K-12 FY08 allocation	K-12 FY09 actual without ARRA	K-12 FY09 restored due to ARRA	K-12 FY09 actual including ARRA
Alabama	4,150,060,642	3,673,574,155	358,868,782	4,032,442,937
Alaska	949,364,400	955,079,600	-	955,079,600
Arizona	4,134,295,900	3,976,080,400	250,000,000	4,226,080,400
Arkansas	2,165,600,327	2,167,084,430	-	2,167,084,430
California	38,031,000,000	34,383,000,000	3,423,000,000	37,806,000,000
Colorado	3,152,710,777	3,392,945,206	-	3,392,945,206
Connecticut	1,809,212,288	1,889,182,288	-	1,889,182,288
D.C.	849,502,051	831,627,051	17,875,000	849,502,051
Delaware	975,642,900	992,520,200	-	992,520,200
Florida	9,709,211,881	8,557,259,970	1,151,951,911	9,709,211,881
Georgia	8,612,388,951	8,348,948,047	680,416,795	9,029,364,842
Hawaii	2,141,675,145	2,234,296,784	-	2,234,296,784
Idaho	1,441,254,600	1,492,649,100	-	1,492,649,100
Illinois	4,444,977,400	3,568,680,300	1,038,987,600	4,607,667,900
Indiana	3,960,900,000	5,816,000,000	579,000,000	6,395,000,000
Iowa	2,176,398,666	2,193,991,287	40,000,000	2,233,991,287
Kansas	2,111,713,384	2,202,433,000	-	2,202,433,000
Kentucky	2,888,099,137	2,943,634,200	-	2,943,634,200
Louisiana	3,143,508,496	3,269,940,870	-	3,269,940,870
Maine	977,958,385	956,481,492	27,046,649	983,528,141
Maryland	4,955,387,972	5,123,308,874	-	5,123,308,874
Massachusetts	3,725,671,328	3,536,824,061	322,000,000	3,858,824,061
Michigan	9,727,091,920	9,457,121,100	429,000,000	9,886,121,100
Minnesota	6,394,590,400	6,496,574,300	-	6,496,574,300
Mississippi	1,767,704,327	1,717,703,955	49,000,372	1,766,704,327
Missouri	3,039,670,859	3,142,590,865	-	3,142,590,865
Montana	610,430,526	627,765,863	-	627,765,863
Nebraska	768,613,973	839,390,579	-	839,390,579
Nevada	2,145,298,287	2,064,495,722	139,626,106	2,204,121,828
New Hampshire	893,143,673	893,695,744	-	893,695,744
New Jersey	3,252,489,904	5,603,817,446	60,798,186	5,664,615,632
New Mexico	2,272,533,900	2,359,737,500	-	2,359,737,500

EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

New York	18,782,355,682	20,417,212,126	-	20,417,212,126
North Carolina	8,197,121,797	8,263,631,370		8,263,631,370
North Dakota	356,930,497	379,902,482	-	379,902,482
Ohio	6,605,606,460	6,742,961,893	-	6,742,961,893
Oklahoma	2,012,537,640	2,035,970,233	-	2,035,970,233
Oregon	3,044,050,582	2,921,274,528	282,422,080	3,203,696,608
Pennsylvania				-
Puerto Rico	2,395,652,000	2,459,302,000	-	2,459,302,000
Rhode Island	690,880,749	641,292,856	49,587,893	690,880,749
South Carolina	2,812,562,001	2,573,002,107	338,561,119	2,911,563,226
South Dakota	318,511,828	314,600,171	22,069,562	336,669,733
Tennessee	3,478,347,000	3,563,382,700	18,000,000	3,581,382,700
Texas	18,664,009,841	18,134,114,155	529,895,686	18,664,009,841
Utah	2,432,363,600	2,331,613,000	138,899,600	2,470,512,600
Vermont	1,056,563,162	1,109,754,777	-	1,109,754,777
Virginia	5,956,267,859	6,245,522,103	104,150,037	6,349,672,140
Washington	6,388,815,500	6,525,838,500	362,000,000	6,887,838,500
West Virginia	1,680,312,324	1,721,793,398	-	1,721,793,398
Wisconsin	4,722,745,900	4,247,223,900	552,278,000	4,799,501,900
Wyoming	1,308,255,843	1,357,156,739	-	1,357,156,739
TOTAL	228,281,992,664	227,463,369,230	10,965,435,378	238,428,804,608

Source: State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Applications (posted on Ed.gov/Recovery)

APPENDIX

**State Education Budgets – Detail**

**Impact of State Fiscal Stabilization Fund – K-12 FY 2010**

<b>State</b>	<b>K12 FY10 projected without ARRA</b>	<b>K-12 FY10 restored due to ARRA</b>	<b>K-12 FY10 projected including ARRA</b>
Alabama	3,657,784,748	-	3,657,784,748
Alaska	1,005,205,500	-	1,005,205,500
Arizona	3,926,080,400	223,234,181	4,149,314,581
Arkansas	2,174,588,000	-	2,174,588,000
California	32,877,000,000	1,632,000,000	34,509,000,000
Colorado	3,544,227,330	152,061,455	3,696,288,785
Connecticut	1,619,662,393	269,519,895	1,889,182,288
D.C.	894,108,962	-	894,108,962
Delaware	941,079,600	51,440,600	992,520,200
Florida	8,514,235,951	598,099,728	9,112,335,679
Georgia	8,190,214,365	233,286,548	8,423,500,913
Hawaii	1,993,468,756	110,449,943	2,103,918,699
Idaho	1,298,653,300	179,248,834	1,477,902,134
Illinois	3,825,200,000	601,717,151	4,426,917,151
Indiana	6,497,100,000	-	6,497,100,000
Iowa	2,413,453,295	217,650,655	2,631,103,950
Kansas	1,951,058,899	251,374,101	2,202,433,000
Kentucky	2,720,595,500	223,038,700	2,943,634,200
Louisiana	3,175,041,821	94,899,049	3,269,940,870
Maine	958,971,492	97,495,680	1,056,467,172
Maryland	5,027,589,969	297,259,729	5,324,849,698
Massachusetts	3,948,824,061	167,946,925	4,116,770,986
Michigan	8,959,243,400	805,131,240	9,764,374,640
Minnesota	5,987,155,800	500,000,000	6,487,155,800
Mississippi	1,561,241,767	242,711,742	1,803,953,509
Missouri	2,733,244,262	459,413,871	3,192,658,133
Montana	608,967,557	25,331,029	634,298,586
Nebraska	840,207,268	93,668,750	933,876,018
Nevada	2,087,892,392	69,927,419	2,157,819,811
New Hampshire	869,081,826	80,078,217	949,160,043
New Jersey	4,768,061,622	956,743,712	5,724,805,334
New Mexico	2,194,628,000	165,109,500	2,359,737,500
New York	19,650,588,485	2,340,490,457	21,991,078,942

EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

North Carolina	7,542,253,998	721,377,372	8,263,631,370
North Dakota	289,758,145	85,644,337	375,402,482
Ohio	6,343,587,656	399,374,237	6,742,961,893
Oklahoma	1,862,599,884	173,370,949	2,035,970,833
Oregon	2,566,584,519	62,740,851	2,629,325,370
Pennsylvania			-
Puerto Rico	2,100,000,000	359,302,000	2,459,302,000
Rhode Island	633,132,655	53,110,459	686,243,114
South Carolina	2,501,011,528	20,791,866	2,521,803,394
South Dakota	312,071,116	24,667,980	336,739,096
Tennessee	3,450,567,100	172,400,000	3,622,967,100
Texas	16,070,681,117	2,593,328,724	18,664,009,841
Utah	2,117,352,600	141,010,663	2,258,363,263
Vermont	1,095,455,666	38,575,036	1,134,030,702
Virginia	5,850,524,898	553,916,405	6,404,441,303
Washington	6,306,256,000	357,338,000	6,663,594,000
West Virginia	1,747,613,663	23,000,000	1,770,613,663
Wisconsin	4,415,778,000	165,058,999	4,580,836,999
Wyoming	1,357,122,684	-	1,357,122,684
TOTAL	217,976,807,950	17,084,336,989	235,061,144,939

Source: State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Applications (posted on Ed.gov/Recovery)

APPENDIX

**State Education Budgets – Detail**

**Impact of State Stabilization Fund – Institutions of Higher Ed FY 2009**

State	IHE FY 08 Allocation	IHE FY09 actual	IHE FY09 restored due to ARRA	IHE FY09 projected including ARRA
Alabama	1,764,512,468	1,449,190,003	237,487,089	1,686,677,092
Alaska	295,807,600	312,675,500	-	312,675,500
Arizona	1,240,879,200	1,058,069,900	182,809,300	1,240,879,200
Arkansas	799,817,111	797,345,973	27,282,730	824,628,703
California	11,339,000,000	9,503,000,000	-	9,503,000,000
Colorado	652,927,495	555,289,004	150,676,055	705,965,059
Connecticut	656,149,622	665,651,849	-	665,651,849
D.C.	62,769,786	62,070,000	699,786	62,769,786
Delaware	221,616,900	221,707,400	-	221,707,400
Florida	3,731,802,149	3,426,044,434	305,757,715	3,731,802,149
Georgia	2,158,266,886	2,014,844,212	283,208,087	2,298,052,299
Hawaii	674,981,123	730,301,024	-	730,301,024
Idaho	332,585,400	340,778,600	-	340,778,600
Illinois	1,657,500,073	1,657,594,043	-	1,657,594,043
Indiana	1,300,820,215	1,309,288,634	44,260,226	1,353,548,860
Iowa	729,615,252	759,305,713	-	759,305,713
Kansas	827,769,213	808,005,633	19,763,580	827,769,213
Kentucky	1,136,851,329	1,182,559,000	-	1,182,559,000
Louisiana	1,291,609,186	1,277,707,304	13,901,882	1,291,609,186
Maine	243,520,985	235,035,692	17,902,672	252,938,364
Maryland	1,314,489,041	1,395,334,767	-	1,395,334,767
Massachusetts	930,701,945	911,183,992	53,702,389	964,886,381
Michigan	1,802,867,100	1,823,746,100	-	1,823,746,100
Minnesota	1,372,805,000	1,342,259,000	30,546,000	1,372,805,000
Mississippi	754,197,290	734,548,000	19,649,290	754,197,290
Missouri	893,139,878	961,515,803	-	961,515,803
Montana	150,980,024	162,524,979	-	162,524,979
Nebraska	584,063,890	608,776,382	-	608,776,382
Nevada	619,820,315	625,517,044	-	625,517,044
New Hampshire	129,037,645	137,447,218	-	137,447,218
New Jersey	1,858,835,000	1,803,654,000	55,181,000	1,858,835,000
New Mexico	791,958,500	807,558,400	-	807,558,400
New York	4,072,911,000	4,250,424,400	-	4,250,424,400
North Carolina	3,256,806,228	3,129,843,256	126,962,972	3,256,806,228
North Dakota	182,755,137	201,960,498	-	201,960,498

EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

Ohio	1,944,967,656	2,087,134,229	-	2,087,134,229
Oklahoma	900,354,297	905,805,884	-	905,805,884
Oregon	653,252,106	584,622,225	107,727,003	692,349,228
Pennsylvania				-
Puerto Rico	807,568,000	850,864,156	-	850,864,156
Rhode Island	189,982,771	171,654,031	18,328,740	189,982,771
South Carolina	795,208,180	597,311,556	197,896,624	795,208,180
South Dakota	170,010,033	165,702,674	10,262,056	175,964,730
Tennessee	1,293,975,900	1,193,641,100	82,334,800	1,275,975,900
Texas	6,318,314,834	6,331,131,783	-	6,331,131,783
Utah	796,124,500	733,359,600	62,764,900	796,124,500
Vermont	67,493,526	69,280,865	-	69,280,865
Virginia	1,639,265,748	1,573,732,809	104,731,962	1,678,464,771
Washington	1,581,406,000	1,584,717,000	-	1,584,717,000
West Virginia	340,367,599	358,761,867	-	358,761,867
Wisconsin	1,235,329,200	1,282,651,000	-	1,282,651,000
Wyoming	311,156,739	311,156,739	-	311,156,739
TOTAL	68,878,947,075	66,064,285,275	2,153,836,858	68,218,122,133

Source: State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Applications (posted on Ed.gov/Recovery)

APPENDIX

**State Education Budgets – Detail**

**Impact of State Stabilization Fund – Institutions of Higher Ed FY 2010**

<b>State</b>	<b>IHE FY10 projected</b>	<b>IHE FY10 restored due to ARRA</b>	<b>IHE FY09 projected including ARRA</b>
Alabama	1,408,824,254	-	1,408,824,254
Alaska	323,505,000	-	323,505,000
Arizona	1,004,569,900	175,825,850	1,180,395,750
Arkansas	821,569,063	-	821,569,063
California	8,906,000,000	-	8,906,000,000
Colorado	555,289,004	150,676,055	705,965,059
Connecticut	698,847,703	-	698,847,703
D.C.	62,070,000	699,786	62,769,786
Delaware	205,834,400	15,873,000	221,707,400
Florida	3,426,054,706	153,029,890	3,579,084,596
Georgia	1,969,899,584	63,887,665	2,033,787,249
Hawaii	628,367,646	46,751,798	675,119,444
Idaho	316,480,700	22,450,848	338,931,548
Illinois	1,605,024,500	40,425,934	1,645,450,434
Indiana	1,300,105,185	53,443,675	1,353,548,860
Iowa	663,855,742	103,380,000	767,235,742
Kansas	764,099,362	63,699,851	827,799,213
Kentucky	1,112,559,000	70,000,000	1,182,559,000
Louisiana	959,990,046	331,619,140	1,291,609,186
Maine	241,803,040	11,135,324	252,938,364
Maryland	1,421,834,470	-	1,421,834,470
Massachusetts	806,163,885	158,722,496	964,886,381
Michigan	1,745,207,900	68,237,752	1,813,445,652
Minnesota	1,232,786,000	137,342,000	1,370,128,000
Mississippi	695,483,598	58,713,692	754,197,290
Missouri	856,729,164	104,786,639	961,515,803
Montana	132,762,756	29,762,223	162,524,979
Nebraska	620,041,136	-	620,041,136
Nevada	424,763,208	114,851,203	539,614,411
New Hampshire	133,359,697	4,087,521	137,447,218
New Jersey	1,836,760,000	15,624,876	1,852,384,876
New Mexico	803,635,800	3,922,600	807,558,400
New York	4,167,337,300	83,087,100	4,250,424,400
North Carolina	3,452,275,917	-	3,452,275,917
North Dakota	213,488,888	-	213,488,888

EDUCATIONAL IMPACT OF THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT

Ohio	1,778,565,127	308,569,102	2,087,134,229
Oklahoma	828,672,916	77,132,967	905,805,883
Oregon	554,534,240	13,571,599	568,105,839
Pennsylvania			-
Puerto Rico	743,483,156	107,381,000	850,864,156
Rhode Island	174,885,270	13,885,050	188,770,320
South Carolina	588,044,518	10,491,693	598,536,211
South Dakota	162,553,976	13,410,754	175,964,730
Tennessee	1,110,883,000	165,092,900	1,275,975,900
Texas	6,455,465,090	-	6,455,465,090
Utah	671,133,700	49,906,658	721,040,358
Vermont	69,280,866	-	69,280,866
Virginia	1,426,851,224	221,067,499	1,647,918,723
Washington	1,316,526,000	100,662,000	1,417,188,000
West Virginia	348,898,061	9,863,806	358,761,867
Wisconsin	1,284,831,400	-	1,284,831,400
Wyoming	338,868,605	8,413,091	347,281,696
TOTAL	63,370,855,703	3,181,485,037	66,552,340,740

Source: State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Applications (posted on Ed.gov/Recovery)