



# AFSCME Facts

## **Federal Supplemental Funding for K-12 Education January 19, 2021**

The lame duck legislative deal passed by Congress, known as the Consolidated Appropriations Act (CAA), 2021, includes additional federal financial support for elementary and secondary schools. This fact sheet provides an overview of the new federal funding for K-12 education.

### **How Much Additional Funding Has Congress Provided for Elementary and Secondary Schools?**

Congress provided an additional \$57 billion for K-12 schools. The bulk of the funds, \$54.3 billion, will be provided through the Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Fund (ESSERF). The ESSERF was established by the CARES Act in March 2020 and is also referred to as the Education Stabilization Fund.

### **How Will the Federal Funding be Distributed?**

The ESSERF resources will be allocated based upon the federal Title I education formula. Ninety percent of these federal funds must be distributed to local education agencies in proportion to the distribution of Title I funds in the most recent fiscal year. States may reserve 0.5% of their awards for administrative costs. States may reserve the balance of their allocations to respond to emergency coronavirus needs. However, states must award all funds by January 2022.

### **How Can Schools Use These Federal Funds?**

Schools may use the funds to improve facilities and infrastructure to prevent the transmission of the coronavirus; prepare schools for reopening; address learning loss; provide for mental health services, summer learning and after school supplemental programs; and purchase education technology.

### **Are There Maintenance of Effort (MOE) or Funding Requirements for States?**

Yes, states must maintain the same proportionate share of state funding on K-12 education in FY 2022 as the average overall support from FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019 but do not need to maintain the same absolute funding levels. In other words, if budget cuts result in lower absolute state dollars on K-12 education in the FY 2022 budget but the spending represents the same percentage of overall state spending as previous years, a state will meet the requirements.

**Are State Specific Allocations Available?**

The following table provides the U.S. Department of Education’s estimates for each state.

**Federal Education Stabilization Funds to States**  
(dollars in millions)

<b>State</b>	<b>Allocation</b>	<b>State</b>	<b>Allocation</b>
Alabama	\$899.5	Montana	\$170.1
Alaska	\$159.7	Nebraska	\$243.1
Arizona	\$1,149.7	Nevada	\$477.3
Arkansas	\$558.0	New Hampshire	\$156.1
California	\$6,709.6	New Jersey	\$1,230.9
Colorado	\$519.3	New Mexico	\$435.9
Connecticut	\$492.4	New York	\$4,002.4
Delaware	\$182.9	North Carolina	\$1,602.6
District of Columbia	\$172.0	North Dakota	\$135.9
Florida	\$3,133.9	Ohio	\$1,991.3
Georgia	\$1,892.1	Oklahoma	\$665.0
Hawaii	\$183.6	Oregon	\$499.2
Idaho	\$195.9	Pennsylvania	\$2,224.9
Illinois	\$2,250.8	Puerto Rico	\$1,320.6
Indiana	\$888.2	Rhode Island	\$184.8
Iowa	\$344.9	South Carolina	\$940.4
Kansas	\$369.8	South Dakota	\$170.1
Kentucky	\$928.3	Tennessee	\$1,107.7
Louisiana	\$1,160.1	Texas	\$5,529.6
Maine	\$183.1	Utah	\$274.1
Maryland	\$868.8	Vermont	\$126.9
Massachusetts	\$814.9	Virginia	\$939.3
Michigan	\$1,656.3	Washington	\$824.9
Minnesota	\$588.0	West Virginia	\$339.0
Mississippi	\$724.5	Wisconsin	\$686.1
Missouri	\$871.2	Wyoming	\$135.2
		<b>Total</b>	<b>\$54,311</b>

**Did the Legislation Provide Any Other Financial Assistance that Could Help K-12 Education?**

The legislation also includes just over \$4 billion to U.S. governors to provide support to all levels of education. Some of these funds can be used to support elementary and secondary education. However, \$2.75 billion is reserved for private school support. The remaining \$1.3 billion can be used to support both K-12 and state higher education.