



**U.S. Department of Education
American Recovery and Reinvestment Act
Report:**

Summary of Programs and State-by-State Data

November 2, 2009

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I. Introduction

The *American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA, Recovery Act)* provided approximately \$100 billion to the U.S. Department of Education (Department) with the initial goal of delivering emergency education funding to States. Soon after President Obama signed ARRA into law on February 17th, 2009, the Department acted swiftly to provide a large portion of these grants to States in response to drastic budget shortfalls. Over \$67 billion in formula grants were awarded as of September 30th, 2009.

As shown in the table below, the largest portion of ARRA funds, \$35.4 billion was delivered through the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF). In addition, \$23.4 billion in ARRA funding was added to Title I, IDEA, and other formula grant programs, and \$8.7 billion was allocated for Student Financial Assistance (Pell Grants and Federal Work Study).

ARRA Funding Summary

(\$ 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	\$48.6	\$35.4	73%	\$13.2	27%
Student Financial Assistance	\$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%
Total	\$97.4	\$67.6	69%	\$29.8	31%

As part of the unprecedented transparency requirements of ARRA, the first quarterly public accounting of all expenditures to date was posted by the Recovery, Accountability, and Transparency Board on October 30th, 2009. The data, now available on www.recovery.gov, indicate that approximately 400,000 jobs have been retained or created through the U.S. Department of Education ARRA grants. They reveal that the rapid distribution of this funding allowed States to fill significant education budget gaps in order to avert layoffs of personnel in public school districts and universities across the nation. Of the reported jobs, 325,000 are specifically education jobs, with the remaining portion attributable to more general public service positions.

A few examples of reported ARRA job numbers from states that faced catastrophic budget shortfalls prior to the infusion of these funds include: 7,849 jobs in Arizona; 80,363 jobs in California; 19,553 jobs in Florida; 16,914 jobs in New Jersey; 6,173 jobs in Oregon; and 6,320 jobs in Wisconsin.

II. National Overview

Filling State Education Budget Shortfalls

State and local governments typically provide over 90 percent of the funding for elementary and secondary education in the United States, 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, which represents approximately 46 percent of K-12 revenues and 36 percent of public higher education revenues (<http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest/>).

As the economy slowed and state revenues declined in 2008, State revenues declined dramatically and many were unable to fully fund their planned and approved education budgets for the 2008-09 school year. State budgets are a lagging indicator of economic conditions and almost all states found that their projected revenues were insufficient to fund their 2009-10 education plans. In applying for SFSF grants states identified FY 2009 and FY 2010 education budget shortfalls totaling over \$33 billion.¹

In the face of this economic crisis, ARRA provided 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, \$39.5 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 by the Department of Education to states and \$13.2 billion is expected to be obligated in the coming months.

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 using SFSF to fill emergency shortfalls for FY 2009 (the 2008-09 school year) totaling \$13.1 billion.
- Forty-eight states reported using SFSF to fill anticipated shortfalls for FY 2010 (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 ARRA 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 Appendix 2)

A summary of State funding for K-12 and higher education for the two previous and current school years, and the contributions of SFSF funds in restoring shortfalls, can be found in Appendix 2. This information is also available in the section of this report on individual States.

In addition, ARRA funds were used to mitigate tuition increases at public universities in at least 31 states. For example, the University of Massachusetts was able to rebate a \$1500 fee increase and instead employ the standard annual increase to cover the cost of inflation. At the University of Minnesota, an expected tuition increase was cut by about half. The Minnesota State College and University System, which includes the state's community colleges, reduced a planned tuition increase from 5% to 2%. In Virginia, ARRA funds kept tuition increases to the lowest rate since 2002. This information was obtained from the public websites of these Institutions of Higher Education (IHEs).

Employment Outcomes of ARRA

Jobs created under ARRA grants administered by the Department of Education include both education and non-education jobs. At present, the Section 1512 reporting procedure does not provide a mechanism for specifically identifying job categories such as

¹ State SFSF applications: <http://www.ed.gov/programs/statestabilization/resources.html>

teachers. Neither are states required to distinguish between jobs saved or created. Instead, recipients are asked to provide a narrative describing the *types* of jobs supported by ARRA funds. These are included in the state profiles of this report. The following methodology was established by the Department for states to use in estimating the number of jobs by sector:

- All jobs identified with funding under Title I, Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, State Fiscal Stabilization Fund/Education Grants, Education Technology, Homeless Youth, Vocational Rehabilitation, and Independent Living grants are classified as Education jobs, which may include administration and support in addition to teaching jobs. These grants are designated by statute to support uses of funds limited to education, and a review of the jobs narratives provided by states consistently identifies jobs created for teachers, principals and other administrators, instructional assistants, bus drivers, guidance counselors, librarians, school nurses, and information technology experts.
- All jobs identified with State Fiscal Stabilization Fund/Government Services, Impact Aid Construction, and Federal Work Study are considered “other” jobs. A line-by-line review of State Fiscal Stabilization Fund/Government Services provides more insight into the nature of jobs created/retained under that grant; the largest category appears to be Public Safety. Impact Aid Construction jobs are most likely jobs in the construction industry given the purpose of the grant.

The States’ October 30th ARRA Section 1512 Quarterly Reports indicate that 325,000 education jobs have been retained or created through ARRA education grants. These jobs include positions for teachers, principals, and support staff in elementary and secondary schools, and educational, administrative, and support personnel in institutions of higher education. In addition, approximately 73,000 other jobs (including both education and non-education positions) were saved or created from the SFSF Government Services Fund, Federal Work Study, and Impact Aid fund. Thus, the total number of jobs supported by the Department’s ARRA grants is close to 400,000.

On a program-by-program basis, the SFSF has had the largest jobs impact to date, in keeping with its objective of providing flexible emergency relief to states to address budget shortfalls. The bulk of job savings or creation from this grant has already been identified in most states, with possible increases in the coming quarters in the few states yet to report jobs created or retained from SFSF.

The ARRA Title I and IDEA programs also demonstrate significant impacts on employment, though the numbers to date vary markedly by state as local programs using these dollars are developed and implemented for high-poverty schools or students with disabilities. Unlike funds provided under SFSF, which were used as emergency dollars aimed at supporting jobs and helping our weak economy, ARRA funds for Title I and IDEA programs must be used in a targeted fashion as the laws require. School districts have, in most cases, started planning, hiring, and making purchases with these funds but the reporting will show up in the subsequent quarter. Employment numbers for Title I and IDEA, along with smaller Department formula grant programs, are likely to grow as programming accelerates.

Finally, the Federal Work Study program reports over 8,000 full-time equivalent student work-study jobs, providing a needed education financing supplement during a period of reduced income for many students.

Summary of Department of Education Recipient-Reported Data

Below is a chart that summarizes the information submitted by recipients of U.S. Department of Education ARRA grants as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. Descriptions of the categories in this chart are as follows:

- “Award Amount” = Amount of Recovery Act Funds awarded from the U.S. Department of Education to the State
- “Funds Received” = Amount of Recovery Act Funding actually received by the State from the U.S. Department of Education through draw-downs, reimbursements, or invoices
- “Expenditure” = Amount of Recovery Act funding actually paid out by the State for projects, jobs, activities, etc.
- “Number of Jobs” = full-time equivalent jobs saved or created due to ARRA funding; for additional details regarding the ARRA jobs calculation process see the Appendix of this report or go to <http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/section-1512.html>.

- “Infrastructure expenditures” = financial support for a physical asset or structure needed for the operation of a larger enterprise (only applicable to certain programs).

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

Recipient-Reported Funding and Jobs Data by Program*

Program	Award Amount from Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by the State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$58,752,395,384	\$14,138,421,150	\$14,016,566,273	398,200.6	\$42,093,235
SFSF - Education	\$26,979,303,496	\$9,841,862,957	\$9,817,024,903	255,834.2	\$27,654,385
SFSF - Govt Services	\$8,265,804,111	\$2,506,401,536	\$2,486,361,794	62,517.6	\$78,323
Title I	\$9,884,636,070	\$745,558,057	\$783,012,703	34,605.0	\$96,861
Ed Tech	\$640,901,809	\$657,576	\$1,890,869	238.5	\$0
Homeless Youth	\$69,229,980	\$5,173,212	\$4,687,808	154.3	\$0
IDEA - B	\$11,299,607,617	\$758,151,853	\$770,344,187	33,502.4	\$8,873,484
IDEA - B Preschool	\$403,890,940	\$20,185,991	\$21,436,522	1,319.1	\$339,294
IDEA - C	\$460,547,214	\$50,258,289	\$42,735,802	734.7	\$0
Voc Rehab	\$502,076,057	\$50,166,896	\$30,062,653	167.6	\$64,471
Indep Living - State	\$17,699,845	\$2,781,756	\$869,143	29.5	\$0
Indep Living - Blind	\$33,470,276	\$5,912,424	\$558,435	7.3	\$0
Impact Aid	\$29,515,290	\$26,997,071	\$6,134,477	205.0	\$4,986,418
Federal Work Study	\$165,712,679	\$124,313,532	\$51,446,978	8,885.5	N/A

*Note: While \$8.5 billion in ARRA funding for Pell Grants has been awarded, Section 1512 of ARRA does not require recipient reporting for Pell Grants, so those awards are not reflected here.

Recipient-Reported Funding and Jobs Data by State

State	Award Amount from the Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by the State for expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$58,556,223,831	\$13,987,080,913	\$13,958,977,711	389,110	\$37,106,818
Alabama	\$1,049,078,178	\$10,517,710	\$11,167,468	841	\$0
Alaska	\$154,658,504	\$33,124,018	\$219,928	250	\$0
Alaska	\$1,154,861,320	\$553,455,271	\$460,094,008	7,850	\$0
Arkansas	\$571,879,252	\$55,607,686	\$20,706,098	929	\$0
California	\$8,039,401,745	\$5,126,161,970	\$5,099,897,479	80,363	\$4,201,000
Colorado	\$844,130,426	\$269,543,609	\$274,265,972	3,370	\$0
Connecticut	\$617,890,123	\$9,297,579	\$19,670,189	5,301	\$0
Delaware	\$172,634,955	\$3,558,481	\$4,333,743	237	\$0
District Of Columbia	\$127,464,496	\$1,879,421	\$120,346	141	\$0
Florida	\$3,202,045,073	\$192,469,826	\$266,652,929	19,553	\$0
Georgia	\$1,860,364,777	\$600,530,830	\$600,143,395	16,711	\$0
Hawaii	\$222,823,386	\$24,000,965	\$23,946,234	555	\$0
Idaho	\$280,230,660	\$1,239,433	\$1,076,594	174	\$78,323
Illinois	\$2,515,996,781	\$1,241,708,305	\$1,241,708,305	14,372	\$0
Indiana	\$1,269,462,513	\$695,430,602	\$694,714,786	15,230	\$0
Iowa	\$537,263,870	\$142,856,138	\$133,619,222	2,618	\$0

Kansas	\$525,446,021	\$159,431,502	\$157,806,545	4,032	\$1,102,375
Kentucky	\$826,624,425	\$15,802,260	\$16,294,027	57	\$0
Louisiana	\$911,129,575	\$29,963,741	\$48,351,264	5,176	\$182,853
Maine	\$242,938,447	\$42,323,303	\$42,236,464	127	\$0
Maryland	\$1,024,777,328	\$149,806,424	\$159,808,902	2,671	\$7,611,000
Massachusetts	\$1,208,649,101	\$425,612,967	\$437,138,651	6,722	\$6,005,539
Michigan	\$2,018,403,191	\$607,019,944	\$608,018,397	13,610	\$298,405
Minnesota	\$911,576,519	\$51,504,205	\$52,515,054	8,657	\$0
Mississippi	\$627,218,503	\$24,441,723	\$19,618,167	42	\$0
Missouri	\$1,077,259,029	\$162,851,769	\$151,662,148	10,469	\$0
Montana	\$188,241,324	\$28,003,433	\$28,060,099	4,046	\$40,580
Nebraska	\$343,601,487	\$5,373,124	\$5,373,124	1,408	\$143,761
Nevada	\$443,048,701	\$157,056,705	\$155,684,609	4,370	\$0
New Hampshire	\$234,656,826	\$15,676,762	\$15,676,762	2,786	\$0
New Jersey	\$1,562,575,615	\$283,326,589	\$296,816,490	16,915	\$0
New Mexico	\$427,036,973	\$18,714,239	\$32,106,448	3,028	\$0
New York	\$3,840,300,384	\$66,147,730	\$66,147,730	28,558	\$14,832,163
North Carolina	\$1,671,400,209	\$388,726,116	\$388,726,116	22,398	\$0
North Dakota	\$139,117,859	\$1,605,919	\$1,667,247	210	\$0
Ohio	\$2,195,793,856	\$143,411,828	\$147,136,217	7,202	\$2,040,519
Oklahoma	\$709,090,873	\$228,553,909	\$209,853,909	5,099	\$0
Oregon	\$742,620,771	\$177,460,134	\$177,672,523	6,173	\$0
Pennsylvania	\$908,687,301	\$104,750,392	\$104,758,102	531	\$0
Puerto Rico	\$1,015,504,675	\$69,328,573	\$110,205,998	11,340	\$0
Rhode Island	\$209,505,540	\$55,216,032	\$55,343,805	855	\$0
South Carolina	\$987,486,604	\$21,665,189	\$21,682,485	1,383	\$50,343
South Dakota	\$168,711,445	\$84,495,767	\$84,923,170	476	\$0
Tennessee	\$1,158,501,575	\$63,567,762	\$64,327,753	5,254	\$0
Texas	\$4,977,222,159	\$29,255,019	\$29,255,019	3,950	\$0
Utah	\$522,714,837	\$241,492,561	\$242,321,976	2,916	\$0
Vermont	\$116,086,308	\$6,900,451	\$6,848,431	929	\$0
Virginia	\$1,369,509,990	\$115,826,898	\$115,783,093	4,543	\$105,783
Washington	\$1,127,770,498	\$485,167,365	\$484,433,433	28,021	\$27,690
West Virginia	\$346,582,765	\$3,223,263	\$3,796,976	338	\$0
Wisconsin	\$1,034,966,281	\$561,194,519	\$563,788,927	6,320	\$386,483
Wyoming	\$121,280,777	\$800,952	\$800,952	3	\$0

III. State Profiles

The following section contains an ARRA overview of all fifty states, Puerto Rico, and the District of Columbia. The profiles include information on ARRA's FY'09 and FY '10 contributions to restoring education budget shortfalls and list ARRA program allocations, recipient reported expenditures, and use of funds.

In addition, there are subsections for some States with selected news stories over the nine month period since passage of ARRA that provide examples of the economic and educational impact of these education grants. Depending on the date of a media report, public comments that cite estimated job creation or retention at the State level may have been made prior to the publication of official guidance from the Office of Management and Budget and the U.S. Department of Education providing detailed information to States on how to calculate jobs.

Some of the State profiles also include accounts on the use of ARRA funds in school districts that were collected by the Council of the Great City Schools as part of the organization's independent survey of its member cities. There is also information received by the Department's regional offices from several school districts across the country. None of the anecdotal or media accounts have been officially verified by the Department and, therefore, the Department cannot ensure their accuracy. The Recovery Act does not require city or county reporting on ARRA-related jobs or investments in programs. Lastly, this subsection provides examples from a few Institutions of Higher Education that have made provided public statements regarding financial impacts of ARRA.

Alabama

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Alabama in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/24/2009 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	4,150,060,642	3,673,574,155	358,868,782	4,032,442,937	3,657,784,748	-	3,657,784,748
IHEs	1,764,512,468	1,449,190,003	237,487,089	1,686,677,092	1,408,824,254	-	1,408,824,254
Total	5,914,573,110	5,122,764,158	596,355,871	5,719,120,029	5,066,609,002	-	5,066,609,002

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	596,355,871	596,355,871	-	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Alabama to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,049,078,178.00	\$10,517,710.13	\$11,167,468.26	840.8	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$536,720,284.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$132,685,536.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$162,969,217.00	\$4,080,773.80	\$5,268,062.24	148.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$10,451,213.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,078,910.00	\$0.00	\$37,734.30	2.1	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$181,864,783.00	\$4,535,931.36	\$4,801,245.01	675.6	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$5,969,828.00	\$4,240.00	\$77,561.08	11.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$6,739,356.00	\$1,065,767.52	\$662,073.00	4.2	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$9,790,731.00	\$793,243.50	\$306,317.99	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$15,592.88	\$6,927.06	-	\$0.00

Job Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
Total	
SFSF - Education	N/A
SFSF - Govt Services	0
Title I	Teachers, Counselors, Other Certificated School Personnel, School Support Personnel
Ed Tech	Not Applicable
Homeless Youth	Teachers, School Support Personnel
IDEA - B	Teachers, Other Certificated School Personnel, School Support Personnel
IDEA - B Preschool	Teachers, School Support Personnel
IDEA - C	Special Instructor, Social Worker, and Service Coordinator
Voc Rehab	N/A
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Sample Media Reports

Gov. Riley Informed State That, Without The Stimulus Funds, The State’s Educations Budget Would Face \$186 Million In Cuts And Loss Of Thousands Of Teachers’ Jobs “In December, Riley ordered proration, across-the-board of education budget cuts, of about 12.5 percent. Some of those losses are being offset by spending from a rainy-day fund. But the governor has said that, without the stimulus money, the education budget would face cuts totaling \$186.3 million, and several thousand teachers could lose their jobs.” [Birmingham News, 2/19/09]

Stimulus Funds Saved Eleven Arab City, Alabama Teachers’ Jobs “Eleven Arab teaching jobs will be saved thanks to nearly \$600,000 of the stimulus money heading this way. Arab City Schools expects to receive \$1.35 million Preliminary estimates The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, according to preliminary estimations the Alabama Board of Education released Thursday afternoon. Of Arab's allocation, \$559,907 is fiscal stabilization funds, which can be used for saving teacher jobs or hiring new people. In Arab's case, that will save 11 teaching jobs, Superintendent John Mullins told the Arab Board of Education at its regular meeting Thursday night. The money could not have come at a better time, he said, because, with the way state budgeting for the 2009-2010 year was heading, that's how many teachers Arab would have been forced to pink-slip at the end of this school year. More good news, he said, is that Arab will get roughly the same amount of stabilization funds next year, providing a safety net of 11 jobs for the 2010-2011 school year.” [Arab Tribune, 3/30/09]

Opinion: Stimulus Will Supplement Budget, Alabama Will Avoid Laying Off Teachers, Keep Reading Program; “Let’s Applaud These Efforts.” The 2010 Education Budget that Alabama Gov. Bob Riley signed into law this week is not a flawless document. Its defects can't be overlooked. It cuts from several worthwhile programs, most notably the Alabama Math, Science and Technology Initiative. Without federal stimulus money, the \$6.2 billion budget would have been markedly smaller than this year's budget. But it should prevent teacher layoffs, which is one of two critical reasons this flawed-but-necessary budget should be cheered rather than jeered. The other reason is just as important. The budget maintained the funding level for the heralded Alabama Reading Initiative, a shining star of modern-day education in the state. Reading is the cornerstone of virtually all components of learning, and the gains Alabama has made in the reading scores of its elementary-age students continue to bring the state acclaim... SREB members... pushed for the expansion of the program into middle and high schools, where students who struggle with reading comprehension often falter in a wide array of studies. Alabama, to its credit, is already moving in that direction with a pilot program for middle-school students called Project Adolescent Literacy. State Superintendent Joe Morton told The Dothan Eagle that his wish is for federal stimulus money to pave the way for the reading initiative to assist high school students, as well. Let's applaud those efforts. The education of Alabama's children should be job No. 1 for anyone residents send to Montgomery.” [Anniston Star, 5/9/09]

AL: Decatur Schools Using ARRA Money To Fund Family Assistance, Which Provides Wraparound Services For Students And Families In Need. The Decatur Daily reported, “The little girl wouldn't stop crying one day in class. When the teacher inquired about the problem, the girl said her mother's boyfriend had kicked her mother and younger brother out of his house. She didn't know where they were. The teacher immediately contacted the school's social worker hired through Family Assistance Community Ties program. Decatur created the student welfare program in 2005 as a partnership with Parents And Children Together and the Mental Health Center of North Alabama. The program found the girl's mother and brother and helped them find a home. With her problems solved, the child could leave her worries behind so she could focus on school... Superintendent Sam Houston's effort to fund the program in all five Title 1 schools will use \$210,000 in federal stimulus money. ‘Hopefully, the economy will turn around and we'll be able to continue programs after the stimulus

money runs out,' Houston said. Family Assistance is a program that helps parents and children with clothing, food, housing, health-care needs, utilities and other issues of poverty. Title I is a federal program that aids schools in areas of high poverty." [The Decatur Daily (Alabama), 8/9/09]

Higher Education

Auburn University - SFSF has allowed Auburn University to mitigate tuition increases that would have been required to bridge the gap created by reduced state appropriations.²

² <http://www.auburn.edu/arra/state/SFSF-Auburn%20University%20Allocation.html>

Alaska

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Alaska in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 8/12/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	949,364,400	955,079,600	-	955,079,600	1,005,205,500	-	1,005,205,500
IHEs	295,807,600	312,675,500	-	312,675,500	323,505,000	-	323,505,000
Total	1,245,172,000	1,267,755,100	-	1,267,755,100	1,328,710,500	-	1,328,710,500

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	93,043,162	-	93,043,162	0%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Alaska to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$154,658,504.00	\$33,124,017.51	\$219,928.00	250.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$62,338,919.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	91.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$20,701,535.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$29,449,710.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	84.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	8.5	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$225,433.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$32,956,419.00	\$32,956,419.00	\$0.00	59.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,332,736.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	7.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,800,000.00	\$167,598.51	\$219,928.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Teaching and Support Staff
SFSF - Govt Services	Program grants not issued yet.
Title I	Teaching and Support Staff
Ed Tech	Teaching and Support Staff
Homeless Youth	Teaching and Support Staff
IDEA - B	Teaching and Support Staff. Jobs reported in accordance to OMB and USDOE Spetember 11, 2009 guidance.
IDEA - B Preschool	To OMB abd USDOE Teaching and support Positions. Jobs reported in accordance to OMB and USDOE September 11, 2009 guidance.
IDEA - C	0
Voc Rehab	No jobs created during thie reporting period.
Indep Living - State	Project has not started, no jobs created.
Indep Living - Blind	Project has not started, no jobs created.

Council of the Great City Schools **Anchorage**

The Anchorage School District is planning to use ARRA funds for:

- College/career ready assessments and curriculum and professional guidance that will provide students and families extensive information on student aptitudes and needs related to education and career pathways
- Expanded online learning projects
- Response to Intervention (RTI) Comprehensive Readiness Project
- Principal mentorship program; and
- Technology-based curriculum as well as provide professional development for instructional staff on the new material.

Arizona

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Arizona in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/1/2009 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	4,134,295,900	3,976,080,400	250,000,000	4,226,080,400	3,926,080,400	223,234,181	4,149,314,581
IHEs	1,240,879,200	1,058,069,900	182,809,300	1,240,879,200	1,004,569,900	175,825,850	1,180,395,750
Total	5,375,175,100	5,034,150,300	432,809,300	5,466,959,600	4,930,650,300	399,060,031	5,329,710,331

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	831,869,331	831,869,331	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Arizona to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,154,861,320.00	\$553,455,271.14	\$460,094,008.06	7,849.5	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$557,352,452.00	\$481,347,266.40	\$393,770,907.85	6,977.3	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$185,085,841.00	\$50,054,931.00	\$50,054,931.00	366.3	\$0.00
Title I	\$195,087,321.00	\$7,782,706.75	\$3,391,446.27	435.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$12,454,386.00	\$20,578.80	\$20,578.80	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,618,216.00	\$120,246.37	\$74,991.09	12.9	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$178,476,064.00	\$8,666,553.75	\$7,358,522.05	52.9	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$5,702,860.00	\$469,009.07	\$428,652.00	4.5	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$4,993,979.00	\$4,993,979.00	\$4,993,979.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$13,086,333.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$281,463.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$722,405.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Funding was used to restore basic funding for local schools, community colleges, and universities. Funding was primarily used for personnel services both salaries and fringe benefits.
SFSF - Govt Services	During this reporting period 1,305 correctional officers were partially funded over a period of five pay periods. There were a total of 15 pay periods during this reporting period which equals 362.5
Title I	Title I teachers, paraprofessionals, professional development positions and education coaches.
Ed Tech	N/A
Homeless Youth	Partial Social Worker Salaries, Partial Homeless Liaison Salaries, and Partial Bus Router Salaries.
IDEA - B	Paraprofessionals, transition coordinators, special education teachers, occupational therapists, speech-language pathologists.
IDEA - B Preschool	Paraprofessionals, special education teacher.
IDEA - C	N/A
Voc Rehab	N/A
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Sample Media Reports

Arizona Schools Chief Tells Districts To Hold Off On Making Drastic Budget Cuts. The AP reported, "Arizona's schools chief is telling districts not to go overboard with budget cuts and instead wait to see what kind of money will be available through the federal economic stimulus package. State schools superintendent Tom Horne said he expects federal stimulus money to minimize the hit to education." Horne "said some districts "overreacted" and planned layoffs based on the assumption that budget cuts will total 60 percent. Some district officials said their financial pictures are affected by failed bonds and overrides and the loss of money from declining enrollment." [[AP](#), 4/6/09]

Arizona Will Use Stimulus Funds to Offset Education Cuts, Rehire Recently Laid-Off Teachers. "Federal officials have approved the state's plans for \$1 billion in education-stimulus funding, a key funding source to help balance the state's current budget and for 2010 as well. On Wednesday, the U.S. Department of Education released \$681 million to Arizona... The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, as it is known, allows Arizona to fill cuts made to schools and universities this year and is expected to help reduce cuts to the state's education budget for the next school year. The stimulus money will help schools bring back more teachers who were laid off in the spring, but schools and universities still are not sure how it will impact their finances next school year. Educators are waiting to see how deeply lawmakers cut education funds in the 2010 state budget, which is still being debated at the Capitol. 'While these funds obviously do not close the state budget-deficit hole of \$4 billion, they are an important tool in my mission to protect K-12, university and community-college systems from crippling budget cuts,' Gov. Jan Brewer said. Brewer cautioned that if lawmakers make cuts into state education funds that are too deep, Arizona could become ineligible to spend the stimulus money... Brewer... has broadly targeted education reform, health care, children's programs, innovation, technology, economic development and public safety." [[Arizona Republic](#), 6/11/09]

Maricopa County Community College System – One Of The Largest In The U.S. – Will Be Bolstered By At Least \$29 Million In ARRA Monies From Department Of Education And Department Of Labor. "Maricopa County's community colleges will be getting a boost from two sources of federal funds. They stand to get more than half the estimated \$58 million the U.S. Department of Education is funneling through the Governor's Office to Arizona's 14 community-college districts to replace money cut by the Legislature. In addition, they will receive an undetermined amount from \$15.9 million in funds for job training and will seek some of the \$750 million in U.S. Labor Department grants. All the money is part of the \$1 billion in education funding being made available through the Obama administration's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The Maricopa County Community College District is 1 of the largest in the nation." [[Associated Press](#), 6/15/09]

AZ: ARRA Money Used To Engage And Educate Parents And Families Of English Language Learners. The Arizona Republic reported, "With Spanish music playing loudly, children danced and scurried about on the gym floor while parents and staff sat at cafeteria tables eating a potluck dinner. Tuesday night's inaugural Salsa Festival in Buckeye Elementary School's gym marked the first outreach effort to improve communication and parent involvement in the bilingual and migrant community. Buckeye and Bales elementary schools partnered for the festival, which drew about 175 people. Each school received \$25,000 in Title I stimulus money under a Parent and Family Engagement Grant. The schools are using the federal grant mainly to provide services to parents and community members. Buckeye Elementary hired a community outreach coordinator to aid in the communication process. She is Karen Peyer, a third-grade teacher, who received a \$5,000 stipend to plan events and act as a liaison for the school. She also is certified to help English-language learners in the classroom. The school also will open its

computer lab once a week for parents to use programs such as the language-learning software Rosetta Stone and Odyssey Ware, an online learning curriculum to prepare adults for a GED diploma. The grant allowed the school to provide transportation and child care for parents using the lab...Both schools are combining funds to offer free parenting classes as part of a four-part lecture series." [The Arizona Republic (Phoenix), 8/22/09]

AZ: Gilbert Schools Hired Math Specialists With Title I ARRA Money. The Arizona Republic reported, "Gilbert Public Schools is spending stimulus dollars on equipment for special-education classrooms and to hire math specialists who will help struggling students, officials told the governing board Tuesday...VeNard said the district is spending some of its federal stimulus money on improvements for special-education classrooms and to hire staff to help at schools with large numbers of low-income children. The district is buying for every school three electronic classroom boards, called SmartBoards, for resource rooms and other special-education classes. She said it also has hired math specialists to help students in at least six schools that receive federal funds earmarked for educating students from low-income families." [The Arizona Republic (Phoenix), 8/28/09]

AZ: ARRA Funding Supported San Marcos STEM Lab. The East Valley Tribune reported, "Amy Spilde's second graders all wanted to answer her question Wednesday while in San Marcos Elementary School's newly created science lab...The students' enthusiasm for science has jumped this year with the opening of the Chandler school's S.T.E.M. lab, a room where teachers can bring their students to study science, technology, engineering and math, which make up the acronym...During a planning session last spring, teachers expressed an interest in having a school science lab. With an infusion of federal Title I funds from the stimulus package, the school was able to purchase grade appropriate materials and put them all in one room. The school is considered a Title I school because it has a large number of low income students. Now, instead of each teacher in each grade level conducting separate science experiments, all the students can come together for a lesson, or their teachers can bring them to the room for more individualized plans." [East Valley Tribune (Mesa, Arizona), 9/11/09]

Higher Education

- **Arizona Community Colleges** - On Sept. 24, governor released ARRA funds to community colleges. "These funds will allow the state's community colleges to limit tuition increases, prevent personnel reductions and create jobs."

Arkansas

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Arkansas in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/31/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,165,600,327	2,167,084,430	-	2,167,084,430	2,174,588,000	-	2,174,588,000
IHEs	799,817,111	797,345,973	27,282,730	824,628,703	821,569,063	-	821,569,063
Total	2,965,417,438	2,964,430,403	27,282,730	2,991,713,133	2,996,157,063	-	2,996,157,063

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	363,053,019	27,282,730	335,770,289	8%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Arkansas to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$571,879,252.00	\$55,607,685.53	\$20,706,098.25	929.4	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$243,245,523.00	\$35,074,708.00	\$0.00	205.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$80,777,078.00	\$2,604,067.00	\$0.00	195.2	\$0.00
Title I	\$111,092,138.00	\$9,153,148.00	\$10,787,178.80	245.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$7,125,783.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$644,533.00	\$644,553.00	\$8,021.91	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$112,177,900.00	\$7,499,072.67	\$9,263,876.83	270.3	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$5,565,646.00	\$351,395.69	\$339,637.08	10.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$4,459,793.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$5,799,052.00	\$225,000.00	\$221,098.76	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$395,390.00	\$29,506.17	\$57,134.89	3.0	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$29,150.00	\$26,235.00	\$29,149.98	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$213,763.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$353,503.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	No Narrative
SFSF - Govt Services	No Narrative
Title I	74.59 Unclassified Jobs Created * 22.5 Contracted Staff Jobs Created * 28.625 Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 7.32 Non- Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 78.95 Unclassified Jobs Retained * 8 Contracted Staff Jobs Retained * 16.75 Licensed Staff Jobs Retained * 9 Non- Licensed Staff Jobs Retained *
Ed Tech	No Narrative
Homeless Youth	No Narrative
IDEA - B	31 Unclassified Jobs Created * 35.5 Contracted Staff Jobs Created * 22.125 Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 18.78 Non- Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 128 Unclassified Jobs Retained * 17.5 Contracted Staff
IDEA - B Preschool	4 Unclassified Jobs Created * 2 Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 1 Unclassified Jobs Retained * 3 Licensed Staff Jobs Retained *
IDEA - C	No Narrative
Voc Rehab	No Narrative
Voc Rehab	* Project: REHABILITATION SERVICES-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION * Status Date: 09/30/2009 * 3.00 Jobs Retained (N/A)
Indep Living - State	No Narrative
Indep Living - State	No Narrative
Indep Living - Blind	No Narrative

Sample Media Reports

Arkansas Governor Beebe Would Like To Use ARRA Money For Green Schools. The AP reported, “As the state's second public school received official recognition for its innovative, energy-saving design Thursday, the rest of Arkansas' public school system stands to reap some of the same benefits through stimulus funding. Gov. Mike Beebe has said he intends to use some federal stimulus money to make school buildings more energy-efficient. And because Arkansas hasn't cut school system funding elsewhere, it leaves a large amount of additional federal money for schools, including some that can be used to update buildings, according to an analysis by the National School Boards Association. Nothing will be certain until after federal guidelines are drawn in ink and each state knows how much of the \$77 billion set aside for education will arrive. ‘To this point, what we've heard is that money ... for a lot of states, is going to be used for cuts to education,’ said Beebe's spokesman, Matt DeCample. Also, states ‘can look at retrofits, which is a piece we're particularly excited about because of the potential savings down the road.’” [AP, 3/6/09]

Elkins Public Schools Received Preliminary Approval For \$656,190 In Federal Stimulus Money, Which The Superintendent Called “A Good One-Time Shot In The Arm.” “Elkins Public Schools has received preliminary approval for \$656,190 in federal stimulus money over the next two years, Superintendent Mike Harris told the Board of Education Tuesday. ‘It is a good one-time shot in the arm for schools,’ he said. The money will be awarded as additions to federal funds the district already receives to its federal special education and Title I dollars. The Arkansas Department of Education announced preliminary awards Tuesday from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Harris said there are very liberal guidelines for how to spend the money with few restrictions, but it has to benefit students. The department has also warned against using the dollars for recurring expenses.” [Northwest Arkansas Times, 4/22/09]

AR: Little Rock Schools Will Use ARRA Money For Literacy Programs, Tutoring And Support For Special Education Students. The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette reported, “The Little Rock School Board voted unanimously Thursday in favor of plans for spending a little more than one-third of the \$36 million in federal stimulus money that has been allocated to the state's largest school district over the next two years... The bulk of the Title I money would help pay for "reading recovery" programs, after-school tutoring, and math and literacy coaches. Most of the special-education funds would be spent on classroom materials and equipment, professional development and summer reading programs.” [Arkansas Democrat-Gazette, 7/24/09]

AR: Mountain Home School District Purchased Teacher-Requested Technology With ARRA Funding. The Baxter Bulletin reported, “The Mountain Home School Board approved about \$30,000 in technology bids Thursday, which will be the district's first purchases with federal stimulus money. The board approved the lowest bid for 42 projectors and 25 document cameras, both from Micro, totaling \$30,987.73. The district will receive six additional free projectors from the company, said technology coordinator Dianne Martin, who presented the bid summaries. The items are the first to be spent with stimulus money, said Superintendent Dr. Charles Scriber... The projectors and cameras were requested by teachers, Martin stated, adding that the goal is to have a projector in every classroom.” [The Baxter Bulletin (Mountain Home, Arkansas), 8/21/09]

AR: 200 School Districts Have Submitted ARRA Spending Plans. The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette reported, "The 2009-10 school year that starts Wednesday will be distinguished by an influx of federal stimulus dollars, tougher graduation standards and the introduction of a high school exit exam...But it's the unprecedented federal funding - meant to shore up the national economy and improve public education - that will financially distinguish 2009-10 from other years. Arkansas school districts are to receive almost \$570 million in the extra federal aid beginning this year and stretching over 2 1 /2 years. "This is a once-in-a-lifetime situation for schools, administrators and parents to have this kind of money become available," Arkansas' interim Education Commissioner Diana Julian said Monday about the aid. "It is really exciting. I hope the results will be good." To date, about 200 of the state's school districts have submitted plans for spending at least one of the three categories of federal funding that is available to them, said Julie Johnson Thompson, a spokesman for the Arkansas Department of Education." [Arkansas Democrat-Gazette (Little Rock), 8/18/09]

AR: Little Rock Schools Plan To Use ARRA Funding To Hire Teachers And Education Coaches, Invest In Technology. The Arkansas Democrat-Gazette reported, "The Little Rock district is anticipating a total of \$22.7 million in federal stabilization funds, of which \$17.7 million is in this year's budget. The district is planning to use that money on a combination of one-time and recurring expenses. More than \$7.5 million will be used for renovations to buildings, including window and roof replacements and improvements to heating, air-conditioning and electrical systems. About \$3.4 million is planned for the purchase of electronic whiteboards in all core academic classrooms, accompanying software and employee training. More than \$2.6 million will be used to install LCD projectors in classrooms. Other uses for the money include hiring five teachers to reduce the pupil-to-teacher ratios at some schools, the continued employment of some 15 reading coaches who were initially hired with other federal grants, and the expansion of the Reading Recovery program to help elementary children who are behind their classmates in their reading skills...The stimulus funds earmarked for Title 1 programs in Little Rock will total almost \$7.6 million, of which \$4.5 million is in the 2009-10 budget. Some 24 employee positions will be supported by the money, including 14 Reading Recovery teachers and nine math and literacy coaches. Elementary summer school and after-school programs will be funded as well." [Arkansas Democrat-Gazette (Little Rock), 9/26/09]

Regional Reports

- **In Hot Springs, Arkansas** \$6 million has been used for the Arkansas School for Mathematics, Science and the Arts, a boarding school for advanced students.

California

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by California in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 9/15/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	38,031,000,000	34,383,000,000	3,243,000,000	37,626,000,000	32,877,000,000	1,632,000,000	34,509,000,000
IHEs	11,339,000,000	9,503,000,000	-	9,503,000,000	8,906,000,000	-	8,906,000,000
Total	49,370,000,000	43,886,000,000	3,243,000,000	47,129,000,000	41,783,000,000	1,632,000,000	43,415,000,000

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	4,875,498,758	4,875,000,000	498,758	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by California to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$8,039,401,745.00	\$5,126,161,970.20	\$5,099,897,479.32	80,363.2	\$4,201,000.00
SFSF - Education	\$4,387,948,882.00	\$3,270,198,909.00	\$3,270,198,909.00	53,390.5	\$4,201,000.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$1,084,768,673.00	\$1,084,768,673.00	\$1,084,768,673.00	18,229.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$1,124,920,473.00	\$450,284,592.00	\$450,284,592.00	4,389.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$71,578,424.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$13,795,989.00	\$2,549,120.20	\$2,549,120.20	29.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$1,226,944,052.00	\$260,513,398.00	\$260,513,398.00	4,162.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$41,028,219.00	\$8,205,642.00	\$8,205,642.00	149.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$26,616,654.00	\$16,076,364.00	\$16,076,364.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$56,470,213.00	\$28,235,106.00	\$7,287,078.44	13.3	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$1,623,089.00	\$1,623,089.00	\$3,825.40	0.7	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$3,707,077.00	\$3,707,077.00	\$9,877.28	0.7	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	With respect to elementary and secondary schools, jobs created or retained include approximately 18,878 positions: 15 percent classified positions, 84 percent certificated positions, and 1 percent ven
SFSF - Govt Services	AARA funds were provided in lieu of State General fund to cover payroll Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) in adult prison facilities. The number of Correctional Officers retained with ARRA Funds was calculated using the mid-step salary range for a Correctional Officer. This does not include additional overtime payments or benefits related to the position. Salary ranges were taken from the 2009-10 Salaries and Wages document published by the Department of Finance.
Title I	Jobs created or retained include approximately 20 percent classified positions, 79 percent certificated positions, and 1 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions an
Ed Tech	None
Homeless Youth	Jobs created or retained include approximately 65 percent classified positions, 15 percent certificated positions, and 20 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions and classified positions would be non-teaching positions such as bus drivers, teacher assistants, office staff, district coordinators, and instructional aides.
IDEA - B	Jobs created or retained include approximately 50 percent classified positions, 45 percent certificated positions, and 5 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions and classified positions would be non-teaching positions such as food service, bus drivers, teacher assistants, custodians, office staff, librarians, and instructional aides for special education.
IDEA - B Preschool	Jobs created or retained include approximately 60 percent classified positions, 30 percent certificated positions, and 10 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions and classified positions would be non-teaching positions such as food service, bus drivers, teacher assistants, custodians, office staff, librarians, and instructional aides for special education.
IDEA - C	none
Voc Rehab	Jobs created or retained include: vocational rehabilitation counselors, student assistants and retired annuitants.
Indep Living - State	Retired annuitant is involved in coordinating the independent living projects.
Indep Living - Blind	A retired annuitant Rehabilitation Admin I Specialist is coordinating the OIB Stimulus Projects.

Sample Media Reports

California Received Nearly \$4 Billion In Stimulus Funding For Schools; Gov. Schwarzenegger Vowed to Distribute Funds Quickly to Help Protect Teachers' Jobs. "Education Secretary Arne Duncan on Friday released nearly \$4 billion to California, the first state to benefit from a special fund for states that was created by the economic stimulus law. Duncan said the money will 'save jobs and lay the groundwork for a generation of education reform.' The fund will replenish state budgets that have been cut or threatened because of the recession. Most of the money is intended for schools, since education accounts for a big share of state spending. President Barack Obama promises it will rescue hundreds of thousands of teaching jobs... Nearly 30,000 teachers in California received layoff notices last month. And Schwarzenegger said he will send the dollars out quickly. 'We're the first to pass these dollars immediately to local school districts, and we're the first to protect teachers' jobs with Recovery Act dollars,' Schwarzenegger said in a statement." [AP, 4/17/09]

California First State To Receive State Stabilization Funds. The Los Angeles Times reported, "As California received" \$3.1 billion in economic stimulus funding on "Friday to stave off widespread teacher layoffs," State Superintendent Jack O'Connell "pledged to reform schools, aligning academic standards with other states, rewarding teachers who work in the most challenging classrooms and improving student assessments." O'Connell proposed that teachers receive "appropriate training and mentoring" and that they be rewarded for working "in the state's most challenging schools." The federal funds could be used "to create pilot programs in selected districts." In addition, "O'Connell...spoke about a push to create national standards, which he said are inevitable and ought to be "state-driven" and voluntary." [[Los Angeles Times](#), 4/18/09]

Oceanside School District Plans to Use Stimulus To Rehire 28 Laid Off Teachers. "Some laid-off North County educators could be getting their jobs back now that the Oceanside Unified School District is recommending \$2.2 million in federal stimulus money be used to offer them one-year contracts, it was reported today. The contracts would go to 28 of the 73 teachers who were laid off earlier this year because of cuts made to state education funding, The North County Times reported. 'The teachers are very excited,' Terry Hart, president of the Oceanside Teachers Association, told the newspaper. 'When any teachers get to return to their jobs, it's a good thing.' The school board was scheduled to meet Tuesday night to vote on whether to officially offer the one-year contracts. The board was also expected to approve permanent contracts for another nine previously laid-off teachers who will replace teachers who recently retired or quit, according to the Times." [[KFMB-TV CBS News Channel 8](#), 6/8/09]

\$900,000 From ARRA Gives UCSB Gevirtz School Graduate School of Education The Means To Underwrite 75 Math And Science Teacher Certification Program Students. “Despite economic woes and an increase in the number of pink slips teachers across California received this year, many UCSB students interested in pursuing a career teaching math or science can breathe easy. UCSB’s Gevirtz School Graduate School of Education, announced on Tuesday, June 9, that the National Science Foundation awarded it the \$900,000 Noyce Grant to promote the education of math and science teachers in the Cal Teach program. The grant will give a \$10,000 fellowship to 75 students in the teacher certification program per year over the next five years. Funding for the grant came as a part of the education sector of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Cal Teach is an undergraduate program designed to recruit and mentor potential secondary science and math teachers in the University of California system. The program works to increase the number of math and science credential candidates in the Teacher Education Program, who will benefit directly from the fellowship money.” [[Santa Barbara Independent](#), 6/16/09]

CA: ARRA Money Funded 16 New Teaching Positions In Yuba City To Reduce Elementary School Class Sizes. The Appeal-Democrat reported, “Yuba City Unified School District trustees unanimously approved \$980,000 in federal stimulus funds to pay for 16 teaching positions Tuesday night. The action will reduce average class sizes in kindergarten through the third grade from 28 to 25 students. Deborah G. Klein, an English teacher at River Valley High School, told trustees about the importance of reading skills for student success -- and said the teacher-to-student ratio is the most important factor to allow pupils to acquire such skills. Three trustees serving on a Budget Priorities Committee had recommended the full seven-member board approve spending the stimulus funds.” [Appeal-Democrat (Marysville, California), 7/15/09]

CA: ARRA Money Saved 40 Teachering Jobs In Chico, May Save More. The Chico Enterprise-Record reported, “The Chico Unified School District will use a portion of its federal stimulus dollars to retain the equivalent of 40 full-time positions. The district planned on using \$4.4 million of about \$8.5 million in stimulus to reduce further budget cuts. On Wednesday, the board approved a plan to direct the money to eight programs, and retain about 40 teaching and staff positions. Another portion of the remaining stimulus may be used to create 13 teaching specialist positions and could lead to the rehiring of some previously laid-off teachers.” [Chico Enterprise-Record (California), 7/24/09]

CA: Santa Ana School Will Use ARRA Money To Make Energy Efficient Upgrades, Including Solar Panels. The Orange County Register reported, “Saddleback High School will soon have a solar energy system that will allow the campus to supply up to 70 percent of its own electrical needs. Officials at the Santa Ana Unified School District recently approved a plan to install the solar panel system at the south Santa Ana campus, saying the project could save the district up to \$3 million in utility costs over the first five years...Funding will come from a combination of state grants and federal stimulus funds, officials said...The project will allow the district to install new roofing for the solar panels, heating and air conditioning systems, a heating system for the swimming pool, and other upgrades at the 42-year-old campus, said Joe Dixon, the district's assistant superintendent of facilities. The program will include an academic component in which students will study energy production features and calculate reductions in energy and the positive effect on the environment, Dixon said.” [Orange County Register, 8/10/09]

CA: Mt. Diablo Schools Will Use ARRA Money To Hire 15 Teachers. The Contra Costa Times reported, “Less than three weeks from the first day of classes, the Mt. Diablo school board has approved 21 new teaching positions to accommodate an influx of students...The district will use nearly \$1 million in federal stimulus funds to hire more than 15 teachers who will work at seven middle schools and four high schools. It will hire five more teachers with about \$350,000 set aside for low-income and limited English students.” [Contra Costa Times (California), 8/14/09]

CA: ARRA Money Saved 33 Jobs In Los Banos. Los Banos Enterprise reported, “At the Los Banos Unified School District board meeting on Aug. 13, trustees discussed the recently finalized state budget for school districts...Luckily, federal stimulus funds given to the district will save 33 jobs and maintaining class size reduction for the 2009-2010 school year, Tietjen said. A 6-0 vote was approved to use the stimulus funds to save the jobs at the July 9 school board meeting.” [Los Banos Enterprise (California), 8/21/09]

CA: The Jobs Saved By ARRA In Pacifica Will Also Save The Programs That Those Employees Run. The San Jose Mercury News reported, “Facing a similar drop in revenue, the Pacifica School District plans to use part of its \$1 million share of the federal stimulus money to retain classified (instructional aides, media clerks, etc.) jobs that would have been lost at the school sites. Keeping the jobs will allow those programs the employees ran to be saved.” [San Jose Mercury News (California), 9/1/09]

CA: ARRA Funding Allowed For More Than 100 Teachers To Be Rehired In Two Districts. The San Luis Obispo Tribune reported, “At least two local school districts will use federal stimulus money to rehire teachers and staff issued layoff notices last spring. The Lucia Mar Unified School District, the county’s largest, will rehire about 80 staff and teachers, thanks in part to almost \$4 million in federal stimulus money. And it could hire back more, depending on how much money it ultimately gets. That means essentially everyone remaining on the school’s layoff list could be rehired. Atascadero Unified School District Superintendent John Rogers estimated the district has hired back 15 full-time teachers and 17 nonteaching staff using part of \$1.2 million in federal stimulus money.” [The San Luis Obispo Tribune (California), 9/20/09]

CA: ARRA Funding Saved 60 Teachers' Jobs In Centinela Valley. The Daily Breeze reported, "The Centinela Valley Union High School District board has authorized a revised budget for the 2009-10 school year...Centinela Valley has received \$4 million in federal stimulus funds that were used to save the jobs of 60 teachers. "With the state budget cuts, this is a very rare thing," Chhabra said of the budget surplus. "Many districts are in the negative, so it's very rare to be in the positive by that much money." [Daily Breeze (Torrance, California), 9/21/09]

CA: California Schools Used ARRA Funding To Save Jobs. The Bakersfield Californian reported, "As the budget turned from bad to calamitous last spring, many local school districts were set to hoard federal stimulus money as a buffer to future budget cuts...The bulk of Fruitvale's \$1 million is going to fund a portion of the salaries for 21 elementary teachers...Fruitvale also brought back about 15 classroom aides, two music teachers and a custodian...The Kern High School District will apply all of its allotted \$18 million to cover 275 certificated positions through the end of the year, said Dennis Scott, associate superintendent of business...Rosedale Union School District will use its \$1.5 million to support 12 primary teaching positions it would have otherwise lost...Panama-Buena Vista Union School District is spending its full allotment of \$5.4 million to maintain its music program and 16 full-time positions, hire aides for primary classrooms with big class sizes and maintain its Gifted and Talented Program for elementary students." [The Bakersfield Californian, 9/24/09]

CA: Lodi Will Use Energy Grants For Several Purposes, Including Educating Students About Energy Efficiency. The Lodi News-Sentinel reported, "The city of Lodi found out Monday it will receive \$586,200 in federal stimulus dollars to pay for 10 projects that will improve energy efficiency...Lodi Cool the Earth -- \$25,000 for an educational outreach pilot program for K-6 students at schools. It will focus on ways to get students involved in energy and water conservation, renewable energy and sustainable living practices. Students will take what they learn to improve energy efficiency at home. Savings: The program says it results in 150,000 kilowatt hours saved in students' homes per school. The program plans to target 15 schools. That could be a savings of up to 2,250,000 kilowatt hours a year, which could power 281 homes." [Lodi News-Sentinel, Calif., 10/6/09]

CA: ARRA Funding Saved Or Created 62,000 Teaching Jobs In California. The Salinas Californian reported, "Public schoolteachers are expected to be the big winners when states around the United States reveal for the first time how many jobs were created or saved during the first months of President Barack Obama's \$787 billion stimulus plan," according to an AP analysis. For instance, "in California, the stimulus was credited with saving or creating 62,000 jobs in public schools and state universities." Other sectors that have benefited from the stimulus are construction and transportation. According to the White House, overall, "more than 1 million jobs have been saved or created so far." [Salinas Californian, 10/14/09]

Report from Council of the Great City Schools

Fresno

Fresno Unified School District (FUSD) is using Federal stimulus funds to help balance their 2010-2011 budget and avoid layoffs. FUSD will use its \$34.9 million SFSF grant to finance deferred maintenance projects in the district. Title I ARRA funds have been allocated for hiring and core staff and IDEA ARRA funds are targeted at reducing the local contribution to special education costs in 2009-10 and for priority special education initiatives. Overall, IDEA and Title I ARRA funds are expected to create or maintain jobs 305 and 60 positions respectively.

Long Beach

Long Beach Unified School District (LBUSD) is using its SFSF allocation to retain educators and keep class sizes at a manageable level.

San Francisco

The San Francisco Unified School District (SFUSD) lost \$57 million in state aid, and most of the federal stimulus funding is going to sustain the reforms the district has been working to implement. Stimulus funding will also be used for teacher professional development, educational technology, and making sure that students have the supports they need to graduate and attend college. The district has set up a web page to gather comments from the public about how the stimulus money could be used.

Regional Reports

- **In Los Angeles, California**, the LA Unified School district will be able to save 6,322 teaching positions and fill vacancies in Math, Science, and special education.
- **In Sacramento California**, the Sacramento County Office of Education used \$750,000 in ARRA funds to create 10 Academic Intervention Teachers and specialized tutors who are providing intensive English Language Arts instruction to students in incarcerated settings. Additionally, in partnership with the Sacramento Employment and Training Agency, 30 students were hired for seven weeks this summer to design and build a community garden for the members of an El Salvadoran church adjacent to school property. The Garden Valley Elementary School in the Twin Rivers Unified School district was able to hire the school's first librarian. The Elk Grove

Unified School District was able to use ARRA funds to prevent 371 layoffs. Additional uses of funds include the formation of the Eagle Academy to serve public school students with autism as well as the expansion of an intensive special day class program for students with emotional disturbances.

- **In *San Diego, California***, the San Diego Unified School district saved 185 teaching jobs, including 30 special education teachers.
- **In *Santa Fe California***, the Little Lake City School District has saved 13 full-time elementary school teaching positions for one year with ARRA funds.

Colorado

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Colorado in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/8/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,152,710,777	3,392,945,206	-	3,392,945,206	3,544,227,330	152,061,455	3,696,288,785
IHEs	652,927,495	555,289,004	150,676,055	705,965,059	555,289,004	150,676,055	705,965,059
Total	3,805,638,272	3,948,234,210	150,676,055	4,098,910,265	4,099,516,334	302,737,510	4,402,253,844

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	621,878,397	453,413,565	168,464,832	73%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Colorado to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$844,130,426.00	\$269,543,608.73	\$274,265,971.87	3,370.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$416,658,526.00	\$227,635,835.33	\$232,325,921.78	2,673.1	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$138,364,142.00	\$37,321,569.45	\$37,321,569.45	524.3	\$0.00
Title I	\$111,135,922.00	\$278,962.00	\$278,962.00	2.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$7,032,633.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$924,815.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$148,730,571.00	\$4,091,882.00	\$4,091,882.00	166.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$5,281,455.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$7,954,827.00	\$39,222.95	\$71,499.64	4.4	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$7,307,044.00	\$176,137.00	\$176,137.00	0.4	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$497,578.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narrative

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	As stipulated by the U.S. Department of Education, State Fiscal Stabilization Funds were primarily utilized to provide support for salaries and benefits related to the classroom and laboratory instruction, student services and administrative support within the Colorado public university system. As such, the majority of the positions covered related to the Professorial job series as well as Graduate Teaching Assistants. Other positions supported included accountants, administrative assistants, general professionals, IT support staff, as well as college and central level administrators.
SFSF - Govt Services	The Recovery Act State Fiscal Stabilization Fund - Government Service Fund funded correctional jobs within the Department of Corrections (DOC) are responsible for supervising and managing violent and non-violent offenders. Security and Housing personnel are responsible for monitoring, inspecting, searching, directing, transporting and restraining offenders; maintaining equipment, keeping inventories of keys, tools, and weapons; and conducting physical searches of persons and facilities to control contraband.
Title I	Reading interventionist and teacher retained
Ed Tech	N/A
Homeless Youth	N/A
IDEA - B	Special education teachers, speech pathologists, personal care paraprofessionals, social workers, psychologists.
IDEA - B Preschool	N/A
IDEA - C	Professional development project staff
Voc Rehab	IT system related - Project Managers, Support Desk, Special Projects
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports

Colorado: ARRA Will Stop Reduction In Higher Ed Spending. The AP reported, “It’s safe to say this will help a great deal in reducing the net effect of reductions that otherwise would be required over the next couple of years,” said David Skaggs, executive director of the Colorado Department of Higher Education.” [AP, 3/17/09]

Colorado Governor Proposes Spending \$622 Million Of Stimulus On Education The AP reported that Colorado Gov. Bill Ritter (D) “has proposed spending \$487 million to shore up public education and another \$135 million to support higher education using the state’s portion of federal stimulus funds, according to a letter to state budget officials obtained by The Associated Press. Todd Saliman, the governor’s budget director, confirmed the letter and said the money will keep education funding at this year’s levels for the next three years.” According to the AP, “Lawmakers welcomed the proposal, which must still be approved by [ED] to ensure the package meets strict federal guidelines. However, they warned it only postpones the cuts needed to balance the state budget for two or three years unless the economy improves dramatically, which is not likely.” [AP, 3/25/09]

University Of Northern Colorado Budget “Brightens With A Chunk Of Stimulus Money.” “The University of Northern Colorado 2009-10 budget brightens with a chunk of stimulus money, but officials are still considering a range of tuition, fee and room-and-board increases for when federal money dries up in two years. The budget picture improved Wednesday morning when UNC officials learned the state plans to bridge a \$300 million shortfall through eliminated tax exemptions and credits and other cost cuts. By doing so — the Joint Budget Committee originally proposed slashing \$300 million from higher education — Colorado will be able to maintain higher-education funding at the fiscal 2006 level, which should qualify the state for about \$760 million in federal funds. The UNC board of trustees finance committee and President Kay Norton met Wednesday afternoon for an update on the state and university budget. Before the stimulus backfill option, state higher education officials said the JBC’s proposed cuts would mean 60 percent less state support for next year compared to this year. ‘It’s a lot better than it looked a week ago,’ said Dick Monfort, board chairman. ‘We could have been looking down the barrel of \$20 million less (in state support) for next year.’ The stimulus money will offset \$1.6 million UNC expected to lose from the current-year budget, plus another \$2.9 million reduction in 2009-10.” [Greeley Tribune, 4/16/09]

Recovery Act Funding Will Keep Colorado’s Public Colleges At Current Funding During Tough Budget Cuts. “Colorado’s public colleges will live to fight another year. With colleges staring at a \$300 million cut, Democrats and Republicans joined Thursday to cobble together a budget that keeps higher education at its current funding level. Instead, the pain could be spread to state employees, health-care providers and smokers. Money from the federal stimulus bill - which Gov. Bill Ritter controls - also will play a big role in closing the budget gap... The stimulus money Ritter controls will be used to keep colleges at their current funding levels. However, once the stimulus money is gone in two years, colleges once again could be facing large cuts.” [Durango Herald, 4/17/09]

Mesa County School System Augments Special Education Services With \$6.7 Million From ARRA “Federal stimulus dollars will arrive in Mesa County as early as next month. That’s when Judy Thornburg, School District 51’s director of student services, expects to see more than \$4.3 million roll in to pay for new special education and program services for the district. Thornburg plans to distribute the money for the following: a program for children with severe autism; helping special-needs students live more independently; equipment to aid hearing and other needs; a program for students ages 18 to 21; and equipment to help teachers implement a new math program this fall. District 51 had to meet 20 indicators that show local schools are on the right track with student improvement in order to receive special-needs funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. ‘To my knowledge, we are the largest school district in the state to get this done,’ Thornburg said. The district will also receive \$81,492 for instructional technology and \$2.3 million through Title I stimulus funding provided by the recovery act.” [[Grand Junction Daily Sentinel](#), 6/18/09]

CO: EETT ARRA Funds Used For Technology Coaches And New Hardware. The Fort Morgan Times reported, “Fort Morgan is receiving \$25,674 for hardware and \$96,292 for salaries and benefits from a federal stimulus package grant, it was reported. Salary and benefits funds from the enhancing education through technology grant will go for two one-year technology coaches to help teachers learn how to use new technology. Goals are to help students catch up and keep up better, improve engagement of students, increase staff confidence in using technology and increase technology proficiency of students, said Joy Perry, assistant superintendent for curriculum and assessment. The district will hire the coaches in August, Superintendent Greg Wagers said, to allow time to get hardware installed and to have a better pool of candidates.” [The Fort Morgan Times (Colorado), 10/20/09]

Report from Council of the Great City Schools

Denver

Denver Public Schools is using Title I, Part A ARRA funds for Response to Intervention (RTI) training and materials, as well as for interventions targeted toward ELA students, assessing and redesigning the district’s professional development plan, and increasing parent and community involvement. The interventions program will create 6th Grade Summer Academies as well as expand 9th Grade Summer Academies to serve more students. Credit recovery and other High School Graduation Rate Initiatives will also be funded under the ELA intervention strategies program.

Denver is also using Title I funds to increase mentoring and teacher support for both the first and second year of teaching, increase teacher and principal professional development, and design a reporting tool that takes benchmark and progress monitoring information and systemizes the results into reports that teachers can use to inform their instruction. To strengthen parent and community engagement, Title I funds will be used to support and expand the role of Parent/Family Liaisons, grow the parent volunteer network, and develop more effective tracking procedures and measures of parent participation.

With IDEA ARRA funds, Denver is hiring special education disability access teachers in high schools and middle schools to improve inclusive opportunities for students. It is also obtaining state-of-the-art assistive technology devices for students with particular disabilities and provide training in the use of those devices to enhance the students’ access to the general curriculum.

Regional Reports

- **In Denver, Colorado**, the Denver School district has saved 160 central office and teaching jobs with the help of ARRA funds.

Connecticut

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Connecticut in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/3/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	1,809,212,288	1,889,182,288	-	1,889,182,288	1,619,662,393	269,519,895	1,889,182,288
IHEs	656,149,622	665,651,849	-	665,651,849	698,847,703	-	698,847,703
Total	2,465,361,910	2,554,834,137	-	2,554,834,137	2,318,510,096	269,519,895	2,588,029,991

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	443,251,855	269,519,895	173,731,960	61%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Connecticut to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$617,890,123.00	\$9,297,578.80	\$19,670,188.80	5,300.9	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$296,978,743.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2,771.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$98,620,828.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1,583.9	\$0.00
Title I	\$70,714,174.00	\$2,232,582.00	\$3,565,509.00	252.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$4,614,065.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$336,688.00	\$10,074.00	\$54,949.00	1.2	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$132,971,468.00	\$6,811,293.00	\$15,536,851.00	653.7	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$5,089,013.00	\$240,890.00	\$481,938.00	35.9	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$4,559,747.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$2,834,353.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.5	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$500,180.00	\$2,739.80	\$30,459.31	0.5	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$206,476.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$36,437.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	For Central Administration staff, 1.02 jobs created and 32.15 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 48.10 jobs created and 2465.52 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff,
SFSF - Govt Services	For Central Administration staff, 0.56 jobs created and 19.36 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 22.25 jobs created and 1273.47 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff,
Title I	For Central Administration staff, 5.27 jobs created and 17.07 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 93.71 jobs created and 78.16 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 17.46 jobs created and 17.48 jobs retained. For Clerical Support staff, 2.70 jobs created and 0.35 jobs retained. For Guidance Counselors staff, 0.20 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For School Nurse/Health Services staff, 0.50 jobs created and 0.08 jobs retained. For Custodial staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Technical/Computer Specialists staff, 2.00 jobs created and 1.00 jobs retained. For Library/Media staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Food Services staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Athletics/Coaches staff, 0.75 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Class Advisors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For All Outside Consultants and Vendors except for RESCs and SERC staff, 7.84 jobs created and 7.43 jobs retained.
Ed Tech	No jobs were reported as either created or retained.
Homeless Youth	For Central Administration staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.47 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 0.20 jobs created and 0.38 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 0.00
IDEA - B	For Central Administration staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 8.82 jobs created and 4.94 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 6.34 jobs created and 11.73 jobs retained. For Clerical Support staff, 0.60 jobs created and 1.65 jobs retained. For Guidance Counselors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 1.00 jobs retained. For School Nurse/Health Services staff, 0.25 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Custodial staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Technical/Computer Specialists staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Library/Media staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Food Services staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Athletics/Coaches staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Class Advisors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For All Outside Consultants and Vendors except for RESCs and SERC staff, 0.54 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained.
IDEA - B Preschool	For Central Administration staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 8.82 jobs created and 4.94 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 6.34
IDEA - C	Currently stimulus money has not been distributed, therefore no jobs have been created.
Voc Rehab	Positions are with prime recipient: Project Director; Employment Developers (direct service).
Voc Rehab	The following jobs were previously existing positions that were refilled as a result of ARRA funds: 1. Administrative Assistant at the ARI of Connecticut in Stamford CT. This position assists the Clinical Director in organizing activities such as annual sibling conference, running job club and business advisory Council. 2. Receptionist Manchester Association for Retarded Citizens in Manchester CT. The position answers incoming calls and routes to appropriate person. On the job training to offset costs of training and salary to the employer. 3. Executive Secretary to the Vice President, Chapel Haven, New Haven CT. This position performs general clerical duties such as answering phone, greeting visitors, order office supplies and assist administrator with tasks.
Indep Living - State	n/a
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Sample Media Reports

Extended Day Enrichment Program Reinstated In West Hartford Elementary Schools With ARRA Funds, Rectifying Achievement Gap. “The school district plans to restore the extended-day program at the Charter Oak and Smith elementary magnet schools with federal stimulus money expected to arrive in the coming fiscal year. The district expects three grants through the \$787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act — \$600,000 in Title I funds for schools with high numbers of low-income students; \$2.65 million for special education; and roughly \$16 million in ‘fiscal stabilization’ money doled out through the state in each of the next two years. The latter grant — expected in the form of education cost-sharing, state aid factored annually into local budgets to offset general expenses — could change as lawmakers continue to wrangle over the state budget. School officials have detailed their spending plans for the other two grants, which would be spread over the 2009-10 and 2010-11 fiscal years. One Title I allocation is using \$140,050 to create an extended-day program at Charter Oak and Smith that will offer at least one hour of after-school instruction three days a week, 24 weeks in the year, for selected students. Assistant Superintendent Karen List, who oversees curriculum, said Thursday that the program would consist of enrichment activities and review sessions for the Connecticut Mastery Test — a push at shrinking the achievement gap between white and minority students. In April, the school board eliminated an existing program that provided after-school math and reading help for struggling students at Charter Oak and Smith, considered the town's two neediest elementary schools. The move, which saved \$68,550, shocked some parents and staff. ‘We're thrilled that we can manage to use the [stimulus] money for a program we really want and need and care about,’ board Chairman Terry Schmitt said.” [[Hartford Courant](#), 6/29/09]

Recovery and Reinvestment Act Sends \$132 Million To Connecticut For Special Education. “The state is receiving \$132 million in federal stimulus funds for special education services for students ages 3 to 21, Gov. M. Jodi Rell announced yesterday. The money will be

distributed through grants, which school districts must apply for by July 1. The state used a formula to determine how much money each municipality will receive, and that money will go out starting in mid-July, said Tom Murphy, spokesman for the state Department of Education. Local superintendents were not surprised by the governor's announcement. These grants will help offset costs, but school districts had been expecting the stimulus money and are still tightening their budgets . . . Some of the money might also be used for professional development or summer school." [Bristol Press, 06/04/09]

CT: Three Positions Restored With ARRA Funding. In Farmington, "Through federal stimulus funds, the district restored a combination of 2.9 full-time positions - a part-time position for a math teacher and a half-time position each for a librarian, a kindergarten teacher, two technology application specialists and an adaptive physical education teacher, school officials said." [Hartford Courant (Connecticut), 9/8/09]

CT: Farmington Offering A Second Location For Preschool With ARRA Funding. The Hartford Courant reported, "The school district is expanding its preschool program for the coming year with the help of federal stimulus money. Located at Irving Robbins Middle School for the past six years, Farmington Collaborative Preschool will now be offered at a second location, Noah Wallace Elementary School. Vincent LaFontan, director of Farmington Extended Care & Learning, which the district operates, said there had been a waiting list at the Irving Robbins site." [Hartford Courant (Connecticut), 8/21/09]

CT: ARRA Supported The Construction Of "Room 106," A Modified Classroom For Autistic Students. The Connecticut Post reported, "Stamford High School and four ninth-graders will share a first Monday. Students in a distinct class for autism spectrum disorders have progressed through Westover and Roxbury elementary schools, then Cloonan Middle School. Now, four of the five students who finished eighth grade last year in Cloonan's modified home economics room are starting high school with the promise of a classroom, Room 106, outfitted to help them learn life skills, such as cooking, along with academics. . . Room 106, once it is complete, will be half classroom, half apartment, with a kitchen, bathroom, washer and dryer. Parents have purchased many of the appliances and amenities, like dishes, and their nonprofit organization, Stamford Education 4 Autism, bought a leather couch. . . Renovation of the classroom, meanwhile, has been funded by federal stimulus money. . . Although the delay in completing the classroom was disappointing, Robin Portanova, the mother of a son in the class, said she was grateful for the work the school has done. 'There is no other placement other than Stamford High that will give him what he needs,' she said." [Connecticut Post Online (Bridgeport, Connecticut), 8/31/09]

Regional Reports

- **In Hartford, Connecticut,** the West Hartford Elementary School will use ARRA funds to restore the extended-day program at the Charter Oak and Smith elementary magnet schools.
- **In Bridgeport Connecticut,** \$6 Million in IDEA money will be used to provide more psychological services and testing to its kindergarten through second grade populations as well as teacher training to all K-2 teachers. Additionally ARRA funds will be used to help expand Lexia, a computer-based tutoring program that helps students work on weak reading and math skills. Further, funds will be used to expand Total Learning, a program in conjunction with Bridgeport' Community Development, the city's largest Head Start provider.

Delaware

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Delaware in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/16/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	975,642,900	992,520,200	-	992,520,200	941,079,600	51,440,600	992,520,200
IHEs	221,616,900	221,707,400	-	221,707,400	205,834,400	15,873,000	221,707,400
Total	1,197,259,800	1,214,227,600	-	1,214,227,600	1,146,914,000	67,313,600	1,214,227,600

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	110,320,067	67,313,600	43,006,467	61%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Delaware to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$172,634,955.00	\$3,558,481.35	\$4,333,742.70	237.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$73,914,445.00	\$0.00	\$3,925,427.85	205.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$24,545,540.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$32,433,643.00	\$288,523.00	\$2,694.41	7.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$189,306.00	\$31.86	\$2,694.41	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$32,700,531.00	\$585,534.00	\$2,694.41	20.6	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,332,738.00	\$12,969.00	\$25,283.86	3.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$2,398,294.00	\$5,780.00	1.4	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,530,000.00	\$273,129.49	\$369,167.76	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$135,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$206,476.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$36,437.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	205 teaching and paraprofessional positions broken down as follows: Administrative 7, Guidance 4, Secretaries 4, Paraprofessionals 29, Substitutes 3, Technical support 2, Nurse 1, Teachers 155
SFSF - Govt Services	N/A
Title I	Funding was used to increase the number of services available to Title I Students including the need to hire additional staffing to serve them.
Ed Tech	no jobs created at this time
Homeless Youth	no jobs created
IDEA - B	Funding was used to increase the number of services available to Special Ed Students including the need to hire additional staffing to serve them.
IDEA - B Preschool	Funding was used to increase the number of services available to Special Ed Students including the need to hire additional staffing to serve them.
IDEA - C	Created .98 FTE to reduce delays in developmental assessments and provide early childhood special education services. .46 FTE retained for service coordination for infants, toddlers and their families
Voc Rehab	NA
Voc Rehab	N/A
Indep Living - State	NA
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Sample Media Reports

\$110.3 Million Stimulus Apportionment Via U.S. Department Of Education Helps Negate Delaware Budget Cuts. “While most state departments are facing deep budget cuts, public education actually will receive more money next year thanks to federal stimulus funds. The federal money will cover proposed state education cuts and, in many cases, provide extra dollars for programming and staffing. Earlier this month, the state's budget-writing Joint Finance Committee approved a 2.5 percent salary cut for all public school employees as well as cuts to elementary school reading and math specialists and a portion of state funding that helps pay for districts' energy and technology costs, said state budget director Mike Jackson. All of those cuts -- including the salary reductions -- total about \$30 million, he said. Under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, states must use a portion of their stimulus funds -- for Delaware, \$110.32 million -- to restore next fiscal year's K-12 and higher education budgets to the current funding level. State leaders sent Delaware's application to the U.S. Department of Education last week. In the application, the K-12 education budget for fiscal year 2010, which begins July 1, is set at \$1.03 billion -- the same budget proposed by Gov. Jack Markell earlier this year and about \$46.87 million less than the fiscal year 2009 education budget. Each district and charter school ultimately will get to decide how to use their individual stabilization dollars, but the state will decide how the money is distributed, Jackson said. He said it was unclear whether districts and charter schools would be able to use stimulus funds to make up for the state salary cuts.” [Wilmington News Journal, 6/23/09]

DE: ARRA Funding Used To Innovate At Warner Elementary School, Paid For Support Staff, Technology, Boost Up Program.

The News Journal reported, “At Warner Elementary School in Wilmington -- which is classified as "below target" for failing to meet federal education goals -- stimulus funds are paying for literacy coaches to assist teachers with students who need extra help in reading and writing, and amplifiers for teachers to wear around their necks to help carry their voices to the back of the classroom. Money also is being spent on family crisis therapists, technology initiatives and the Boost Up program that ties learning with physical activity. The Red Clay Consolidated School District, which includes Warner, is getting \$1.79 million in stimulus money this year and \$2.32 million next year. At Warner, all the stimulus-funded programs are new, said district Superintendent Merv Daugherty. "We asked ourselves how can we think outside the box at this school," he said. "We didn't do anything the same with our stimulus money." Administrators said the money will run out about the same time the district's strategic planning will take place. That will give them a chance to evaluate what stimulus-funded programs will be worth continuing with state dollars.” [The News Journal (Wilmington, Delaware), 10/5/09]

Regional Reports

- **In Dover, Delaware**, the Caesar Rodney School district used ARRA funds to create 11 achievement liaison teachers to provide professional development for teachers, teacher coaching, extended learning opportunities for students, a support program for parental program and improve technology training.
- **In Odessa, Delaware**, the Appoquinimink School District used ARRA SFSF funds to save 18 reading resource teachers, 3 tech-support positions, 18 paraprofessionals, 1 school resources officers, and 6 math specialists. ARRA IDEA funds will be used for 2 FTE teaching positions as well as 8 technology and professional development positions. Additionally IDEA will allow the district to have pre-K programs in all three Early Childhood Centers. This makes a total of 63 jobs saved and created.

- **In *Red Clay Delaware***, Title I funds were used to hire temporary literacy coaches at all district schools and to assist the district with its Response to Intervention Program. Some funds have also been used to upgrade technology and implement a teacher training program.
- **In *Wilmington Delaware***, Title I funds were used to hire temporary literacy coaches at all district schools. Additional funds have been used to upgrade technology and implement a teacher training program.

District of Columbia

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by the District of Columbia in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/1/2009 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	849,502,051	831,627,051	17,875,000	849,502,051	894,108,962	-	894,108,962
IHEs	62,769,786	62,070,000	699,786	62,769,786	62,070,000	699,786	62,769,786
Total	912,271,837	893,697,051	18,574,786	912,271,837	956,178,962	699,786	956,878,748

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	73,110,444	19,274,572	53,835,872	26%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by the District of Columbia to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$127,464,496.00	\$1,879,421.00	\$120,346.00	140.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$48,983,997.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	140.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$16,266,627.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$37,602,323.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$16,441,924.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$260,486.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,879,421.00	\$1,879,421.00	\$120,346.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	The District of Columbia is providing an early and conservative estimate of the number of jobs created or retained with State Fiscal Stabilization Funds (SFSF). The Office of the State Superintendent
SFSF - Govt Services	No funds have been reimbursed yet. Therefore, there are no correlating jobs created to report.
Title I	No funds have been reimbursed yet. Therefore, there are no correlating jobs created to report.
Ed Tech	N/A
Homeless Youth	N/A
IDEA - B	No funds have been reimbursed yet, therefore there are no correlating jobs that have been recorded to date.
IDEA - B Preschool	No funds have been reimbursed yet, therefore there are no correlating jobs that have been recorded to date.
IDEA - C	No funds have been reimbursed yet, therefore there are no correlating jobs that have been recorded to date.
Voc Rehab	no jobs created.
Indep Living - State	n/a
Indep Living - Blind	no jobs created.

Florida

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Florida in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/6/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	9,709,211,881	8,557,259,970	1,151,951,911	9,709,211,881	8,514,235,951	598,099,728	9,112,335,679
IHEs	3,731,802,149	3,426,044,434	305,757,715	3,731,802,149	3,426,054,706	153,029,890	3,579,084,596
Total	13,441,014,030	11,983,304,404	1,457,709,626	13,441,014,030	11,940,290,657	751,129,618	12,691,420,275

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	2,208,839,244	2,208,839,244	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Florida to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$3,175,353,236.00	\$190,572,039.00	\$264,664,721.85	19,525.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$1,479,922,294.00	\$78,234,814.00	\$132,625,396.88	13,196.5	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$491,453,230.00	\$23,886,244.00	\$23,821,355.51	1,034.8	\$0.00
Title I	\$490,575,352.00	\$31,984,102.19	\$27,669,721.80	2,054.3	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$30,195,950.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$3,124,358.00	\$46,992.00	\$103,694.54	9.3	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$627,262,665.00	\$55,221,372.31	\$78,855,143.83	3,180.8	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$19,700,808.00	\$975,124.00	\$1,363,076.34	46.7	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$24,291,623.00	\$164,714.50	\$164,714.50	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$5,467,003.00	\$39,519.00	\$11,382.45	1.0	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$137,771.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$672,646.00	\$19,157.00	\$50,236.00	1.9	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$2,549,536.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narrative

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 12393.41 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 803.13. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 18042 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 2934. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to adjunct faculty, faculty, classroom teachers, school-based administrators, clerical personnel, instructional aides, librarians/media specialists, career specialists, supervisors, and paraprofessionals.
SFSF - Govt Services	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 966.26 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 68.52. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 3509 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 415. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to classroom teachers, paraprofessionals, adjunct faculty, faculty, school-based administrators, clerical support, managers, librarians/media specialists, career specialists, supervisors, and guidance counselors.
Title I	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 1206.9 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 847.41. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 1326 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 1032. Types of jobs included but were not limited to classroom teachers, instructional aides, school-based administrators, clerical support, librarians/media specialists, supervisors, guidance counselors, social workers, psychologists, and instructional district-based administrators.
Ed Tech	N/A at this time.
Homeless Youth	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 6.21 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 3.06. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 10 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 6. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to paraprofessionals and social workers.
IDEA - B	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 2,243.82 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 937. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 2,833 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 1,316. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to classroom teacher, paraprofessionals, career specialists, school-based administrators, clerical, supervisors, guidance counselors, pre-kindergarten teachers, psychologists, social workers, and technicians.
IDEA - B Preschool	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 14.65 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 32.02. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 51 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 72. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to paraprofessionals, instructional aides, classroom teachers, clerical, administrators, managers, psychologists, and social workers.
IDEA - C	16 temporary full time jobs will be created to help retain and recruit early intervention providers. One temporary part time job will be filled to write procurement documents and contract language for ARRA Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses).
Voc Rehab	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of actual jobs created for this period was 53. This number was then converted to the 28 FTEs shown in the report in accordance with the federal rules. There were no positions identified as retained. The positions created are part-time vocational rehabilitation technicians.
Indep Living - State	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of actual jobs created for this period was 2 and the number of jobs retained for this period is was 2. This total of 4 jobs created or retained was then converted to the 1.8 FTEs shown in the report in accordance with federal rules. These positions function as additional staff to the regional offices of the Centers for Independent Living (CILS).
Indep Living - State	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of actual jobs created for this period was 2 and the num
Indep Living - Blind	N/A at this time.

Sample Media Reports

Stimulus Funds Saved 50 Teaching Jobs in Santa Rosa County. “More than 50 teacher and teacher assistant positions in Santa Rosa County may be saved with federal stimulus money. At a special meeting Tuesday, School Board members approved a tentative plan for the \$7.5 million in stimulus money for Title I schools and Exceptional Student Education that includes funding for 37 teacher and 14.5 teacher assistant positions... Board members have approved cutting 260 teacher and 103 educational support positions. They will receive a revised staffing plan at the May 21 meeting. The district has yet to receive its stimulus money but it is expected this month, said Doug Dillon, assistant superintendent for finance. Stimulus funding is only for two years, and there are strict guidelines on how it can be used, said Superintendent Tim Wyrosdick. ‘We are not being given millions of dollars to do with as we want to,’ he said.” [Pensacola News Journal, [5/6/09](#)]

Stimulus Funds Should Allow Pensacola Junior College To Avoid Layoffs. “The state is expected to cut higher education funding, but colleges and universities could get some temporary relief from still-unapproved federal stimulus dollars... Pensacola Junior College instructors are safe for now, but the college's president said some administrative positions are at risk... PJC President Ed Meadows said ... should federal lawmakers approve the stimulus money, the college likely will not lose any instructional faculty this year, but he said layoffs of administrative personnel are imminent due to a reorganization of the college's administrative services. Charlotte Sweeney, president of PJC faculty union, said this is one bright spot in an otherwise bleak budget season. ‘That's very good news,’ she said. ‘We were greatly concerned we'd lose some of our newest faculty who would be the ones to carry PJC in to the future. And it's a relief to know they will be here still contributing to the college.’” [Pensacola News Journal, [5/8/09](#)]

Stimulus Funding Will Help Polk County School District Hire 200 To 300 New Teachers Next Year. “The Polk County School District is expected to hire 200 to 300 new teachers next year. Even though it is half the number of new teachers hired last year, it was good news for the district at a time when many government agencies are laying off employees. “I'm thrilled,” Polk County School Board Member Hazel Sellers said. “The fact that we won't have to lay off people.” “I've lost sleep over that.” Ron Ciranna, assistant superintendent of human resources, said at a work session meeting on Tuesday that employees have been especially worried about their jobs. “Everyone is wound up very tightly this year because of the economy.” Ciranna, though, delivered the good news. “I feel extremely comfortable that those (current employees) who are certified will find positions.”... Earlier this year, the situation seemed grim for teachers. They did not receive raises, and the district faced \$90 million in cuts. But the combination of federal stimulus money and a school funding plan passed by state lawmakers enabled the district to avert layoffs.” [Lakeland Ledger, [5/12/09](#)]

Stimulus Funds Will Save 139 Teaching Jobs In Seminole County. “Federal stimulus money arrived in the nick of time to save many teaching jobs in Seminole County public schools. School-district leaders Tuesday reversed an earlier plan to eliminate 139 teaching positions, saying the \$22 million in federal funds the district is set to receive means they won't have to cut them. President Barack Obama has said the money should be used to save teacher jobs, and Seminole officials said they will do just that. “The reason we have been able to keep these teachers working is because of the stabilization funds,” School Board member Diane Bauer said during a workshop on next year's budget. Federal officials announced Monday that Florida schools will receive \$1.8 billion in economic-stimulus funds now, plus an additional \$891 million in the fall. State lawmakers intend to spread the money over the coming two school years.” [Orlando Sentinel, [5/13/09](#)]

Jackson County School District Will Save 18 Teaching Positions Because of Stimulus Funds. “The Jackson County School District is now able to save 18 teaching positions thanks to additional federal stimulus dollars. School officials have had to cut approximately 60 annual contract positions within the county because of budget constraints. The positive news comes right before the May 15th deadline to notify all non-instructional employees if they were no longer needed. The deadline to notify annual contract instructors was May 1st. But some of those teachers may be returning to their jobs soon thanks to federal stimulus dollars. ‘The stimulus I-D-E-A and the stimulus Title 1 will help us hire back roughly 18 teaching slots,’ says JCSB Director of Finance Terry St. Cyr.” [WJHG, [5/14/09](#)]

Stimulus Will Enable Gadsden Schools to Retain 70 Jobs. “In the midst of financial cutbacks, one local school district is awaiting a check that should ease the budget blow. The Gadsden County School District will receive \$1.9 million in federal stimulus dollars. Before the final numbers came down, the superintendent and administrators were concerned they were going to have to cut 70 positions to save money. Now, that number has been scaled back to a mere twenty positions. ‘This is by far the toughest year we've had in terms of money. I think as a superintendent, I've spent more time with my financial officer since I've been here. I've been here five years,’ said Reginald James, Gadsden County Superintendent. Administrators in the county are also taking a 5-day pay cut to ensure that teachers can keep their jobs and all schools will remain open.” [WCTV (Tallahassee, FL), [5/19/09](#)]

The Alachua County School District Will Use Stimulus Money To Pay Approximately 250 Teachers On Annual Contracts For The Next Two School Years. “The Alachua County School District will use federal stimulus money to pay approximately 250 teachers on annual contracts for the next two school years. After that stimulus money runs out, the district may face uncertainty on how to keep those teachers, School Board members noted during a budget workshop Tuesday afternoon. ‘I think they need to know we're using stimulus money to keep them employed,’ board member Ginger Childs said. Last week, the state received a waiver from the federal government and approval for \$1.8 billion to go toward public education. Before the waiver, Florida had been ineligible to receive budget stabilization money from the federal stimulus to go toward education because the state's education spending was below the 2006 level. For the Alachua County School District, the

budget stabilization portion of the stimulus will be \$9.1 million for school years 2009-10 and 2010-11. Keith Birkett, assistant superintendent for planning and budget, said all that money will be spent on teachers.” [The Gainesville Sun, 5/20/09]

FL: ARRA Money Saved 94 Jobs In Highlands County. Highlands Today reported, “Physical education teachers will make the cut, media specialists won't be laid off and reading teachers will have more chapters in the classroom, thanks to federal stimulus money that is saving 94 teaching positions in the Highlands County School District. ‘It would have been difficult to open the schools’ without it, Superintendent Wally Cox said recently at a school board workshop...In total, stimulus funding is saving 69 regular teaching and 25 exceptional student education teaching positions, Cox said.” [Highlands Today (Sebring, Florida), 7/10/09]

FL: ARRA Funding Alleviate Lee County Schools’ Concerns About Listing 100 Job Posting For The School Year. The News-Press reported, “Just two months after announcing severe job cuts, the Lee County School District on Monday added almost 100 new job postings to its vacancy list...According to Adkins, the district did not reappoint 246 instructors and 62 support workers who had annual contracts. It also laid off three teachers and four support employees. The 93 vacant jobs posted Monday run the gamut - elementary, middle and high school teachers; athletic coaches; school counselors; teacher aides; bookkeepers; clinic assistants; custodians; and security specialists. The school district was hesitant to hire back many employees with the financial situation in limbo, but Adkins said federal stimulus funds alleviated much of that concern. Budget director Ami Desamours said Lee has been granted \$58 million in stimulus funds, with other grant proposals still in progress.” [The News-Press (Fort Myers, Florida), 7/21/09]

FL: Duval County Schools Used ARRA Money For Free Summer School For 6,300 Students. Florida Times-Union reported, “Ariella Williams expects to have a leg up on her classmates next month when she enters the sixth-grade at Lake Shore Middle School. Ariella was one of about 6,300 Duval County Public Schools students who took advantage of free summer school sessions focused on math and reading. ‘It's better than regular school because the teachers are more helpful and they're getting us ready for another grade,’ said Ariella, between class sessions Thursday at Matthew Gilbert Middle School. The 2009 Superintendent's Reading and Math Academies are housed at 11 schools (five elementary, five high schools and one middle school) and are being funded by \$1.6 million in federal stimulus money...The district has set aside stimulus money to run the academies again next year, LeRoy said.” [Florida Times-Union, 7/27/09]

FL: ARRA Money Paid For 90 Positions In Palm Beach. The Palm Beach Post reported, “When boom turned to bust in St. Lucie County, government jobs dried up by the hundreds...A silver lining, if there is one, is that the school district, the county's largest employer, has been able to place about 300 of the 331 people whose positions were eliminated this year, said Susan Ranew, the district's assistant superintendent of human resources. Many found spots paid for with stimulus dollars, while others filled vacancies caused by retirement and unexpected departures, school officials said...School officials used \$11 million of the district's \$15 million in stimulus money to pay for about 90 jobs, all in programs for poor or disabled children as required by law.” [Palm Beach Post (Florida), 8/24/09]

FL: ARRA Money Saved Or Created 1,511 Jobs In Tampa. The St. Petersburg Times reported, “Mired in red tape. Too little, too late. Logjam. The federal stimulus has gotten a lot of bad press lately. Critics say the government is spending too much, or not enough, or hasn't gotten money into the economy quickly enough to do any good. But as school starts this week, visit Jen Stewart's classroom in Hernando County, and watch your federal dollars at work. The 39-year-old teacher has years of experience and valuable certification in special-needs education. Students, parents and her bosses love her. But they nearly lost her. Stewart is one of more than 2,800 teachers across the Tampa Bay region whose job has been saved by the \$789 billion federal stimulus - for now...“I don't know how we would have been able to open schools without the stimulus money,” said Pinellas County superintendent Julie Janssen...In Hillsborough County, 1,511 jobs were saved or created using nearly \$150 million in stimulus money. Pinellas kept 792 teachers working, while Pasco protected 411 jobs and Hernando protected 175.” [St. Petersburg Times (Florida), 8/24/09]

FL: In Brevard County, ARRA Funding “Helped Save Hundreds Of Jobs.” Florida Today reported, “The Brevard County School Board approved an operating budget Thursday night that's down about 6 percent compared to last year because of slipping enrollment and dropping state revenue...More than \$50 million in special revenue from the stimulus plan helped save hundreds of jobs and some programs this year. That includes \$25.6 million for low-income schools and students with disabilities, \$24.8 million to fill the void in the operating fund, and \$156,056 in competitive grants.” [FLORIDA TODAY (Brevard County, Florida), 9/4/09]

FL: ARRA Money Allowed Miami-Dade To Balance Budget, Save 2,000 Jobs. The Miami Herald reported, “The Miami-Dade School Board on Wednesday approved a budget for the upcoming school year that will prevent any teacher layoffs -- and may even provide a little money for raises...The school system was able to balance its budget using federal stimulus dollars. District officials used their share on programs for special-needs children and schools in high-poverty areas. The funds saved more than 2,000 jobs. Unlike some other school districts in Florida, Miami-Dade did not have to layoff any teachers.” [The Miami Herald, 9/10/09]

FL: Brevard Schools’ ARRA Funding Used To Save Jobs, “Equalize The Playing Field” For Disadvantaged Students. Florida Today reported, “Three teaching positions saved at Cocoa High. A classroom set of calculators for every Cocoa High math class. An old supply closet refashioned as a parent-resource library at Andersen Elementary. Although these items may seem like a drop in the bucket in a district that teaches 73,000 students, they can make a large difference at the Brevard schools that serve some of the county's poorest communities. Forty-

nine of Brevard's low-income schools will receive \$16 million in targeted stimulus money during the next two years. Each school's sliver of the fund will be used to keep class sizes small, give students more one-on-one time with teachers and push parents to become involved in their children's schooling. "None of these extras are luxurious, but they are equalizing the playing field for students," Cocoa High Principal Stephanie Soliven said. "The money has amplified our efforts. We've always had great ideas; we just needed more people to get it done." ... "Zeros aren't permissible at Cocoa High," said Debbie Byrnes, a ninth-grade Algebra teacher, explaining that students are not allowed to skip turning in assignments. Her position was spared through stimulus funds. "I'm grateful for my job," Byrnes said. "It's important for me to come back because these kids need the stability of having someone come back for them." [FLORIDA TODAY (Brevard County, Florida), 9/20/09]

FL: ARRA Funding Saved 250 Jobs In Bradenton. The Bradenton Herald reported, "Just weeks ago, MTI drafting instructor Ralph Vincent thought he'd only have a part-time job this fall and that meant no health benefits or paid holidays. In fact, because of budget restraints, the 51-year-old veteran teacher feared he might lose his job. Federal stimulus money saved his full-time employment including benefits and time off... The funds have allowed the district to more than double the number of Title I schools and add more employees in the Exceptional Student Education program. But the biggest chunk more than \$14.1 million is going toward personnel to keep people's jobs afloat, says Jim Drake, district assistant superintendent of finances. Without the stimulus, as many as 250 teachers could have lost their jobs in the district." [The Bradenton Herald (Florida), 10/4/09]

FL: 18,000 Education Jobs Were Created Or Saved Using ARRA Funding. The Palm Beach Post reported, "Florida's biggest chunk of stimulus money has provided work for 33,546 people so far, state officials announced Friday... In education, 18,000 teachers, administrators and support staff "would have either been cut or would not have existed without (stimulus) funds," Florida Education Department spokeswoman Kelsey Lehtomaa said... Before receiving stimulus money, the St. Lucie County School District announced that 331 jobs would be cut, including 157 teachers. After state lawmakers infused its budget with stimulus dollars, 290 of those jobs were restored, including all but two of the teaching positions." [Palm Beach Post (Florida), 10/17/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Broward County

State Fiscal Stabilization Funds

- save approximately 1,500 jobs

Title I funds

- technology and extended learning and tutorial programs
- professional development
- summer academies
- content-specific coaching
- instructional-facilitator training

IDEA stimulus funding

- school-based instructional facilitators
- ESE specialists, and psychologists
- transition services, specifically through job coaching, training, and career placement
- technology upgrades, new assistive technology, and technology upgrades in centers and ESE classrooms
- improve instructional quality with additional professional development, training to expand teacher endorsements, paraprofessionals, and behavioral specialists

Duval County

- Duval County Public Schools will use ARRA funds to save or create approximately 900 jobs due to the Stabilization funding (SFSF); it will allow elementary schools to receive the same level of supplemental funding as provided during the 2008-2009 school year for Art, Music, Physical Education, and Media learning, as well as save proposed cuts in the areas of Guidance and Academic Coaching. SFSF will also be used to provide positions to secondary schools based on the district's Challenge School factor, base student allocation, and additional support services funding. Intensive summer academies will be made available for low achieving students. Support from SFSF is responsible for saving and creating 597 FTE in Duval County.

- ARRA IDEA funding will be used in four main categories: creating and saving jobs, intervention and curricular development, professional development, and for new technologies. ARRA funds will be used to restore 38 Varying Exceptionality positions and create over 40 new positions and purchase, upgrade, or replace technology. This IDEA grant will also support professional development for teachers, administrators and staff working in Special Education.
- Duval County will also receive an IDEA Pre-School grant under ARRA, and will use the funding to provide training for over 100 Pre-Kindergarten disabilities teachers.

Hillsborough County (Tampa)

- ARRA money will be used to create new instructional and support positions throughout the district, but ARRA will also prevent the School District of Hillsborough County (SDHC) from having to layoff significant numbers of staff. Over all, the district will be creating or maintaining approximately 1,500 jobs due to ARRA.
- ARRA will enhance current incentive programs by providing teacher salary performance incentives in these high-need Title I schools, and providing salary differential incentives to media specialists and school-based administrators when student performance goals are met. Stipends will also be provided to other certified personnel for attending trainings necessary to achieve or maintain highly qualified status.
- ARRA Title I funding will also be used to pay for supplemental instructional support, including maintaining 30 Reading coaches at high need Title I schools. The district will also use ARRA to provide ten Math and ten Science middle school teachers, ten Language Arts elementary school teachers, 20 elementary and middle school Title I teachers, and 50 highly qualified paraprofessionals to provide tutoring in AVID (Advancement Via Individual Determination) programs for students who are taking advanced classes in all district middle and senior high schools.
- SDHC also plans to use Title I to fund teacher training and professional development, support college and career preparation programs, and help Hillsborough County develop more user-friendly parent and student communication materials highlighting the district's technical and career placement opportunities.
- The district's plan for ARRA funds includes improving access to user-friendly formative assessment systems.
- ARRA will allow SDHC to create 140 new positions for temporary teachers that will provide additional tutorial services to students at Title I elementary and middle schools with extended-time programs, as well as provide necessary classroom supplies for the new opportunities.

Miami-Dade

- With its ARRA funds, the district plans to increase the number of schools receiving Title I funding from 255 schools to 359. Part of this plan includes expanding the number of Title I schools providing enrichment services to voluntary pre-Kindergarten (VPK) students.
- The district will also use ARRA funds to expand supplemental services to Homeless, Neglected and Delinquent, and Migrant populations, providing hourly personnel for students residing in homeless shelters, as well as remedial tutorial services for students residing in both residential and non-residential neglected and delinquent centers and migrant housing centers.

Orange County (Orlando)

- Orange County Schools will use Stabilization (SFSF) funding to save and create jobs in the district. The grant will allow Orange County to preserve the jobs of 26 social workers, 275 guidance counselors, 196 resource teachers (6 guidance, 184 instruction/curriculum, and 6 reading), 143 media specialists, 110 staffing specialists, 155 technology supports representatives, and 7 district based and 19 school based instructional/curriculum support teachers to continue their employment with the district - a total of 931 jobs that would otherwise been in jeopardy due to state and local budget shortfalls. It will also use SFSF funds to purchase new software that will provide a student information system, web portal application, integration with 3rd party software, and specialized query and report applications as well as hardware to support the new student management system and associated applications.
- Title I ARRA funds will provide reading coaches at all 70 Title I schools, 28 Math and Science coaches (22 are additional coaches and 6 coaches will be retained), and 19 Social workers that serve 38 schools.
- The district's Student Assistance and Family Empowerment (SAFE) Program provides a comprehensive range of prevention and intervention services for students and their families. ARRA will support 11 SAFE Coordinators that work at the Middle School level, as well as a new guidance counselor who will provide services for children at the Juvenile Assessment Center. Two resource teacher positions have been allotted for use with Transition Center and other juvenile justice programs, focusing on achievement gaps and intervention services. Additional Title I revenue from ARRA will fund approximately 44 instructional level positions.
- The district plans to use ARRA grants for IDEA to save and create jobs and to purchase essential classroom materials for students with disabilities. ARRA has allowed the district to retain 459 educational paraprofessionals. The district will also be able to continue the employment of 34 job coaches who assist in the development of vocational training opportunities and provide supervision for students with disabilities who are participating in vocation training and job placement activities.

- The federal stimulus will also allow the district to continue to employ eight occupational therapists, eight physical therapists, 30 substitute teachers for special education, 30 substitutes for paraprofessionals, 17 registered nurses and nine licensed practical nurses, 20 school psychologists, six behavior specialists, a high school math coach, and 1.5 (FTE) high school reading coaches. In addition, ARRA will allow the District to create positions for five mental health counselors, two resource teachers for training and development, 21 inclusion specialists to provide teachers support in inclusionary practices, and two staffing specialists to monitor and provide support to schools in order to ensure compliance. A total of 30 new jobs will be created and approximately 1,550 jobs will be saved in special education because of ARRA funding for IDEA.

Regional Reports

- **In *Miami, Florida***, Miami Dade County Public schools will save the positions of 904 special education aides, 697 guidance counselors, and 343 library specialists over the next two years due to ARRA funds/
- **In *Tampa, Florida***, Tampa School district has saved 69 teaching positions and 25 special education teaching positions as well as hired 400 new teachers for the school year with the help of ARRA funds.

Georgia

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Georgia in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/31/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	8,612,388,951	8,348,948,047	680,416,795	9,029,364,842	8,190,214,365	233,286,548	8,423,500,913
IHEs	2,158,266,886	2,014,844,212	283,208,087	2,298,052,299	1,969,899,584	63,887,665	2,033,787,249
Total	10,770,655,837	10,363,792,259	963,624,882	11,327,417,141	10,160,113,949	297,174,213	10,457,288,162

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	1,260,799,095	1,260,799,095	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Georgia to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,860,364,777.00	\$600,530,830.21	\$600,143,395.41	16,711.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$844,735,394.00	\$491,832,743.00	\$491,832,743.00	9,658.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$280,520,092.00	\$100,704,647.00	\$100,704,647.00	3,265.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$351,008,292.00	\$3,815,453.51	\$3,808,253.51	1,346.9	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$22,044,403.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,873,212.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	6.2	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$313,758,336.00	\$4,012,370.64	\$3,637,731.40	2,325.3	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$10,449,347.00	\$98,318.42	\$92,722.86	102.4	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$15,925,491.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$18,686,184.00	\$67,297.64	\$67,297.64	7.4	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$423,819.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$940,207.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narrative

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	The following job titles were retained using State Fiscal Stabilization Education Funds: Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Instructors, Adjuncts, Teachers, Teacher Support Special
SFSF - Govt Services	The following job titles were retained using State Fiscal Stabilization Government Services Funds: Tax Examiner/Collector/Revenue Agents, Compliance Investigators, Auditor/Examiners, Programmers, Computer System Analysts, Corrections Officers, Warehouse Techs, Lab Scientists and Technicians, Medical Examiners, Investigators, Special Agents, Juvenile Correction Officers, Teachers, Nurses, Psychologists, Social Service Workers, Food Service Workers, Probation and Parole Supervisors, Radio Operators, and other administrative support staff
Title I	Teachers (578.23 retained & 227.14 created); Aides & Paraprofessionals (134.26 retained & 52.01 created); Clerical Staff (1.00 retained & 1.00 created); Technology Specialist (1.20 retained & 2.20 created); Teacher Support Specialist (5.75 created); Elementary Counselor (1.00 retained & 1.00 created); Secondary Counselor (1.92 retained & 21.50 created); School Psychologist (1.00 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (3.37 retained & 46.38 created); Other Management (16.31 retained & 30.30 created); Other Administration (64.53 retained & 85.20 created); Other Salaries & Compensation (40.00 retained & 22.98 created); Other (7.66 retained); Administrative Specialist - GaDOE (1.00 created)
Ed Tech	This information is to be determined.
Homeless Youth	Clerical Staff (0.08 retained); Elementary Counselor (0.24 retained); Secondary Counselor (0.48 retained); School Social Worker (0.50 retained & 1.00 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (1.60 created); Other Administration (0.42 retained & 1.50 created); Other (0.33 retained)
IDEA - B	Teachers (414.21 retained & 231.89 created); Aides & Paraprofessionals (1219.25 retained & 193.00 created); Clerical Staff (16.75 retained & 5.83 created); Interpreter (0.63 retained); Technology Specialist (2.50 retained & 4.20 created); School Nurse (2.80 retained & 0.89 created); Physical Therapist (2.00 retained & 2.50 created); Teacher Support Specialist (28.00 retained & 30.62 created); Secondary Counselor (0.50 retained & 0.50 created); School Psychologist (8.03 retained & 9.59 created); School Psychometrist (1.00 created); School Social Worker (1.00 retained & 4.00 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (4.32 created); Bus Drivers (17.44 retained & 16.00 created); Other Management (6.73 retained & 10.92 created); Other Administration (37.00 retained & 38.38 created); Other Salaries & Compensation (0.19 retained & 9.30 created); Speech Language Therapist (0.75 retained & 0.20 created); Other (4.33 retained)
IDEA - B Preschool	Teachers (31.37 retained & 14.04 created); Aides & Paraprofessionals (28.67 retained & 17.85 created); Physical Therapist (0.27 retained); Teacher Support Specialist (0.25 retained); School Psychologist (1.50 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (1.00 retained & 2.17 created); Bus Drivers (0.50 retained); Other Management (3.05 retained); Other Administration (0.25 created); Speech Language Therapist (0.48 retained); Other (1 created)
IDEA - C	No Jobs created.
Voc Rehab	The Jobs created were for Summer Interns.
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports

Despite Pressure To Turn Down The ARRA Money, The Muscogee County School Board Will Accept Funding Because “Without It, People Would Be Losing Their Jobs.” The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer reported, “The Muscogee County Republican Party passed a resolution last weekend urging the state and local governments to reject millions of dollars in federal stimulus money now rolling into Georgia... Though copies will be delivered to Columbus Council and Muscogee County School Board, the resolution, which McKoon said was adopted unanimously, likely will have no impact. While the final amount has not been determined, the school district could receive as much as \$30 million over the next two years. The largest portion of it - \$18 million - must be spent in the district s Title I schools, those with the highest concentrations of poverty. The district expects to receive about 50 percent of stimulus money by the end of the month and must spend it by September 2010, said Valerie Fuller, the district s director of communications. The rest of the money is expected to be disbursed to local districts by September 2009, and to be spent by September 2011... ‘Yes, we could refuse to take the money,’ said Superintendent Susan Andrews. ‘But the quality of education in this county would be hurt if we did not have relief coming from somewhere. Right now, that relief is coming from the federal stimulus. Without it, people would be losing their jobs.’” [Columbus Ledger-Enquirer (Georgia), 3/17/09]

State Schools Superintendent Kathy Cox Said Stimulus Money “Comes At A Very Good Time” For The Georgia Schools. “More than \$660 million will be coming to local school districts to help low-income and special-education students. The money the state Board

of Education authorized Tuesday is for two separate areas. The first batch — \$324 million — is for special education (IDEA) students. Of that amount, \$10 million is for preschool students. The second part — \$336 million — is for low-income students (Title I). This money will be released to schools in two separate amounts, the first \$168 million now and the remaining \$168 million in September... The funding is part of the multibillion-dollar stimulus fund set aside by the federal government to jolt the country out of its worst economic slump in decades... [State schools Superintendent Kathy] Cox said staff made suggestions to local school districts about how they could use stimulus money but the districts don't have to follow those recommendations. The money is only available for two years, but Cox said the districts have been awaiting state board approval so they can use it. 'Yes, people know about the money, they know it's coming, they know when it's coming, they know how to keep track of it,' she said... Local districts have to submit a budget to the state school board before they can use the money, Cox said. The funds, she said, may prevent local districts from laying off workers — and instead may allow them to expand certain programs and add staff. 'This comes at a very good time,' Cox said during the meeting." [[Atlanta Journal-Constitution](#), 4/29/09]

Clarke County Plans to Use Stimulus Funds to Create 55 Positions Next Year, Including Special Education Teachers and Reading and Math Specialists. "The Clarke County School District could create 55 positions next year under a plan to spend \$6.4 million in federal stimulus funds earmarked to help low-income children and students with disabilities. School district administrators developed the spending plan, which would add positions across all grade levels to help struggling students and assist some of their teachers. If approved by both the local and state boards of education, the school district could begin to hire new employees as early as July 1. A chunk of the money - \$1 million - would be used to fund 30 academic interventionists, who work with small groups of elementary school students. The district also would hire eight additional special education teachers, along with reading specialists and math coaches to work with teachers and students in middle and high school." [[Athens Banner-Herald](#), 5/10/09]

The Muscogee County School District Plans To Use Stabilization Money From The Stimulus To Fund Several Hundred Jobs. "The Muscogee County School District plans to use its \$9 million in stabilization money from the federal stimulus package to fund several hundred jobs in the school district. The board discussed the \$9,015,644 appropriation from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act during a board work session Monday night... The money will provide funding for jobs that do not receive state funding, such as school secretaries and paraprofessionals, or teaching assistants, for elementary school teachers. Superintendent Susan Andres said the stabilization money is saving jobs that would be considered for cuts during the budget process... Among the jobs slated to be funded by the stabilization money are 57 school secretary positions, 159 elementary paraprofessional positions and about 30 teaching positions in art, music and physical education in elementary schools. The exact number of jobs funded would depend on the salaries and benefits of people employed in those positions, the district's Chief Financial Officer Sharon Adams said." [[Ledger-Enquirer](#), 6/9/09]

GA: Muscogee County Schools Would Have Lost 100 Jobs Without ARRA Funding. The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer reported, "The city of Columbus, Muscogee County School District and Greater Columbus Chamber of Commerce asked local state legislators during a lunch meeting Monday to consider a number of items in the upcoming General Assembly session... The school district's issues dealt with flexibility, local control and funding, Superintendent Susan Andrews said. She asked the lawmakers to help restore austerity cuts. We would have lost 100 jobs this year without the federal stimulus, Andrews said." [[Columbus Ledger-Enquirer \(Georgia\)](#), 9/29/09]

GA: ARRA Funding Allowed Rothschild Middle School To Hire More Math Teachers, Keep Class Size Down. The Columbus Ledger-Enquirer reported, "Chris Cox, the principal at Rothschild Middle, said he thought having students retest during the school year, instead of during the summer, helped improve scores. This year, the school is offering Saturday sessions two to three times a month for students who want to review. Cox said they've also been able to use Title I funds and money from the federal stimulus package to hire more teachers to teach math and allow for smaller classes." [[Columbus Ledger-Enquirer \(Georgia\)](#), 10/6/09]

GA: 13,802 Education Jobs Were Created Or Saved Through ARRA Funding. The Atlanta Journal-Constitution reported, "Nearly three quarters of the jobs Georgia officials say were created or saved through federal stimulus spending in the state are in state or local governments or public school systems, according to a state estimate. In all, 17,067 jobs were created or saved for teachers, college professors, police officers and other positions. The rest --- 6,812 --- are in the private sector... Education \$503.3 million 13,802... Thomas D. Boston, professor of economics at Georgia Tech and CEO of Atlanta-based EuQuant, an economic consulting firm, "Both the federal government and Georgia have done the right thing. We need to be creating jobs and clearly this stimulus is creating jobs." [The Atlanta Journal-Constitution, 10/17/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Atlanta

- Title I funds will be utilized to support 11 instructional mentor positions (7 high school and 4 middle school) and 5 middle school counselors positions. IDEA funds will be utilized to save 49 special education paraprofessional positions. In addition, three additional instructional mentor positions will be created at the high school level using Title I funds.
- Title I and other ARRA funds will be used for ESOL and gifted endorsements, extended professional learning opportunities, teacher induction programs, consultants, and incentives and internships.
- The ARRA funding will also help build internal capacity by extending professional development opportunities to district staff. In addition to system-level courses, each school will have the opportunity to offer professional development specific to the needs of their student population, including strategies to meet the needs of ELL students, inclusion strategies for special education students, and strategies for teaching gifted, mathematics, science and foreign language students.
- Funding will be expended to support leadership internship programs such as the Superintendent's Academy for Building Leaders in Education (SABLE) and secondary leaders' academies.
- The Districts plans to use ARRA Title I funds to acquire instructional materials (for example, in the areas of Science, Math, English language instruction, instructional technology, assistive technology, Social Studies, etc.) that are needed to further enhance the instructional program and support academic achievement and social development. Title I funds will also be used to install 21st century technological supports which will enhance the learning process and foster on-going academic achievement.
- IDEA funds will be used for area-specific professional development (autism, inclusion, and piloting positive behavioral support models) for Program for Exceptional Children (PEC) paraprofessionals, math endorsement courses for PEC teachers, and instructional coaches for inclusion.
- The PEC will use ARRA funds to provide intensive training and professional learning for autism teachers and paraprofessionals and training for all special education school-based leaders. ARRA will help the district develop and implement Professional Learning Communities and Communities of Practice at the School Reform Team Level, math endorsement courses for PEC teachers, and increase inclusion training for both general and special education teachers, with a middle and high school emphasis.
- ARRA will also allow the Atlanta to provide additional funding for instructional coaches for inclusion, create a mathematics and science retreat for students with disabilities, provide additional funding for a high school transition coach for PEC students, and provide funding to purchase Assistive Technology software for all schools.
- ARRA will also provide funding for additional paraprofessionals to support instructional and behavioral issues and focused parent engagement and training, as well as support promising practices programs at the high school level and provide targeted support in legal compliance areas.

Regional Reports

- **In Atlanta, Georgia**, Cherokee County Schools were able to save 30 special education paraprofessional jobs originally slated to be cut with the use of ARRA funds. Additionally, Marietta schools were able to rehire 4 full-time teachers and one part-time teacher as a result of ARRA funds.
- **In Macon Georgia**, Bibb County Schools will use ARRA funds to support 23 teaching positions, 7 graduation coaches, and 7 credit recovery teachers.

Hawaii

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Hawaii in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/15/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,141,675,145	2,234,296,784	-	2,234,296,784	1,993,468,756	110,449,943	2,103,918,699
IHEs	674,981,123	730,301,024	-	730,301,024	628,367,646	46,751,798	675,119,444
Total	2,816,656,268	2,964,597,808	-	2,964,597,808	2,621,836,402	157,201,741	2,779,038,143

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	157,201,741	157,201,741	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Hawaii to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$222,823,386.00	\$24,000,964.56	\$23,946,233.65	554.9	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$105,325,166.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$34,976,427.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$33,171,874.00	\$3,284,796.56	\$3,284,796.56	202.5	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$39,925,269.00	\$19,962,635.00	\$19,962,635.00	346.9	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,061,069.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$2,249,150.00	\$650,805.00	\$597,097.79	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$14,845.00	\$13,821.30	3.5	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$87,883.00	\$87,883.00	\$87,883.00	2.0	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	0
SFSF - Govt Services	0
Title I	The initial Title I Recovery Act Extended Learning Opportunities (ELO") project ELO provided a stimulus to the local economy by providing additional employment opportunities during the summer of 2009"
Ed Tech	None at this time.
Homeless Youth	None at this time.
IDEA - B	Contracted special education-related services. Vendors have provided services in the areas of school-based behavioral health services, and assistance to students diagnosed with the autism spectrum disorder. Based on vendor data and prime recipient-analyzed detailed records of minutes, and 445,834 hours of service, and standard cumulative hours since grant origination date of February 17, 2009 to September 30, 2009 of 1,285.33 hours, the FTE calculation is 346.86.
IDEA - B Preschool	None at this time.
IDEA - C	N/A
Voc Rehab	N/A
Indep Living - State	Independent Living Specialist
Indep Living - Blind	Independent Living Rehabilitation Specialist

Idaho

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Idaho in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/21/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	1,441,254,600	1,492,649,100	-	1,492,649,100	1,298,653,300	179,248,834	1,477,902,134
IHEs	332,585,400	340,778,600	-	340,778,600	316,480,700	22,450,848	338,931,548
Total	1,773,840,000	1,833,427,700	-	1,833,427,700	1,615,134,000	201,699,682	1,816,833,682

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Idaho to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$280,230,660.00	\$1,239,433.24	\$1,076,594.31	174.3	\$78,323.00
SFSF - Education	\$135,138,787.00	\$62,457.00	\$0.00	141.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$44,876,946.00	\$129,233.08	\$129,233.08	7.5	\$78,323.00
Title I	\$34,955,709.00	\$116,495.32	\$116,495.32	0.6	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$212,196.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$53,247,375.00	\$580,391.57	\$580,391.57	18.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$2,268,765.00	\$7,274.47	\$7,274.47	0.6	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,689,423.00	\$52,097.00	\$78,901.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$2,903,676.00	\$119,625.48	\$128,600.66	5.6	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$395,956.00	\$24,891.04	\$22,331.93	1.0	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$133,602.00	\$133,602.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$109,311.00	\$13,161.08	\$13,161.08	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$89,539.00	\$205.20	\$205.20	-	\$0.00

Job Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Higher Education retained faculty, administrative and infrastructure support staff. The number of jobs reported as created or retained has been calculated in a manner consistent with OMB and ED report
SFSF - Govt Services	Transportation will create 0.01 FTP for project development engineering; Administration will create 7.5 jobs. These will include a technology director, communications director, part-time administrative positions.
Title I	One elementary school teacher retained, one middle school teacher kept at full time instead of reduction to part time, and one high school teaching aide retained.
Ed Tech	Funding is still being allocated. No jobs created or retained at this time.
Homeless Youth	No jobs have been created or retained at this time.
IDEA - B	Special Education Teachers, special education teaching aides, and special education records position.
IDEA - B Preschool	Approximately 70% towards preschool special education aides, approximately 30% to part time preschool teachers
IDEA - C	Not applicable
Voc Rehab	Seven clients placed in jobs that would not be filled without the additional stimulus support to the employer. One half time Epilepsy outreach worker for Northern Idaho. A three quarter time Epilepsy outreach worker for Eastern Idaho. One full time Executive Director and two additional part time positions saved at Epilepsy Foundation.
Voc Rehab	The Idaho Commission f/t Blind & Visually Impaired (ICBVI) has hired an assistive technologist and purchased assistive technology equipment to be utilized in the training of vocational rehabilitation
Indep Living - State	n/a
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Sample Media Reports

Idaho 4-Year Universities, Including Boise State, Will Receive \$30.6 Million in Stimulus Funding. “Legislative budget writers are slashing 5.8 percent in state funding for Idaho's four-year public universities during the next fiscal year and using federal stimulus money to help temper student fee increases. Lawmakers on the Joint Finance-Appropriations Committee on Thursday rolled out a higher education budget that spends a total of \$398.2 million for the University of Idaho, Idaho State University, Boise State University and Lewis-Clark State College. Last year, the Legislature allocated \$447.7 million to the schools for the current fiscal year... Under the proposed budget, the state would split \$35.5 million in federal stimulus money for Idaho public universities and colleges over the next two fiscal years. The bulk of the money \$30.6 million would go to the four-year public universities, with the rest spent on community and technical colleges. The federal payout for Idaho higher education will help fill in past budget shortfalls and alleviate some of the financial pressure on these schools to transfer the burden to students. ‘It will be used to prevent higher student fees,’ Matt Freeman, a higher education budget analyst for the legislative services office, told the Associated Press.” [AP, 3/26/09]

Illinois

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Illinois in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 4/15/09 regarding actual and projected state funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	4,444,977,400	3,568,680,300	1,038,987,600	4,607,667,900	3,825,200,000	601,717,151	4,426,917,151
IHEs	1,657,500,073	1,657,594,043	-	1,657,594,043	1,605,024,500	40,425,934	1,645,450,434
Total	6,102,477,473	5,226,274,343	1,038,987,600	6,265,261,943	5,430,224,500	642,143,085	6,072,367,585

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	1,681,130,685	1,681,130,685	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Illinois to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$2,515,996,781.00	\$1,241,708,304.70	\$1,241,708,304.70	14,372.3	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$1,126,357,559.00	\$1,038,987,578.70	\$1,038,987,578.70	8,689.4	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$374,041,302.00	\$189,058,500.00	\$189,058,500.00	5,544.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$420,263,561.00	\$523,189.00	\$523,189.00	0.9	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$26,497,894.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$2,581,569.00	\$96,886.00	\$96,886.00	1.1	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$506,479,753.00	\$4,091,868.00	\$4,091,868.00	62.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$18,311,491.00	\$178,040.00	\$178,040.00	10.9	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$19,401,942.00	\$8,772,243.00	\$8,772,243.00	64.0	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$20,079,289.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$570,697.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$1,411,724.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Teachers-7,637.14Food Service Occupations-256.70Administration-212.49Administration Support-200.10Building Maintenance & Construction-162.80Social Workers & Counselors-100.23Transportation-36.16Health
SFSF - Govt Services	Teachers-5,061.65Food Service Occupations-88.62Administration-71.13Administration Support-120.72Building Maintenance & Construction-98.24Social Workers & Counselors-27.25Transportation-34.66Health Personnel
Title I	General Education
Ed Tech	No Jobs Created Due to Program Inactivity
Homeless Youth	General Education
IDEA - B	Special Education
IDEA - B Preschool	Special Education
IDEA - C	Therapist (61) - developmental evaluations and assessments, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/language therapy, and developmental therapy. Service Coordinator (3) - function as case managers to complete intake, collect information to determine eligibility for Part C/EI services and develop and monitor a child's Individual Family Service Plan.
Voc Rehab	0
Indep Living - State	0
Indep Living - Blind	0

Sample Media Reports

Illinois To Receive More Than \$1 Billion In Federal Stimulus Money; Funds May Help State Avoid Further Education

Cuts. “More than \$1 billion in federal stimulus money is winding its way toward Illinois school districts. But don’t expect any major changes in local education efforts. Rather, the cash — approved by the U.S. Department of Education – will largely go toward paying bills the state already owes to school districts for items like busing and special education services. Matt Vanover, spokesman for the Illinois State Board of Education, said without the federal money, school districts might have had to weather funding cuts from the state as the school year comes to a close. ‘The alternative is not good,’ Vanover said. State Rep. Roger Eddy, R-Hutsonville, who is a school superintendent in eastern Illinois, said the money will help. ‘I know districts are hurting badly,’ Eddy said. At the New Holland-Middletown school district in Logan County, for example, Superintendent Terrance Scandrett said he’s had to juggle the district’s check book in order to pay bills. ‘We are running out of money,’ Scandrett said. At the Eureka school district in Woodford County, Superintendent Randy Crump also said he has had to dip into district reserves to pay bills the district owes to local vendors. He said the state hasn’t paid some of its bills since December. In addition to the \$1 billion that is going to stave off cuts in the current fiscal year, the state also is getting about \$1.1 billion in education money for the fiscal year that begins July 1. But, like the current influx of money, that money also isn’t targeted for any major expansion of school funding. Rather, Gov. Pat Quinn plans to plug that money into school aid payments, freeing up dollars to be used elsewhere in the cash-strapped state budget. Despite the additional federal dollars, Quinn’s budget plan will result in the smallest increase in overall state aid to schools in several years.” [Pantagraph, 4/21/09]

IL: Peoria Will Use ARRA Funding To Increase Number Of K-2 Teachers. The Journal Star reported, “Amid job cuts and layoffs, slashed budgets, smaller revenues and mounting debt, School District 150 is planning to increase the number of teachers in its early grades. Superintendent Ken Hinton said the district is directing American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds to reduce class sizes in kindergarten, first- and second-grade levels. ‘We want to target those early years, (which) we believe will increase the probability of those students being successful in later years,’ Hinton said Thursday. ‘Best practices and research show reduced class size at an early age can have lasting effects.’” [Journal Star (Peoria, Illinois), 7/24/09]

IL: ARRA Money Will Allow For The Purchase And Tracking Of Special Education Students In Illinois. The Daily Herald reported, “Lincolnshire-Prairie View Elementary District 103 officials are set to use federal stimulus funding to create a new computer database for their special-education program. The Internet-based software will help administrators and teachers track the individual goals of students in the special-education program, said Julie Postma, the district’s director of student services. It also will let officials monitor how special-education services are being used... The venture, developed in partnership with the Special Education District of Lake County, will be funded with a roughly \$21,000 grant from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The stimulus program was designed to boost the national economy, and the District 103 effort will do that: The district will hire a Massachusetts firm called esped.com to create the software, Postma said. ‘It really should benefit the kids and stimulate the economy,’ she said.” [Chicago Daily Herald, 7/24/09]

IL: District Thirteen Will Use ARRA Money To Boost Literacy And Special Education Services. The Daily Gazette reported, “The District 13 board also approved a tentative \$8.9 million budget for the 2009-10 school year, with an estimated \$242,000 surplus. School Board President John Booker said there will be no new programs or cuts this year. The budget includes \$327,000 in federal stimulus money that will

be used to boost reading and special education. "It's a booster shot in the arm to our budget this year," Superintendent Jack Etnyre said. Over the next two school years, the district will change the way it helps students struggling with reading. Instead of pulling them out of the classroom, they will be given extra help with a literacy coach. To help achieve this, stimulus money will be used for staff development and classroom books...The district also plans to use stimulus money to help pay for the tuition it will owe to the Bi-County Special Education Cooperative for aides, and for a program to help track student progress." [Daily Gazette (Sterling, Illinois), 8/13/09]

IL: ARRA Money Will Support Mid-Year Assessment To Allow Teachers To Retool For Student's Needs. The Daily Herald reported, "To the alphabet soup of standardized tests that has come to define the modern high-school experience, educators in Community Unit District 300 are adding one more name: Scantron...This year, Hampshire, Jacobs and Dundee-Crown high schools will introduce a new test created by Scantron. The computerized exam will test students' reading and math skills at the start, midpoint and end of the year. The results, which will not factor in students' grades, will allow teachers to adjust their lessons to tackle specific weaknesses found by the test. "With once-a-year state assessments, we can't show growth until we've lost those students," said Carole Cooper, director of accountability and assessment for District 300. "What we want to do is to be able to show the public and the board that these students are learning ... within the time frame of the school year..." "It's going to allow us to ask questions that we hadn't been able to ask about before," Mootz said. "If you're seeing students are having trouble with a particular skill, you can focus on that skill." The test costs about \$98,000 a year, according to the district, and will be paid for with federal stimulus funds." [Chicago Daily Herald, 9/1/09]

IL: Glen Ellyn School Will Add Special Education Classroom Paid For In Part Through ARRA Funding; "Without The ARRA Funding, This Would Not Have Come Up For Discussion." The Chicago Daily Herald reported, "Glen Ellyn District 41 will seek bids next month on a project that would add special education classrooms to Hadley Junior High School and be partially funded by federal stimulus money. The estimated \$1.4 million addition would allow the school at 240 Hawthorne Blvd. to reorganize non-special education students and minimize the use of portable classrooms, which were added in the district to ease crowding in 2001..." "It'll provide the most up-to-date classroom space for special education students," Assistant Superintendent Bob Ciserella said. "That's what is driving this whole conversation..." "Without the ARRA funding, this would not have come up for discussion," Ciserella said. "As soon as we found out about the money, we went to work and created a solution." [Chicago Daily Herald, 9/10/09]

IL: Chicago Public Schools Will Use ARRA Funding For Anti-Violence Campaign That Involves Intensive Mentoring And Conflict Resolution For At-Risk Students. The Chicago Tribune reported, "Chicago school and law enforcement officials have tried various strategies to deal with violent teens, including adding police, video cameras at schools and tougher curfew laws -- all with little success. But Chicago Public Schools chief Ron Huberman has seized a new strategy in line with current research. His \$30 million anti-violence campaign, funded with federal stimulus money, rolls back the zero-tolerance school policies that took hold in the late 1990s and focuses on softer strategies that target underlying causes of violence. It calls for intensive mentoring for the 200 most at-risk high school students, and additional school counselors, social workers and sympathetic school security personnel for the 38 most dangerous schools. 'There is one chain of thought that, 'Hey, this is about getting tough on kids so we need zero tolerance,' Huberman said. 'Our data showed the exact opposite. We need to engage kids in conflict resolution, get them in front of social workers, deal with their emotional needs.'" [Chicago Tribune, 10/7/09]

Report from Council of the Great City Schools

Chicago

- The federal stimulus package will provide the Chicago Public Schools (CPS) with over \$400 million in funding for several existing programs over a two year period.
- ARRA's Title I grant will be used to support early childhood centers, services to English Language Learners, school improvement efforts, professional development, parent involvement, and after school programs. ARRA's IDEA funds will pay for salary and benefit costs for special education teachers at specialty schools that are dedicated to educating children with disabilities.

Indiana

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Indiana in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/27/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,960,900,000	5,816,000,000	579,000,000	6,395,000,000	6,497,100,000	-	6,497,100,000
IHEs	1,300,820,215	1,309,288,634	44,260,226	1,353,548,860	1,300,105,185	53,443,675	1,353,548,860
Total	5,261,720,215	7,125,288,634	623,260,226	7,748,548,860	7,797,205,185	53,443,675	7,850,648,860

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	823,661,223	676,703,901	146,957,322	82%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Indiana to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,269,462,513.00	\$695,430,601.80	\$694,714,786.01	15,230.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$625,982,529.00	\$610,787,539.69	\$610,099,999.99	13,232.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$183,259,587.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$168,676,901.00	\$27,965,031.11	\$27,965,031.02	742.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$10,921,523.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$959,295.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$253,534,865.00	\$55,408,123.00	\$55,379,847.00	1,215.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$9,232,530.00	\$1,269,908.00	\$1,269,908.00	41.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$9,717,801.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$6,167,675.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$281,753.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$728,054.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	FTEs funded include elementary and secondary certified teaching professionals as well as non-certified staff. The estimate of FTEs is based on data provided by LEAs for those positions funded by the proportion of ARRA funds in relation to annual state funding adjusted for the partial year. No further funding to elementary and secondary schools from this source is planned. The impact will be reduced FTEs reported in future quarters.
SFSF - Govt Services	Jobs data and description will be reported cumulatively when funds are disbursed.
Title I	At risk intervention teachers and aides. Instructional coaches for professional development.
Ed Tech	Technology grants have not yet been executed.
Homeless Youth	Program has not yet started- no jobs created.
IDEA - B	Special Ed teachers
IDEA - B Preschool	Retain early childhood professional staff, such as teachers, aides, and coordinators.
IDEA - C	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.
Voc Rehab	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.
Indep Living - State	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.
Indep Living - Blind	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.

Sample Media Reports for Indiana

Indiana Seen As Ideally Positioned To Enact Reforms With Stimulus The Indianapolis Star reported, "Billions of stimulus dollars soon will be flowing out of Washington to improve schools -- and few states may be better positioned to take advantage of the cash than Indiana. While other states will need to use the money to restore deep cuts to their education budgets, Indiana has been able to maintain school spending." Also, "Add to that a governor who already has advocated new thinking about education, and Indiana seems to exactly fit what federal officials made clear Wednesday will be the key to getting more money: instituting drastic reforms." [[Indianapolis Star](#), 4/2/09]

Stimulus Providing Boost To Indiana Education Budget The Louisville Courier-Journal reported, "Democrats and educators had generally positive reactions today to a \$28 billion budget proposal written by Republicans and passed 10-2 by the [Indiana] Senate Appropriations Committee. But their satisfaction with the amount of money the two-year spending plan earmarked for schools was tempered by the way Republicans proposed to divide it among districts and the policy changes that determine the distribution." According to the Courier-Journal, "The plan, which now goes to the full Senate, uses federal stimulus money approved by Congress to give schools a boost in funding where they might otherwise have suffered losses." [[Louisville Courier-Journal](#), 4/9/09]

Crown Point Schools Will Receive “Unprecedented” \$1.6 Million In Stimulus Funding For Special Education Programs. “A windfall of \$1.6 million in federal economic stimulus money will target the Crown Point School Corporation’s special education program. Superintendent Teresa Eineman called the funding ‘unprecedented. It is something we most likely will not see again in our lifetime.’ Eineman said the school system would ‘maximize each dollar’ that must be spent within two school years. She expects the money to be in hand within 60 days. ‘It could not have come at a better time for bringing our children services under our umbrella,’ Eineman said. Crown Point is in the process of transitioning to its own in-house special education program, which will start in the coming school year...Much of the money will be spent on technology and hardware and software, as well as professional development to train teachers already under contract.” [[Northwest Indiana Post-Tribune](#), 5/7/09]

Stimulus Allowed Indianapolis School District To Rehire Laid Off Teachers For New Professional Development Cadre. “A week after voting to lay off 300 teachers, the Indianapolis Public School Board quietly approved hiring back up to 197 of them. Federal stimulus money will allow the district to create a new professional development cadre, essentially super substitute teachers, who can parachute in and allow regular classroom teachers to attend training sessions. In past years, the district has been able to hire teachers back into classroom positions. In 2006, for example, more than 100 of 186 teachers threatened with layoffs were spared, and in 1997, the School Board voted to cut 163 positions but in the end cut none. That situation arises because districts must follow procedures laid out by state law and union contracts when laying off employees.” [Indianapolis Star, 5/9/09]

The South Bend School System Is Set To Receive More Than \$14 Million In Stimulus Money. “It was announced at Monday night’s school board meeting that the South Bend school system is set to receive more than \$14-million in federal stimulus money. South Bend

will get more than \$8.1-million for programs to help schools with a large amount of low-income students meet academic standards. The schools are also set to receive more than \$6.1-million to support special education services and training of teachers.” [WNDU.com, 5/19/09]

Stimulus Will Allow Anderson Schools to Create 33 New Jobs, After 36 Teachers Had to Be Laid Off, New Positions Could Be Filled By Laid Off Teachers. “Anderson Community Schools will use more than \$5 million in federal stimulus funding to create 33 positions, less than a month after the district laid off 36 teachers due to a budget shortfall. The new positions — 11 who will concentrate on special education students and 22 teachers focusing primarily on elementary education — could be filled by some of the teachers who were laid off, said ACS Title I director Nancy Farley. The ACS board on Tuesday heard a presentation on the new stimulus-funded positions from Farley and special education director Rosetta Cummings. The impact includes: • Hiring teachers for expanded full-day, every day kindergarten at Anderson, Erskine, 10th Street, 29th Street, Forest Hills and Edgewood elementaries. • Additional reading specialists at Anderson and Erskine elementaries. • Peer-assist review teachers, literacy data coaches, and others who will help boost literacy proficiency in early elementary grades. • Counselors and positive behavior support coaches who will assist special education students. ‘We created positions where we had the greatest need,’ Farley said in an interview... The stimulus funding will only last for two years, so it’s unclear whether those positions created can be sustained after the money runs out... ACS closed schools and laid off 36 teachers in the face of a \$5 million deficit this year.” [The Herald-Bulletin, 6/9/09]

IN: ARRA Funding Created 200 New Teaching Jobs And Saved Almost 300 Jobs In The Indianapolis Public Schools. The Indianapolis Star reported, “Indianapolis Public Schools sent staff morale crashing and created a public splash when it laid off 300 teachers this spring. But almost all of those teachers have been hired back or been offered other teaching jobs in the district, thanks to a boost from federal stimulus money and the district’s normal turnover... In fact, because of the turnover plus nearly 200 new jobs created with the stimulus money, the district now has about 100 vacancies and is looking to hire teachers to fill those spots. ‘We feel pretty good about the way the moving is happening,’ said Jane Ajabu, the district’s human resources chief. ‘If it were not for the stimulus dollars, it would not look this good.’” [Indianapolis Star, 7/14/09]

IN: Monroe County Schools Used ARRA Money To Do Professional Development On Autism, Paper Said “It Was Your Stimulus Dollars At Work.” The Herald-Times reported, “Logan, an autistic student, made his way between adult mentors to give a high-five to Melinda Bunger, who will be his teacher this fall at Summit Elementary. And it was your stimulus dollars at work. Bunger is one of 60 teachers and staff who have receiving training this summer, 15 of whom received intensive sessions, under the STAR program -- Strategies for Teaching based on Autism Research. The Monroe County Community School Corp. was able to bring in trainers John Gill and Misten Antholz from STAR, affiliated with Portland State University in Oregon, largely because of the federal money. ‘We believe it’s money very well-spent,’ said Kathleen Hugo, MCCSC director of special education. ‘It’s the kind of training, on-site, large-scale and intensive, we’d be very hard-pressed to provide otherwise. It costs about \$12,000 to bring the trainers here, not counting the \$100 teachers get when they do the professional development. It’s really good training, but pricey, and school districts are really trying to economize right now.’” [Herald-Times (Bloomington, Indiana), 7/15/09]

IN: 200 Teachers In Professional Development Bootcamp Paid For By ARRA Money. The Tribune reported, “With school set to start Thursday, many Seymour Community Schools teachers are gearing up for the new year by organizing their classrooms and creating lesson plans. But for three days this week, more than 200 teachers became students as they participated in a “boot camp” experience at Seymour Middle School. The professional development program featured a variety of national education experts speaking on issues important in today’s classrooms, including response to intervention, differentiation and progress monitoring. To parents, that means teachers were learning different ideas and techniques to use to better meet the needs of all students. ‘This is about knowing what we are doing and how we can do it better,’ said Lisa Ferguson, the school’s director of federal programs and public relations coordinator. ‘And that not every student learns and responds in the same way.’ Ferguson, along with Joy Stuckwisch, director of special education, organized the boot camp using money the corporation received earlier this year from President Barack Obama’s American Recovery and Reinvestment Act... ‘We wanted to get the biggest bang for our buck, and we know our best investment is our people,’ Ferguson said.” [The Tribune (Seymour, Indiana), 8/8/09]

IN: Indianapolis School Board Member Said ARRA Has Given “An Opportunity To Do A Lot Of Good For Our Students.” ARRA money has “‘been a real boost for our district,’ said Elizabeth M. Gore, an Indianapolis Public School Board member. ‘I really do feel that it’s a good thing, and I think it’s going to give us an opportunity to do a lot of good for our students.’ State education officials said hundreds of jobs have been saved, computers have been purchased, and high-tech tools have been added to classrooms. Stimulus money, which the federal government has said must help the economy and leave lasting school improvements, also has been used to retool kitchens and provide transportation for homeless kids.” [Indianapolis Star, 8/10/09]

IN: Noblesville Schools Hired Four Literacy Specialists. The Indianapolis Star reported, “Noblesville Schools will use some of its money to create four literacy specialist positions to work with teachers on ways to best reach students who struggle to read. Washington Township Schools will use its share to train teachers in the highly regarded International Baccalaureate program and hire “instructional coaches” to work with teachers to improve math and English lessons.” [Indianapolis Star, 8/10/09]

IN: School Restructuring Including Additional Time and Teachers Will Be Paid For In Part With ARRA Funding. The Journal and Courier reported, "Early last week, it looked as if Miller Elementary School would face a school year in which its very survival was at stake. But a restructuring announcement Thursday signaled a reprieve from the federal and state mandates that threatened to close the school next year. The restructuring asks more of teachers, parents and students. Students will attend class an additional hour each day, allowing more instruction time. Those who score poorly on ISTEP will be required to attend six additional weeks at the end of the school year...The restructuring also puts two teachers in each classroom, and the school has a new principal...The restructuring at Miller will cost taxpayers \$600,000 from stimulus funds, state funds and funds for at-risk schools. That money and the plan buys the school on South Fourth Street another three years to show results." [Journal and Courier (Lafayette, Indiana), 8/16/09]

IN: ARRA Money Will Allow Two Indiana Communities To Use Distance Learning To Expand Opportunities For Students. The Star Press reported, "Technology soon will erase the 10 miles that separate Winchester and Union City. Federal stimulus money will make it possible for one teacher to teach in two classrooms, in separate cities, via the computer. Specialized classes that one school otherwise couldn't afford to offer, or didn't have enough students to take, will be more feasible when two school corporations split the costs... This time, it amounts to a grant of nearly \$200,000 for Randolph Central and Randolph Eastern schools. Winchester will expand its wireless capability, and students from both high schools will have the opportunity to take classes, using distance learning, from the other school. "What we're really, really interested in is offering more opportunities for our students," said Randolph Eastern Supt. Cathy Stephen." [The Star Press (Muncie, Indiana), 8/24/09]

IN: District Used ARRA Funding To Help Pay For Nine New Instructional Coaches. The Evening News reported, "Those coaches are called Instructional Coaches, according to Denise Bessler, assistant superintendent for curriculum and instruction. Bessler said the district hired nine -- two for the district as a whole and one for each school building -- to work with principals, teachers and administrators to go through data and mold instruction to achieve better results with students. The about \$600,000-a-year price tag was paid for with a mix of money from economic stimulus, Title 1 and professional development, among other funds, Bessler said." [The Evening News and The Tribune (Jeffersonville, Indiana), 9/22/09]

IN: ARRA Title I Funding Will Extend Day, Hire Teachers In Two Indiana Schools. The Journal and Courier reported, "Lafayette School Corp. is committing the federal funding it gets to help students in poverty to its two schools with the greatest poverty rates, Miller Elementary and Murdock Elementary...The influx of money -- more than \$700,000 per school -- allowed both Miller and Murdock to hire more staff and implement more programs for parents and interventions for kids. In fact, Miller's use of the Title I money and federal stimulus money to extend the school day and year and hire a second staff member for every classroom was considered enough by the state education department to constitute restructuring. Murdock Principal Janell Uerkwitz said an interventionist was added to every class, except kindergarten, where the day was extended. A new parent resource center was also created and staffed through the Title I funds. "There are certain things in a child's life we have no control over, but when we have them here to maximize the time is critical," she said. "We've not ever had such an opportunity for these kids. It gives them more of a chance." [Journal and Courier (Lafayette, Indiana), 9/26/09]

IN: QSCB Will Fund Energy Efficiency Upgrades In Five Elementary Schools. The Times reported, "Financing the estimated \$9.6 million project to replace and upgrade energy delivery systems at several schools will produce an estimated \$726,000 annual payment but no added tax impact, a financial consultant told the Duneland School Corp. board on Monday...The "guaranteed energy savings" project is eligible for low-interest stimulus funding through the federal Qualified School Construction Bond program, part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. The interest rate for the district on the bonds is expected to be about 1.6 percent, Pletcher said. Compared to interest rates that could otherwise be in the 4 percent range, the district stands to save about \$1.4 million in interest costs, he said...Director of Special Services Mark McKibben told the board the project would involve a mix of cooling system and boiler replacements, lighting system retrofits, insulation improvements, window replacement, digital controls installations and other upgrades at Westchester Intermediate School and the district's five elementary schools." [The Times (Munster, Indiana), 10/6/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Indianapolis

- The Title I stimulus funds were used to acquire technology that included instructional mobile units at all school-wide Title I school sites and an upgrade to the districts technical infrastructure.
- There is also a professional development component that includes 147 licensed teachers providing building based professional development time that allows language arts and math instructors to receive professional development sessions during the school day. Much of the ARRA-funded professional development will focus on ESL training, as many of these teachers were let go due to budget constraints.
- The district originally had to terminate 400 teachers because of economic conditions, but the stimulus will allow it to hire back over 200 teachers.

Regional Reports

- **In *Alton Indiana***, Alton Community Unit School District 11 was able to use ARRA funds to prevent layoffs for 39 teaching positions and 2 administrators. This makes 41 jobs total.
- **In *Indianapolis Indiana***, Indianapolis Public Schools was able to rehire 242 teachers it had previously laid off. Additionally, Pike Township Schools has created a "Newcomer's Program" for students learning English. Funds will go to teaching positions, supplies, and encouraging parental participation. Additional funds will bolster alternative school programs and fund training for staff members working with children with autism.
- **In *Lafayette, Indiana***, Miller Elementary School will use \$600,000 in ARRA funds to restructure the school to provide students with an additional hour of instruction per day as well as six additional weeks at the end of the year for students who score poorly ISTEP tests.
- **In *Bloomington, Indiana***, Monroe County Schools have used ARRA funds to provide professional development on autism for 60 teachers and staff.

Iowa

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Iowa in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/13/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,176,398,666	2,193,991,287	40,000,000	2,233,991,287	2,413,453,295	217,650,655	2,631,103,950
IHEs	729,615,252	759,305,713	-	759,305,713	663,855,742	103,380,000	767,235,742
Total	2,906,013,918	2,953,297,000	40,000,000	2,993,297,000	3,077,309,037	321,030,655	3,398,339,692

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	386,373,745	361,030,655	25,343,090	93%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Iowa to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$537,263,870.00	\$142,856,137.86	\$133,619,221.86	2,617.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$258,870,409.00	\$98,025,101.00	\$89,410,091.00	2,283.1	
SFSF - Govt Services	\$85,965,797.00	\$10,040,189.86	\$9,411,650.86	62.5	
Title I	\$51,497,022.00	\$8,107,771.00	\$8,107,771.00	68.2	
Ed Tech	\$3,344,836.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.5	
Homeless Youth	\$443,632.00	\$420,282.00	\$420,282.00	0.8	
IDEA - B	\$122,095,134.00	\$24,419,035.00	\$24,419,035.00	187.7	
IDEA - B Preschool	\$4,141,398.00	\$828,281.00	\$828,281.00	2.1	
IDEA - C	\$4,568,504.00	\$619,368.00	\$619,368.00	2.6	
Voc Rehab	\$4,629,724.00	\$207,820.00	\$207,404.00	6.9	
Voc Rehab	\$1,085,985.00	\$169,706.00	\$177,922.00	2.9	
Indep Living - State	\$194,331.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	-	
Indep Living - State	\$48,582.00	\$912.00	\$896.00	0.0	
Indep Living - Blind	\$378,516.00	\$14,872.00	\$13,721.00	0.3	

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Job Description
SFSF - Education	<p>Top Executives (11-1000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 360 FTEs - 1.13</p> <p>Other Management Occupations (11-9000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 213 FTEs - 0.58</p> <p>Computer Occupations (15-1100): Work Period - 06/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 99 FTEs - 0.62</p> <p>Drafters, Engineering Technicians, and Mapping Technicians (17-3000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 801 FTEs - 2.50</p> <p>Life Scientists (19-1000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 186 FTEs - 0.58</p> <p>Physical Scientists (19-2000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 2799 FTEs - 8.75</p> <p>(list truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)</p>
SFSF - Govt Services	<p>Transportation will create 0.01 FTP for project development engineering; Administration will create 7.5 jobs. These will include a technology director, communications director, part-time administrative assistant, two project managers, account services manager, sales engineer, and installation technician.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) 1 FTE State of Idaho - Technology Director Idaho Education Network; 2) 1 FTE State of Idaho - Communications Director Idaho Education Network; 3) .5 FTE State of Idaho - Administrative Assistant; 4) 1 FTE Qwest - Project Manager; 5) 1 FTE Education Networks of America - Account Services Manager; 6) 1 FTE Education Networks of America - Project Manager for Idaho Implementation; 7) 1 FTE OneVision Solutions -Sales Engineer; 8) 1 FTE OneVision Solutions - Installation Technician. <p>Total New/Retained Positions to date: 7.5 FTE New positions were created to implement the Idaho Education Network.</p> <p>(list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)</p>
Title I	<p>Other Management Occupations (11-9000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 24 FTEs - 0.02</p> <p>Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians (19-4000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 0.02</p>
Ed Tech	<p>Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 600 FTEs - 0.47</p>
Homeless Youth	<p>Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 160 FTEs - 0.32</p> <p>Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 600 FTEs - 0.47</p>
IDEA - B	<p>Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 160473 FTEs - 162.30</p> <p>Other Teachers and Instructors (25-3000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 4060 FTEs - 10.53</p> <p>Other Education, Training, and Library Occupations (25-9000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 13117 FTEs - 14.70</p> <p>Motor Vehicle Operators (53-3000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 91 FTEs - 0.16</p>
IDEA - B Preschool	<p>Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 1242 FTEs - 2.08</p>
IDEA - C	<p>Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 1125 FTEs - 2.64</p>
Voc Rehab	<p>Business Operations Specialists (13-1000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 3639 FTEs - 2.84</p> <p>Computer Occupations (15-1100): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 0.00</p>
Voc Rehab	<p>Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 08/03/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 706 FTEs - 2.94</p>
Indep Living - State	No job information available at this time.
Indep Living - State	<p>Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 04/16/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 13 FTEs - 0.01</p>
Indep Living - Blind	<p>Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 04/16/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 231 FTEs - 0.26</p>

Sample Media Reports

Des Moines Public Schools' \$8 Million Shortfall Could Be Reduced By Federal Stimulus Money. "Fewer students, state budget cuts and raises for union employees add to a projected \$8 million budget shortfall for Des Moines public schools in the year that begins July 1, district officials said Thursday. The district's chief financial officer, Patti Schroeder, told school board members that the shortfall could be less, but it depends on how much money the district receives from the federal stimulus package signed into law this week. The Congressional Research Service said the district can count on an estimated \$15.5 million this year and in the next budget year. The money must be used at schools where more than 75 percent of students receive a free or reduced-price lunch, and for special education programs. More money could filter down, which school officials hope would reduce the effects of a 1.5 percent statewide cut that Gov. Chet Culver mandated in late 2008." [[Des Moines Register, 2/20/09](#)]

Higher Education

- **University of Iowa** - ARRA funds leadership grants. By creating efficiencies and new opportunities, the proposals will help the university aggregate budgets, avoid \$2.6 million in recurring costs, and generate \$2.7 million in net revenue beginning in FY 2011. The budget savings and net revenue generation will assist the university in avoiding greater than inflationary tuition rate increases for resident undergraduate students in FY 2011.³

³ <http://www.news-releases.uiowa.edu/2009/august/081409ARRAgrants.html>

Kansas

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Kansas in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/26/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,111,713,384	2,202,433,000	-	2,202,433,000	1,951,058,899	251,374,101	2,202,433,000
IHEs	827,769,213	808,005,633	19,763,580	827,769,213	764,099,362	63,699,851	827,799,213
Total	2,939,482,597	3,010,438,633	19,763,580	3,030,202,213	2,715,158,261	315,073,952	3,030,232,213

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	367,422,833	334,837,532	32,585,301	91%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Kansas to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$525,446,021.00	\$159,431,501.89	\$157,806,545.25	4,031.7	\$1,102,375.48
SFSF - Education	\$246,173,298.00	\$144,954,612.53	\$144,954,612.53	2,937.2	\$1,102,375.48
SFSF - Govt Services	\$81,749,334.00	\$10,845,402.36	\$9,220,445.72	821.7	\$0.00
Title I	\$70,868,075.00	\$2,839,614.00	\$2,839,614.00	264.1	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$4,528,493.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$460,431.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$106,871,769.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$4,496,577.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$4,625,010.00	\$791,873.00	\$791,873.00	8.7	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$5,108,753.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$321,368.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Higher Education: Total jobs 77.54 FTE Construction jobs including painters, electricians, plumbers, flooring installers, glass installers, concrete workers, and carpenters. These projects could not have been completed without the Recovery Act funds. Elementary and Secondary Education: The jobs saved or created was 2,859.7 This included 2,208.83 teachers and related staff, 508.83 other non licensed personnel, and 142.04 administrative staff.
SFSF - Govt Services	The grant funds prevented the State of Kansas from taking deeper cuts in public safety or other government services. The funds were utilized to pay salaries and benefits on 821.65 FTE from July 1, 20
Title I	For this program the following jobs were retained or created.185 Teachers and related staff2 Administrative staff77 Other non-licensed personnel
Ed Tech	No jobs were retained or created at this time.
Homeless Youth	No jobs were saved or created at this time.
IDEA - B	No jobs have been retained or created at this time.
IDEA - B Preschool	No jobs have been retained or created at this time.
IDEA - C	The jobs created or saved are affiliated with Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. These jobs are responsible for providing 16 direct services to children, ages birth to three, with disabilities, and their families. Jobs saved or created with these funds included specialists in early childhood special education, speech/language therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, nursing, and audiology.
Voc Rehab	None
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports

Wichita Eagle Editorial: Stimulus Funding A Huge Help To State. “Many Kansas GOP lawmakers hate the economic stimulus package engineered by the Democratic Congress and signed by President Obama. But they've got to love how it promises to make the 2010 state budget far easier to craft and pass during the session's 43 remaining days. The expectation of nearly \$1 billion coming to the state allowed Kathleen Sebelius, the state's soon-to-be-former governor, to submit a revised 2010 budget Friday that would balance without tax increases. Her proposed spending cuts of \$600 million, most already reflected in her original 2010 blueprint, would not be without consequences in the way of closed facilities, eliminated programs and more. But neither would the cuts do the kind of damage that's unavoidable if, say, Senate Republicans barrel ahead with plans to slash an average 10 to 13 percent across state government. ‘This federal money stabilizes things. It keeps us from having to make those cuts that go deeper,’ state budget director Duane Goossen told The Eagle editorial board...Maintaining K-12 school funding at fiscal 2009 levels and restoring higher education to fiscal 2008 levels would entitle the state to \$367 million in stimulus money. Not cutting special education would access another \$107 million. [Editorial, Wichita Eagle, 3/1/09]

Kansas: School District Will Avoid Drastic Cuts In Funding Thanks To ARRA Money. The Kansas City Star reported, “Johnson County teachers and administrators are cautiously hopeful that schools might avoid deep budget cuts next year. Their optimism stems from the federal stimulus that will provide \$367 million in stabilization money for Kansas education and millions more for special education and schools with high levels of low-income students. Plugging those dollars into a new state budget for next year, Gov. Kathleen Sebelius has proposed giving schools the same amount of state dollars they received this year. ‘Using the recovery money from the federal government, K-12 education will maintain funding at current levels without any further, drastic cuts,’ said Sharon Zoellner, De Soto superintendent, in a recent podcast on the district's Web site.” [The Kansas City Star, 3/14/09]

KS: Governor Parkinson Said That Without ARRA, The Education System In Kansas Would Have Been Dismantled. The Wichita Eagle reported, “Calling the economic recession ‘the test of our lifetime,’ Kansas Gov. Mark Parkinson said Tuesday in Wichita that his decision not to run for office has helped the state deal with its budget problems better than other states... If the federal stimulus package hadn't passed, the cuts to K-12 education and the university regent system would have been crippling. ‘We would have dismantled the hundred years of work that's been done to develop those systems,’ he said. Asked about criticism of the Recovery Act by Rep. Todd Tiahr, Parkinson said, ‘I suspect, with all due respect to Todd, that he might feel differently about the Recovery Act if he were a governor instead of a congressman.’” [Wichita Eagle, 7/22/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Wichita

The district has followed the federal decision-making guidelines and recommendations for ARRA funds, and focused on creating or saving jobs, putting instructional coaches into the classroom, and serving more schoolwide programs, including high schools. In the past, Wichita has used Title I to serve only elementary and middle schools with 75% or greater poverty enrollment, providing funds and services to 37 schools. With the additional ARRA funds, the district was able to expand Title I to additional needy schools down to the 55% poverty level. Twenty-three additional schools, including 13 elementary schools, a K-8 schools, four middle schools, and all five of the districts high schools, will be served with Title I funds under ARRA.

ARRA funds used to support Title I-eligible schools below the 75% poverty rate can receive several types of support to help promote a culture of learning, through:

- A specified amount of funds per school, with a targeting of funds on qualified expenditures
- Building-based Instructional Coaches
- Support for the Family Literacy Component of Americorps
- “Parents As Teachers” support

The Executive Director of Title I will work with schools and principals to ensure the appropriate use of funds in accordance with federal guidance. By providing these supports to schools, the district has followed the intent of the ARRA funding by:

- Creating and saving jobs: the district is saving 24 positions and creating 27 new positions at new Title I Schoolwide programs.
- Placing Instructional Coaches in schools: classroom-level instruction will be supported with 51 coaches
- Serving more Schoolwide programs, including high school: this plan serves 60 Title I-eligible schools, as opposed to the 37 schools that were served in 2008-2009

Higher Education

- **Kansas Board of Regents** - Board of Regents approved 1/3 of ARRA (\$13 million) used for tuition mitigation for state universities.⁴

⁴<http://www.kansasregents.org/download/career/CTE%20Web%20Page/CA1,%20Sherry%20Farris%20and%20Janelle%20Holt/062509%20-%20Press%20Release%20-%20Tuition%20and%20Stimulus.pdf>

Kentucky

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Kentucky in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/6/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,888,099,137	2,943,634,200	-	2,943,634,200	2,720,595,500	223,038,700	2,943,634,200
IHEs	1,136,851,329	1,182,559,000	-	1,182,559,000	1,112,559,000	70,000,000	1,182,559,000
Total	4,024,950,466	4,126,193,200	-	4,126,193,200	3,833,154,500	293,038,700	4,126,193,200

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	532,797,583	293,038,700	239,758,883	55%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Kentucky to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$826,624,425.00	\$15,802,259.53	\$16,294,027.32	56.7	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$356,974,381.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$118,544,206.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$155,347,894.00	\$6,657,234.00	\$6,799,434.00	5.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$9,899,923.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,319,915.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$157,569,975.00	\$7,304,732.00	\$7,556,035.00	48.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$10,596,756.00	\$495,275.00	\$509,704.00	3.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$6,301,722.00	\$910,874.80	\$910,874.80	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$8,013,716.00	\$430,894.08	\$513,196.15	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,304,558.00	\$2,434.69	\$2,525.57	0.3	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$211,334.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$31,579.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$508,466.00	\$814.96	\$2,257.80	0.3	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	N/A
SFSF - Govt Services	N/A
Title I	Funds were used to retain Title I teachers through June 30, 2009. Most local school districts had not been anticipating a potential loss of funds and positions in these program areas, so they were no
Ed Tech	Project not started
Homeless Youth	No funds spent during this reporting period.
IDEA - B	Funds were used to retained special education teachers through June 30, 2009. Most local school districts had not been anticipating a potential loss of funds and positions in these program areas, so they were not in the position where this supplemental funding would be making up for regular federal funding lost and saving potentially lost positions. Therefore, since regular federal funding was not decreasing, there were few jobs which would have been normally displaced or eliminated without this supplemental funding. These federal funds were released in the last quarter of the state fiscal year. Most local school districts plan and budget for personnel and other program Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) earlier in the fiscal year, so the primary use of these supplemental funds would not occur until the following fiscal year was underway. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the numbers of jobs retained or created with federal funding will be significantly higher for the next reporting quarter.
IDEA - B Preschool	Funds were used to retained special education preschool teachers through June 30, 2009. Most local school districts had not been anticipating a potential loss of funds and positions in these program areas, so they were not in the position where this supplemental funding would be making up for regular federal funding lost and saving potentially lost positions. Therefore, since regular federal funding was not decreasing, there were few jobs which would have been normally displaced or eliminated without this supplemental funding. These federal funds were released in the last quarter of the state fiscal year. Most local school districts plan and budget for personnel and other program Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) earlier in the fiscal year, so the primary use of these supplemental funds would not occur until the following fiscal year was underway. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the numbers of jobs retained or created with federal funding will be significantly higher for the next reporting quarter.
IDEA - C	The sub recipients are in the process of creating a number of jobs and recruiting qualified candidates, but have not yet completed the hiring process.
Voc Rehab	N/A
Voc Rehab	An employee assigned to the Office for the Blind?s (OFB?s) central office has been hired to track Recovery Act Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) for its three grant awards. The employee will be responsible for reporting
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - State	No jobs have been created at this time.
Indep Living - Blind	An Independent Living Counselor has recently been hired to serve consumers in Northern Kentucky. Direct services will include skills training to persons with visual impairments/blindness who are age 55 and over, outreach activities to locate referral sources, community resources and potential consumers. Providing these types of services will enhance the consumers? ability to maintain a greater level of independence in their daily activities. The Counselor will serve approximately 100 consumers in FFY 2010.

Sample Media Reports for Kentucky

KY: Boyd County Will Hire Teachers And Aides For Full-Day Preschools Thanks To ARRA Funding. The Daily Independent reported, “All-day pre-school is coming back to the Boyd County district this fall thanks to federal stimulus money. An infusion of \$140,000, most of it from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, will allow the hiring of teachers and aides, said Ginger Clark, director of early childhood education for the district. More staff means the district will be able to offer a six-hour program Monday through Friday, Clark said. Budget-driven staff reductions in 2006 had slashed the preschool day in half, to three hours. . .Clark will hire two teachers, three instructional assistants and one program assistant with the money. There also will be money left over to buy supplies and materials to restock some of the classrooms left empty after the staff cuts. . .The all-day expansion is good for education and a boon for busy parents, Clark said. ‘So many parents work or want to go back to school themselves, so it's wonderful for parents,’ she said.” [The Daily Independent (Ashland, Kentucky), 7/21/09.

KY: ARRA Money Will Create Two New Teaching Positions, Allow For Investment In New Materials. The Times-Tribune reported, “Corbin schools will be receiving \$385,936 from the federal government as part of the American Recovery & Reinvestment Act. That money, school board members learned Thursday evening, will buy a variety of books, computers and other teaching materials for the district, as well as pay for two additional teaching positions. Assistant Superintendent Brenda Hammons presented a report to the board detailing how the district intends to spend the money... ‘These are programs that the teachers have begged for, they've seen it, they've bought into it, they're excited about it,’ Hammons said.” [The Times-Tribune (Corbin, Kentucky), 8/10/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Jefferson County

- Jefferson County Public Schools (JCPS) in Louisville, KY, will use stimulus money to fill holes in the district budget, offset spending from their general fund, and fund new and existing reform efforts, programs and renovations.
- JCPS will use Title I funds to restore and increase school allocations, invest in early childhood, and for the required set asides in professional development, SES, parental outreach, and district improvement. The district will use ARRA funding for a Home School Coordinator Program and a partnership with Harvard University.
- The district has a number of planned activities budgeted with IDEA stimulus funds, including paying a portion of the cost for ten transcribers. The district will also use IDEA funds for 18 new “lift” buses, and to retrofit 168 buses to current standards. The district will use IDEA to maintain current and hire new special education staff, as well as fund a new Unit Start-up, and pay for associated contracts. The IDEA ARRA grant will also fund a number of additional positions, including content area special education teachers in math, reading, science, and social studies, behavioral and low incidence staff, school psychologists, and transition staff for post-secondary activities. The additional IDEA funds will also support costs associated with new special education classrooms, such as furniture, materials, technology, and research-based projects.

Regional Reports

- **In Ashland, Kentucky,** Boyd County School district will hire two teachers, three instructional assistants, and one program assistant for Full-Day Preschools with \$140,000 of ARRA funds.

Louisiana

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Louisiana in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/30/09 regarding actual and projected state funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,143,508,496	3,269,940,870	-	3,269,940,870	3,175,041,821	94,899,049	3,269,940,870
IHEs	1,291,609,186	1,277,707,304	13,901,882	1,291,609,186	959,990,046	331,619,140	1,291,609,186
Total	4,435,117,682	4,547,648,174	13,901,882	4,561,550,056	4,135,031,867	426,518,189	4,561,550,056

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	579,592,482	440,420,071	139,172,411	76%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Louisiana to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$911,129,575.00	\$29,963,741.00	\$48,351,264.00	5,176.4	\$182,853.00
SFSF - Education	\$388,326,963.00	\$0.00	\$13,774,922.00	3,452.0	\$182,853.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$128,955,784.00	\$4,560,000.00	\$4,560,000.00	217.4	\$0.00
Title I	\$177,156,777.00	\$16,323,356.00	\$17,797,055.00	734.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$12,145,171.00	\$0.00	\$165,213.00	10.0	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,954,563.00	\$0.00	\$42,013.00	33.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$188,749,525.00	\$8,851,651.00	\$11,707,373.00	706.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$6,909,542.00	\$228,734.00	\$304,688.00	24.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$6,931,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	The majority of the jobs retained and/or created are instructional jobs (teachers, faculty, and professors). Other jobs created are for pupil support, operational support, school administration, and clerical or service worker related. Retaining educational jobs during an economic downturn ensures the continued education of the youth in the state. Education is a major economic driver and vital for the success of the state's and country's economy.
SFSF - Govt Services	The positions retained Administrative, Fiscal, and Accounting; Support/Clerical; Maintenance/mechanical; Informational Technology; Veterinarians; Wage/Student; Enforcement/Regulatory, including Assist
Title I	Title I ARRA Statement For Jobs Saved - Retained Districts have targeted 4 major areas regarding pending Title I Part A ARRA funding. The areas are as follows:(1) College and career-ready standards
Ed Tech	Technology Facilitators address school-wide improvement efforts through the effective and expanded use of instructional technology. They develop and support exemplary instructional technology models and assist teachers with integration of technology into the curriculum improving teaching practice and technology proficiency and increasing student performance. Site-based facilitators provide professional development collaborate with staff to plan and implement technology-rich lessons and model classroom activities focusing on effective integration models.
Homeless Youth	The types of jobs created with Education of Homeless Children and Youth Recovery Act funds include a clerical assistant to support the districts Homeless Liaison in meeting required timelines for identification and provision of allowable services to Homeless children and youth district level part-time Homeless Program coordinator to increase capacity of the school district to address needs of Homeless student population an additional Homeless Liaison assigned to support specific schools with high Homeless student counts academic content area tutors for Homeless students failing or most at-risk of failing core content area courses teachers and tutors for special summer camp and an itinerant paraprofessional to directly assist identified homeless students with immediate supports during the regular school year.
IDEA - B	IDEA 611 ARRA Statement For Jobs Saved - Retained Districts have targeted four major areas regarding IDEA 611 ARRA funding. The areas are as follow- (1) College and career-ready standards and high quality valid and reliable assessments for all students including ELL's and students with disabilities.(2) PreK to Higher Education data systems that meet the principles in the America COMPETES Act. (3) Teacher effectiveness and equitable distributions of effective teachers and (4) Intensive support and effective interventions for lowest performing schools. All jobs that have been retained or saved by districts supporting programs and services for students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act have targeted the four major areas of focus. They include Teachers Paraprofessionals Interventionists (Reading/Math/Behavioral) Instructional Coaches (Reading/ Math) Literacy Coaches Special Education Nurses Vocational Skills Teachers AIMSweb Instructionalists Instructional Leaders/Facilitators Inclusions Support Teachers Inclusion Support Assistants/Paraeducators Inclusion Consultants Curriculum Interventionists Drop-Out Prevention Specialists Academic Interventionists Social Workers Counselors Psychologists Speech/Language Pathologists Occupational Therapists Physical Therapists Transition Coordinators Graduation Advocates Assistive Technology Specialists/Assistants Job Coaches Educational Coaches and RTI Coordinators.
IDEA - B Preschool	All jobs that have been retained or saved by districts supporting programs and services for preschool students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act are designed to increase effectiveness in improving outcomes. They include Behavior Strategists Teachers Paraprofessionals Speech/Language Pathologists Early Intervention Coordinators Instructional Technology Teachers/Facilitators and Inclusion Specialists.
IDEA - C	None

Sample Media Reports for Louisiana

LA: Some Terrytown Students Went Back To School Weeks Early To Participate In The Literacy Advancement Program. The Times-Picayune reported, "School was not scheduled to start until Monday, but for 72 carefully selected children, an innovative literacy-focused curriculum was well under way weeks before the rest of Terrytown's 520 students would return. "It's wonderful for our school," Varisco said. "Our children will get a jump start for the year." In the perpetual pursuit to help every student find success, stimulus dollars and a newly developed program brought more than 2,100 Jefferson Parish students in kindergarten through third grade back to school a little early. For three

weeks from July 20 to Aug. 7, teachers and students at nearly every West Bank elementary school participated for the first time in the Literary Advancement Program, or LAP.” [Times-Picayune (New Orleans), 8/16/09]

LA: ARRA Funding Will Allow After-School Education Programs To Remain Open. The Advocate reported, “Stimulus funding for Title I schools in the district has kept after-school educational programs open in the parish. At least \$528,000 of the \$3.73 million available to the district this school year in stimulus funding has been directed to the extended learning program. The funding ensures the program at Evangeline, Burke, Ridge and Carencro Heights elementary schools remains open. The program provides after-school tutoring and enrichment to students... “We’ll be smaller and have a longer waiting list, but it’s a beginning,” Thomas said. “We thought that we were going to be closing them.”” [The Advocate, 8/21/09]

LA: ARRA Money Used To Save Jobs Of Twelve Teachers. The Monroe City School Board “passed a resolution authorizing the use of stimulus funds to pay for 12 existing teaching positions. The \$500,000 in stimulus money will pay the teachers’ salaries for the year and replace lost Minimum Foundation Program (MFP) funding.” [The News-Star (Monroe, Louisiana), 8/25/09]

LA: Title I ARRA Money Saved And Expanded Preschool Program. The Daily Advertiser reported, “Forty first-time students had a day full of firsts Tuesday - the first time they lined up, sat at a lunch table, listened to a teacher and met a librarian... “They’re good listeners,” teacher Denris Boatman said. “I think it’s going to be a great year.” This is Boatman’s second year teaching 3-year-olds. Last year, the program was in danger of losing funding after only one year of operation. But after watching her students grow so much in one year, she had faith that the program would continue. Her intuition proved true. The program was funded by Title I stimulus money that will keep the program going for two more years while the school system searches for other funding options. Two classes will continue to be housed at Truman and two more classes will be housed in a portable building at Boucher. The classes would cost about \$400,000.” [Daily Advertiser (Lafayette, Louisiana), 9/9/09]

LA: Caddo School Districting Using ARRA Title I Funding For Professional Development And Credit Recovery. The Times reported, “Title I, which provides federal money to districts for schools that have a high percentage of students on free or reduced-price meals. Caddo’s allotment is \$19.9 million, which it uses to fund prekindergarten classes, professional development, tutoring, offer school choice and increase parental involvement. The district has received an additional \$18.5 million through the stimulus package to pay for more professional development and credit recovery over the next two years.” [The Times (Shreveport, Louisiana), 9/30/09]

Regional Reports

- **In New Orleans, Louisiana,** New Orleans schools have been able to save 107 central office and teaching positions with the use of ARRA funds.

Maine

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Maine in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 4/21/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	977,958,385	956,481,492	27,046,649	983,528,141	958,971,492	97,495,680	1,056,467,172
IHEs	243,520,985	235,035,692	17,902,672	252,938,364	241,803,040	11,135,324	252,938,364
Total	1,221,479,370	1,191,517,184	44,949,321	1,236,466,505	1,200,774,532	108,631,004	1,309,405,536

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	158,250,330	153,580,325	4,670,005	97%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Maine to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$242,938,447.00	\$42,323,302.80	\$42,236,464.06	127.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$106,027,721.00	\$34,484,290.69	\$34,484,290.69	106.0	
SFSF - Govt Services	\$35,209,731.00	\$2,174,999.36	\$2,174,999.36	-	
Title I	\$37,184,258.00	\$824,156.00	\$824,156.00	3.0	
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$77,238.00	\$0.00	-	
Homeless Youth	\$186,722.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
IDEA - B	\$53,163,974.00	\$4,258,909.00	\$4,258,909.00	18.0	
IDEA - B Preschool	\$2,607,704.00	\$96,409.00	\$96,409.00	-	
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	-	
Voc Rehab	\$2,109,022.00	\$6,865.00	\$3,816.26	0.1	
Voc Rehab	\$478,735.00	\$50,435.75	\$43,883.75	0.2	
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	-	
Indep Living - Blind	\$119,998.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	98 retained as a result of the ARRA funds and 8 jobs were created; 97 teachers, 1 guidance counselor and 8 educational technicians
SFSF - Govt Services	The State clarified with the vendors that no additional jobs were created in order to create the vaccine. No jobs were created. As the same nurses are providing the H1N1 vaccine shots to students during their regular flu vaccine shots, no additional jobs were created.
Title I	3 jobs created.
Ed Tech	No jobs created or retained.
Homeless Youth	No jobs created or retained.
IDEA - B	Retained 6, created 12 on the SAU level
IDEA - B Preschool	No jobs created or retained.
IDEA - C	No jobs created or retained.
Voc Rehab	7 Rehabilitation Assistants, 9 Rehabilitation Counselor I's, .5 Management Analyst II, and 1 OIT Business Systems Analyst. In the first quarter, 1 Rehab Counselor 1 has been hired - the remaining positions will be hired throughout the 2nd quarter.
Voc Rehab	The job created in DBVI was for an individual to make the data entry system within the Unemployment Insurance (UI) division accessible by scripting the screen reader program (JAWS).
Indep Living - State	No jobs created this period.
Indep Living - Blind	No jobs created this period.

Sample Media Reports

Maine Education Commissioner Said “We’ll Be Able To Reverse Pink Slips, Layoffs That Are Happening In Many [School Districts].” “The infusion of \$787 billion in federal funds President Barack Obama signed into law Tuesday will also provide millions of dollars to help Maine districts balance their budgets for the 2009-10 and 2010-11 school years. Gendron said she does not yet have exact numbers, but she estimated Maine would receive \$160 million that local school districts as well as public colleges and universities will have to spend by mid-2011... ‘I think, in many instances, we’ll be able to reverse pink slips, layoffs that are happening in many districts,’ Gendron said.” [[Kennebec Journal](#), 2/19/09]

Stimulus Passage Resulted In Cancellation Of \$27.8 Million Funding Cut For Maine Schools. “The economic stimulus bill signed by President Obama last week already has started to change things for state government, and one big change is that \$27.8 million removed from the school funding bottom line has been returned, Gov. John Baldacci said Saturday. ‘I had directed the commissioner of education to reverse the cuts to school subsidies that had been put forward in the supplemental budget’ in November, Baldacci said. ‘The \$27.8 million will be reversed. I directed her to tell the commission and joint leaders last week and tell the superintendents.’ The original cut would have resulted in an approximately 5 percent reduction to school funding statewide. Locally, that meant school departments faced curtailments amounting to \$531,000 in Bangor; \$59,000 in Glenburn; \$108,000 in Old Town; \$89,000 in Orono; \$71,000 in Orrington; and \$193,000 in SAD 22 in Hampden, according to the state Department of Education's Web site. Baldacci's move returns around \$163,000 to the Brewer School Department's budget, Superintendent Daniel Lee said Sunday. ‘This will be helpful,’ he said. ‘It's great news.’ Brewer school committee Deputy Chairwoman Amanda Bost said Saturday she is relieved to hear the proposed cuts would be reversed. ‘That's good,’ she said. ‘It's money in the right direction. That will take the pressure off taxpayers or at least not put more [pressure] on.’ Baldacci proposed the school funding reductions as part of his supplemental budget, but as news that the federal stimulus funding would likely pass, he reversed his decision.” [[Bangor Daily News](#), 2/23/09]

Stimulus Spending Will “Give [Educational] Institutions Time To Plan For The Very Predictable Future...Good Use Of The Stimulus Funding Will Play An Important Role In The Tough Budget Years Ahead.” “This influx of one-time money will give the institutions time to plan for the very predictable future. It should not, however, put off the difficult decisions that would have had to have been made during this spring’s budget process had the federal money not become available. Careful spending when there is money available is as important as budget cutting when it is not. Good use of the stimulus funding will play an important role in the tough budget years ahead.” [Editorial, [Portland Press Herald](#), 2/23/09]

\$24 Million Via ARRA Marks First Stabilization Funds Earmarked For Maine Department Of Education, Counteracting State Budget Cuts. “The Maine Department of Education is issuing almost \$24 million of federal Recovery Act funds to school systems this week and next – the first of three waves of State Fiscal Stabilization Funds included in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act that will be sent to school districts. The funds replenish the curtailment in State funds that went into effect in January as a result of the global recession and a significant drop in State revenues. Stabilization funds are the most flexible of the Recovery Act funds for education and can be used for a broad

array of educational purposes, including adult and family literacy, vocational education and modernization. Federal guidance urges that funds be used for one-time purposes such as energy or security improvements, as well as to purchase laptops for high school students and one-time professional development or educational planning grants. 'With this first payment to schools, in partnership with the federal government, we are helping relieve the fiscal burden for school districts at a challenging time,' said Governor John E. Baldacci. 'These funds, and the funds that will come in the second and third years of the program, provide tax relief, save jobs, inject funds into our economy and will support effective reforms and innovation in education.' Districts will receive another \$43 million in federal Stabilization funds for 2009-2010, and \$59 million for the 2010-2011 school year. The funds were intended to fill gaps created by loss of state revenue. Districts have already received increases in federal Title I funds, for educating low-income students, and IDEA, used for special education funding. Education Commissioner Sue Gendron said superintendents and school boards have taken a wise approach to using the funds. 'When a district invests in a new boiler or energy efficiency improvements, they are generating savings in future years,' Commissioner Gendron said. 'And when they invest in professional development, training, laptops, and educational planning, they are making wise limited-duration decisions that will pay educational dividends for years to come.'" [[Press Release – Maine Department of Education](#), 6/24/09]

ME: ARRA Money Used For One-Time Expenditures. The Kennebec Journal reported, "The budget shrunk by another \$30,000 when school board members decided to use federal economic stimulus money, rather than local taxes, to pay for text books for a new math curriculum. "We're really trying to look at stimulus funds to support mostly the kinds of things that would be one-time costs," Potter said." [Kennebec Journal (Augusta, Maine), 9/14/09]

ME: ARRA Funding Allowed For The Creation Of A Regional Center For Autistic Students. The Kennebec Journal reported, "The Maranacook-area school district, which serves students in Manchester, Mount Vernon, Readfield and Wayne, has traditionally sent students with autism and other severe learning disabilities to private programs in Auburn, Bath and Cape Elizabeth. Now, the district expects savings from a regional center for autism it started in a vacant wing of Wayne Elementary School, said Lew Collins, the district's special education director. Open to students from throughout the Augusta region, the Wayne program cuts costs by keeping students closer to home rather than busing them out of the area. Collins estimated in late July the three-student program's first year would cost \$157,000, all paid for by federal economic stimulus money. "You're looking at a program that will be extremely high quality at a lower public cost," Collins said in July." [Kennebec Journal (Augusta, Maine), 9/20/09]

Maryland

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Maryland in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/26/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	4,955,387,972	5,123,308,874	-	5,123,308,874	5,027,589,969	297,259,729	5,324,849,698
IHEs	1,314,489,041	1,395,334,767	-	1,395,334,767	1,421,834,470	-	1,421,834,470
Total	6,269,877,013	6,518,643,641	-	6,518,643,641	6,449,424,439	297,259,729	6,746,684,168

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	719,676,984	297,259,729	422,417,255	41%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Maryland to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,024,777,328.00	\$149,806,424.03	\$159,808,901.67	2,670.6	\$7,611,000.00
SFSF - Education	\$482,183,579.00	\$137,381,710.66	\$139,433,168.28	915.5	\$7,611,000.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$160,123,730.00	\$11,466,483.27	\$15,373,292.00	884.6	\$0.00
Title I	\$135,958,438.00	\$0.00	\$155,400.00	191.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$8,526,689.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$845,389.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.5	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$200,241,802.00	\$89,675.10	\$3,415,426.61	620.8	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$6,922,121.00	\$0.00	\$178,499.08	50.3	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$22,216,990.00	\$0.00	\$74,706.70	7.2	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$6,879,192.00	\$769,687.00	\$1,032,498.00	0.6	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$249,474.00	\$0.00	\$13,000.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$629,924.00	\$98,868.00	\$132,911.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Administrative positions, full-time classroom teachers, summer program teachers, staff development programs, substitute teachers, tutors, support staff.
SFSF - Govt Services	The Government Services Fund supports the salaries of Maryland State Police Field Operations staff, Community Supervision positions at the Department of Juvenile Services, as well as Corrections officers, and Parole and Probation Officers at the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.
Title I	The type of jobs created and retained includes teachers, paraprofessionals, coordinators, and other instructional and administrative support staff. These jobs enable local school systems and schools to maintain and in some cases upgrade the level of supplemental services to students failing or at-risk of failing who are enrolled in high poverty schools. The jobs created and retained data was obtained from reports submitted from each sub-recipient. Each sub-recipient report is maintained at the Maryland State Department of Education
Ed Tech	Grant funds will be distributed on a competitive basis. An RFP has been issued but no grants have been awarded yet. There are no SEA administrative Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) and no jobs created for this quarter.
Homeless Youth	The type of jobs created and retained includes instructional support staff. The tutoring services enable the local school system and schools to provide homeless children and youth with equal access to the same free, appropriate public education available to other children. The jobs created and retained data was obtained from reports submitted from each sub-recipient. Each sub-recipient report is maintained at the Maryland State Department of Education.
IDEA - B	Teachers, Teaching Assistants, Student Services, Staff Development workshop staff, Dropout Prevention Specialists, Technology Specialist, Behavior Specialists, Psychologist Intern, Physical Therapists
IDEA - B Preschool	Preschool Special Education Teachers, Instructional Assistants, Speech/Language Therapist, Occupational Therapist, Assistant Principal, Psychologists, Autism Consultants, Bilingual Speech/Language Therapist
IDEA - C	Jobs created to support the early intervention system in Maryland consist of Occupational Therapists, Community Health Nurse, Teachers, Speech Language Pathologist, Consulting Services, Service Coordinators, Spanish Instructor and Data Manger that provide continuous services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.
Voc Rehab	The agency has directly hired 2 Vocational Counselors whose hours for this quarter equaled to .6 FTEs?
Indep Living - State	No jobs created at this point
Indep Living - Blind	No Jobs created at this time

Sample Media Reports

Gov. O'Malley Announced Stimulus Funding Would Prevent Layoffs of 700 State Employees and Cuts to Education. "Federal economic recovery money will enable Maryland to avoid 700 state employee layoffs and cuts to an education fund designed to help areas where schooling costs more, Gov. Martin O'Malley said Friday. Mr. O'Malley, a Democrat, outlined about \$720 million that is coming to Maryland for education over two years through the federal economic recovery measure signed by President Obama this week. Local jurisdictions also will receive \$392 million in Title I and special-education money. The stimulus money more than makes up for the \$69 million reduction in state aid that 16 Maryland school jurisdictions received in Mr. O'Malley's initial budget proposal last month, cuts that mostly affected Baltimore city and Prince George's County. 'We are using these dollars for their intended purpose and that is for fiscal stabilization and to protect the education of our kids so that school systems throughout our state are not forced to lay off teachers in a tough recession,' Mr. O'Malley said at a news conference." [Associated Press, [2/21/09](#)]

Special Education and Low-Income Students Receive Millions For More Teachers and Expanded School Programs. "Of the \$21.4 million in federal grants slated to come to MCPS in each of the next two years from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, \$15.3 million will be targeted to special education and \$6.1 million will support elementary schools highly impacted by poverty, also known as Title I schools. "The addition of the federal stimulus funds offers an opportunity to restore a number of budget initiatives that will help to strengthen teaching and learning for some of our most vulnerable students and expand some very key investments that we know work for students," said [Montgomery County Board of Education President Shirley] Brandman. "The budget process this year has been extraordinarily difficult, so it is helpful that we will be able to provide additional support in the classroom to meet the needs of our students." "This entire federal stimulus package has been about sparking economic recovery, in both the short term and the long run, and certainly one of the best ways to achieve both of these objectives is to make sound investments in our schools," said [MCPS Superintendent Jerry D] West. "This funding comes at a critical time for us, as we are serving more students who are living in poverty and with special needs. We will put every dollar to work on their

behalf. We are extremely grateful to the President and Congress for providing this critical support.” [[Montgomery County Public Schools Press Release, 2/24/09](#)]

Montgomery County: ARRA Will Allow Expansion Of Head Start Classes And Save Teaching Jobs. The Washington Post reported, “The 139,300-student Montgomery County school system, Maryland's largest, acted more swiftly than most. Its school board amended its budget request for fiscal 2010 last month to put the new money to work. The system will use stimulus dollars to increase the number of schools receiving Title I aid from 27 to 30, to increase the number of full-day Head Start classes from 13 to 21, and to restore teaching positions in reading, math and special education that had been cut from the budget, among other things.” [Washington Post, 3/8/09]

Governor O'Malley Announced He Would Use Some Stimulus Funding for Community Colleges Which Have Seen Enrollment Increases as the Economy Has Declined. “Maryland is receiving more than \$1 billion in federal stimulus money earmarked for education, and Gov. Martin O'Malley said yesterday he would use some of it to increase funding for community colleges and maintain the freeze on undergraduate tuition at state universities. The governor's initial budget for next year did not include an increase for community colleges, which are seeing thousands more students enroll to gain new skills to help them find jobs in the recession. But with the stimulus money, O'Malley is increasing state aid by 5 percent over the next two years. The funds are also helping Maryland pay for construction at universities, including a \$34 million arts center at Bowie State University, a four-year institution that the governor and other officials visited yesterday. ‘When the economy goes down, more and more families turn to community colleges,’ O'Malley said during the appearance. Indeed, the colleges are reporting major enrollment increases. Winter session enrollment at the Community College of Baltimore County was up 21 percent over last year.” [Baltimore Sun, [3/10/09](#)]

MD: Baltimore Schools Will Allow Priority In Construction And “Do A Lot More Than We Would Have Been Able To Do.” The Baltimore Sun reported, “J. Keith Scroggins, chief operating officer for Baltimore schools, said the \$116.2 million in bonds from the federal stimulus will fund the renovation of old buildings and perhaps the construction of a new school. But with that capital fund reduction, officials have been forced to better prioritize funding for construction projects. “We've taken a strong approach to recognizing the funds are going to be limited,” said Scroggins. “State dollars have dwindled. The stimulus will allow us to do a lot more than we would have been able to do. It's sort of like a rescue from the federal government.”” [The Baltimore Sun, 8/24/09]

MD: Anne Arundel County Created 60 New Jobs With ARRA Money. In Anne Arundel County, “creating about 60 new positions, purchasing high-tech gadgets and hosting a regional conference on teaching techniques are among the ways county school officials plan to spend their portion of the federal stimulus package passed earlier this year...Here's a look at how the \$33.7 million county schools netted from the federal stimulus package is being spent: \$18.9 million to buy new technology, hire new special-education teachers and specialists and to host a regional conference on teaching techniques. \$8.7 million to make up for a shortfall in aid that the state usually gives to county schools. \$6.1 million to put extra services such as after-school programs and reading resource teachers into schools with high percentages of children in poverty.” [The Maryland Gazette, 8/29/09]

MD: Baltimore Schools Will Use ARRA Funding To Support Special Education Students With New Technology And Professionals. The Baltimore Sun reported, “Hiring new teachers and buying classroom technology are among the ways that Anne Arundel County school officials are planning to spend their chunk of approximately \$33 million in federal stimulus funding earmarked for the school system. The largest portion of the windfall - about \$18 million - will fund special education students in the form of technology for classrooms and the hiring of teachers and aides. The school system will receive about \$9 million this year and next year.” [The Baltimore Sun, 9/13/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Baltimore

The Baltimore City Public Schools will use ARRA funds to—

- Expand Pre-K education, and add 65 new classrooms for early childhood programming
- Develop a data warehouse for the school district to enhance the use of data-driven instruction
- Create a new accountability system
- Develop professional development in math and other critical content areas
- Develop a more extensive network of community-based organizations that the district can use to expand partnerships
- Reconfigure where city-wide special education programs are placed and where they are concentrated.

Regional Reports

State/School District Worcester County Public Schools, Maryland⁵

Summary of Use of Funds:

- Implementation of the READ 180 program at both Snow Hill and Pocomoke High Schools (includes instructor salaries, technology, software, classroom furniture, reading materials, Smart Boards, and professional development).
- Five Job Coaches to serve each high school and Cedar Chapel Special School. Coaches will help Special Education students (non-completers) transition from school to work. (Includes materials of instruction, technology, supplies, professional development, and contractual salaries.)
- Enhancements to Maryland State Assessment and High School Assessment preparation (includes test development for elementary, middle, and high school levels and consultant wages).
- Assistive Technology enhancements (includes equipment).
- Behavior Consultant (includes consultant wages and teacher professional development).
- Implementation of the Wilson Reading program (includes materials of instruction, consultant salaries, professional development, and supplies).
- Alternative Education enhancements (includes Smart Board, additional technologies, supplies, furniture, AV Equipment, and materials of instruction).
- High school Special Education intervention (includes Smart Boards, contractual salaries, and additional technologies).
- Implementation of Pre-School Social/Emotional Program (includes consultant salary, instructional materials, and professional development).

Number of Jobs Saved: Hired five job coaches in special education; one behavioral consultant for high school; one behavioral consultant for pre-school.

⁵ Barbara Witherow, Coordinator of Public Relations and Special Programs, Worcester County Public Schools; Newark, MD

Massachusetts

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Massachusetts in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/20/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,725,671,328	3,536,824,061	322,000,000	3,858,824,061	3,948,824,061	167,946,925	4,116,770,986
IHEs	930,701,945	911,183,992	53,702,389	964,886,381	806,163,885	158,722,496	964,886,381
Total	4,656,373,273	4,448,008,053	375,702,389	4,823,710,442	4,754,987,946	326,669,421	5,081,657,367

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	813,303,212	702,371,810	110,931,402	86%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Massachusetts to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,208,649,101.00	\$425,612,967.22	\$437,138,651.06	6,721.6	\$6,005,539.16
SFSF - Education	\$544,913,152.00	\$322,005,765.16	\$324,656,712.46	3,800.3	\$5,686,380.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$180,954,993.00	\$90,000,115.00	\$90,000,115.00	2,177.6	\$0.00
Title I	\$163,680,278.00	\$2,042,574.00	\$5,373,668.00	71.0	\$96,860.67
Ed Tech	\$10,545,670.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,118,480.00	\$59,593.00	\$71,988.00	1.2	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$280,551,559.00	\$8,227,146.00	\$13,469,480.01	368.7	\$222,298.49
IDEA - B Preschool	\$10,263,466.00	\$91,280.65	\$372,772.41	4.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$8,488,034.00	\$3,169,317.41	\$3,169,317.41	297.5	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,060,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$6,008,334.00	\$17,176.00	\$24,597.77	1.2	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$42,958.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$243,433.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$778,450.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	These funds supported administrators, teachers, paraprofessionals, and staff members in school districts across Massachusetts. In addition, these funds supported administrators, faculty members, and staff members at the state and community colleges.
SFSF - Govt Services	These funds supported administrators, teachers, paraprofessionals, and staff members in school districts across Massachusetts.
Title I	Title I teachers, para-professionals, and support staff members were hired or retained.
Ed Tech	No funds have yet been expended to create or retain jobs related to the use and integration of new and emerging technologies.
Homeless Youth	Educators who provide services to homeless children and youth were supported with these funds.
IDEA - B	Special education teachers, paraprofessionals, and service providers were hired or retained.
IDEA - B Preschool	Pre-school special education paraprofessionals and service providers were hired or retained.
IDEA - C	This financing enabled sub-recipients and MDPH to retain hundreds of jobs for the social service providers and therapists employed in the EI program. The Commonwealth estimates that in addition to this direct job retention impact, because of this ARRA financing EI services were available to over 7,500 infants and toddlers and their families that otherwise would not have received this care.
Voc Rehab	The Commission for the Blind will create five (5) positions throughout the two years of funding. These positions will begin to be reporting in the Commonwealths next ARRA reporting period.
Voc Rehab	The Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission is in the process of rolling out several ARRA projects that will result in job creation. We will report on jobs created in the next reporting period.
Indep Living - State	MRC is in the process of rolling out Independent Living programs utilizing ARRA funds. We anticipate that several jobs will be created and retained over the next quarter. These will be reporting in the next reporting period.
Indep Living - State	
Indep Living - Blind	MCB created one job with this ARRA financing. This individual was hired in early October, and the Commonwealth will report it in its next quarterly report. The Commission does not anticipate any additional hires with this ARRA funding, as the majority of this funding is intended to support individuals who are blind through a range of direct services.

Sample Media Reports for Massachusetts

Gov. Patrick Said Stimulus Money For Education Assistance Would Allow The State To Maintain Its Lead In Assessment Tests. “[Gov.] Patrick said he was especially happy for \$800 million in federal education assistance expected during the same period. He said it would allow the state to maintain programming that, since a state education overhaul in 1993, has allowed Massachusetts fourth- and eighth-graders to lead the nation in assessment tests. ‘You know, second graders get their chance at second grade now,’ he said. ‘They don’t get to sit out the recession until we can afford enough teachers or materials to make second grade meaningful.’” [The Associated Press, 2/19/09]

Massachusetts Governor Announces Stimulus Spending Plan The Republican reported, "In a move that will preserve local education jobs and programs, Gov. Deval L. Patrick (D) said on Thursday he would use \$168 million in federal stimulus money to boost general education aid for 166 school districts, including about 30 in Western Massachusetts. Patrick is recommending that the \$168 million be added to Chapter 70 education aid only for the 166 school districts, increasing the total amount of such aid to \$4.1 billion statewide for the fiscal year starting July 1." S. Paul Reville, the "state's secretary of education, said the districts were chosen to receive some of the \$168 million because they are experiencing enrollment growth or serving more poor students or more students who are learning English as a second language." [Republican (MA), 3/20/09]

Stimulus May Help UMass Roll Back Fee Increase. The Republican reported, "The University of Massachusetts may receive enough federal stimulus money to erase 'a substantial portion' of a \$1,500 annual increase in fees for students approved last month, the state's top education official told state legislators on Monday. 'We're hopeful ... we'll have an announcement that will enable us to rebate a substantial portion of the fee increase at UMass,' Secretary of Education S. Paul Reville said. ... Gov. Deval L. Patrick, Reville and University of Massachusetts President Jack M. Wilson are scheduled to hold a press conference today in Boston to unveil a share of federal stimulus dollars that would go to the University of Massachusetts." [Republican (MA), 3/24/09]

Stimulus Could Help Curb College Fee Hikes, Massachusetts Governor Says. The Boston Globe reported that Massachusetts Gov. Deval Patrick (D) "said yesterday that a \$162 million infusion of federal funds to cash-strapped public colleges and universities will help soften the blow of the economic downturn. Speaking at a news conference at the University of Massachusetts at Boston, Patrick said he hopes the federal stimulus money will offset steep budget cuts he had proposed for the next fiscal year." He added that if lawmakers "agree to his new plan, it will allow community and state colleges and universities to curb projected fee increases, welcome news for families struggling in the recession who are drawn to the public institutions for the lower costs." [Boston Globe, 3/25/09]

MA: ARRA Saved 12 Teaching Jobs In Lowell. The Lowell Sun reported, "The School Committee voted last night to use more than \$840,000 in federal stimulus funds to restore the equivalent of at least 12 teachers in the district. The district is receiving \$916,914 in federal stimulus funds, and agreed last night to spend \$840,470 of it, with \$76,444 to be "held in abeyance" for unmet needs later on. Seven middle-school teachers, two learning-center teachers, two fine-arts teachers and three high-school teachers were restored, but last night's action also included the elimination of 1.8 language teachers and a part-time kindergarten teacher." [Lowell Sun, 7/10/09]

MA: UMass Tuition Rebate Paid For With ARRA Money Is "Great News" For Students. The Sun reported, "With only one semester remaining until he gets his degree in criminal justice from UMass Lowell, Adam Heck of Wilmington waited on customers at the Dunkin' Donuts on the corner of University Avenue and Riverside Street. Heck, 21, welcomed word that students enrolled at the University of Massachusetts will receive an \$1,100 rebate over the course of the next school year, after university officials announced yesterday a plan to roll back a massive hike in students fees approved in February. 'That's great news for my parents,' said Heck. 'Everything costs them so much, and now they'll be able to keep a little more of their money.'...Lowell resident Michelle Calle, 21, a senior at UMass Lowell, stood near the UMass-Lowell parking garage, directing motorists coming into LeLacheur Park for last night's Spinners' game. 'That is so awesome,' Calle said of the rebate. 'That's less I have to pay. Maybe I won't have to work two jobs. Maybe I won't have to take out another loan.'" [The Sun (Lowell, Massachusetts), 8/8/09]

MA: Timberlane Regional School District Will Open An Integrated Preschool For Special And Regular Children, Including Jobs For A Special Education Teacher And Aide. The Eagle-Tribune reported, "In a milestone for the Timberlane Regional School District, Atkinson Academy will open a new 'integrated' preschool, blending special and regular education children -- in roughly equal numbers -- in the same classroom. 'We want to show parents this is a wonderful setting for their children as they move toward kindergarten,' said Edwina Lovett, district director of pupil personnel services. In a blended classroom, parents should expect special education children to improve communication skills, while regular education children develop tolerance and acceptance, Lovett said. Although the benefits of including special education children with regular education students have long been known, federal stimulus money is now providing the opportunity to put the theory into practice, she said. Timberlane is receiving \$987,016 in stimulus money for special education, Superintendent Richard La Salle announced last spring...Lovett said the stimulus money will pay for a special education teacher, an aide and curriculum materials (such as books, toys and manipulatives) for two years. After that, the goal is to make the program self-sustaining by charging regular education students tuition." [The Eagle-Tribune (North Andover, Massachusetts), 8/11/09]

MA: ARRA Money For Massachusetts Schools Helped Limit Teacher Layoffs. The Boston Globe reported, "Federal stimulus dollars provided an unexpected boost. The state used federal money to restore education aid cut to public school districts...Peabody schools eliminated 72 positions, mostly through retirements and attrition. Stimulus dollars helped to limit teacher layoffs to only four positions. The district used \$1.2 million in stimulus money targeting low-income children and special education to keep three reading teachers and two adjustment counselors. "Stimulus money has helped tremendously," said Peabody School Superintendent Milton Burnett. "We caught a little bit of fortune here with that, along with retirements and attrition."...Everett schools used a percentage of its \$3.7 million stimulus money to reduce teacher layoffs from 193 to 24, according to school officials." [The Boston Globe, 8/16/09]

MA: ARRA Money Will Allow Northern Essex Community College To Make Improvements, Increase Dual-Enrollment Program. The Daily News of Newburyport reported, "The federal stimulus package will allow students at Northern Essex Community College to step into new computer labs and hi-tech classrooms in January. The college is receiving \$3.1 million in federal money to pay for computers and other equipment, improve energy efficiency and continue partnerships with local high schools, NECC President David Hartleb said. The federal money will also allow more than 200 area high school students to take courses at the college for free, Hartleb said. That will happen through the college's dual-enrollment program, where students attending high school also take college courses." [The Daily News of Newburyport (Massachusetts), 8/24/09]

MA: ARRA Money Being Used In Boston To Help Remedy ELL Civil Rights Deficiencies. The Boston Globe reported, "The US Department of Justice has launched an inquiry into Boston's failure to provide necessary language instruction to thousands of students who speak limited English, a violation of federal law that has the district scrambling to hire teachers and expand programs for this fall. The federal scrutiny began after Boston schools revealed earlier this year during a routine state review that 42 percent of its nearly 11,000 English language learners were not receiving the help they are legally entitled to, according to documents provided to the Globe under a public records request...The district's remedy includes hiring 28 new teachers for these students, as well as redeploying existing staff with the appropriate certification, and

training more classroom teachers to tailor instruction to students with language barriers. The district is using roughly \$1 million in federal stimulus money to implement the plan.” [The Boston lobe, 8/26/09]

MA: UMass-Boston Students Will Receive A \$1,100 Rebate On Tuition From ARRA Funding. The Mass Media reported, “Undergraduate students at University of Massachusetts-Boston can expect \$1,100 back from UMB in two installments this year. The rebate resulted from a second round of stimulus money that came to UMass over the summer...The rebate will be broken into two installments of \$550, one issued in the spring, and the other in the fall. Students who have already paid for school this fall may get their \$550 check as early as the 15th of September, but the Bursars office needs to wait for the Financial Aid Office to finish their review before sending a rebate to any students who are getting financial aid this year.” [The Mass Media (UMass-Boston), 9/14/09]

MA: ARRA Funding Used To Hire K-8 Coordinators. The Salem News reported, “A part-time coordinator will be appointed at both of the city's K-8 schools to assist the principals with their workload. Superintendent William Cameron said the school district will use federal stimulus money to hire K-8 coordinators at Nathaniel Bowditch School and Saltonstall School. Neither school has an assistant principal. A staff member at each school will cut back on his or her teaching schedule by 50 percent and serve as a coordinator the rest of the time, for an additional \$3,000 stipend. Two part-time teachers will be hired to fill in the reduced teaching schedule at each school, Cameron said...Cameron said the district will fund the initiative with \$60,000 from the one-time \$3 million federal stimulus money that Salem schools are receiving.” [The Salem News (Beverly, Massachusetts), 9/21/09]

MA: ARRA Funding Supported The Creation Of An Alternative Education Program At Leominster High School. The Sentinel & Enterprise reported, “A group of 17 students at Leominster High School recently enlisted in the school's first Alternative Education Program and are attempting to get their education back on track. "I've fallen behind in my credits," Paul Mauricette, 17, said during a recent interview. "I heard about the new program during summer school and it sounded like a pretty good opportunity. I know not all schools have a program like this."...School officials had talked about creating an Alternative Education Program at the high school for more than two years, according to Superintendent Nadine Binkley. The School Committee decided to move forward with the idea earlier this year, after learning that the district would receive around \$900,000 in federal stimulus money for special education. A portion of the money was used to cover the cost of starting the program.” [Sentinel & Enterprise (Fitchburg, Massachusetts), 10/11/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Boston

- Title I ARRA funding will be used to restore approximately 100 positions
- The district's efforts to improve literacy instruction will also be strengthened with the ARRA funding. Many Boston Public Schools lack the necessary tools to help all students become strong readers, and additional Title I funds provides an opportunity to give teachers the needed tools and training to improve the literacy outcomes for each of their students with emphasis given to Commonwealth Priority Schools, identified by the state as underperforming during a specific review period.
- The district will utilize ARRA to restore as many instructional support positions as possible, so those professionals that currently work directly with teachers and administrators to support improvements of teaching and learning can continue their efforts.
- Additional Title I funding will allow the district to redesign and create access to summer safety nets for up to 1,600 students in grades 4 and 5.
- Boston will devote significant amounts of ARRA funding to provide Family and Community Outreach Coordinators, fund a Parent University, disseminate family engagement materials, and offer translation services for schools.
- The Boston Public Schools will be using a considerable amount of its State Fiscal Stabilization Funds to restore job positions and to hire English Language Learner teachers.
- Similar to the priorities under Title I, Boston will also use IDEA ARRA funding to restore jobs, saving about 35 school-based instructional and support staff that had been slated for elimination due to existing budget deficits.
- The district will also focus on reducing the disproportionately high number of special education referrals. Additional IDEA funding allows the district to increase support to schools for implementing pre-referral academic and behavior interventions, with a specific focus on attendance and truancy issues.
- The district will also work to increase inclusionary models and practices in schools, by providing schools with resources and staff to increase the opportunity for the number of students receiving instruction in general education settings. Stimulus funding under IDEA also will allow the district to assist schools that lack sufficient staff, materials, and training to fully support students with autism. IDEA funds will provide schools with additional resources and training to enhance in-classroom supports for students with autism.

Regional Reports

- **In Lowell Massachusetts**, Lowell Public schools will use Title I ARRA funds to restore 9 math resource teaching positions, 5 reading resource teaching positions, and 1 district support for community and parent involvement position.
- **In Milford Massachusetts** the Milford School Committee voted to restore 11 positions with ARRA funds. The teaching positions under consideration to restore are an English language learner teacher, high school health teacher, two paraprofessionals, four custodians, a secretary, a school psychiatrist and an 8th grade computer technology teacher.

Higher Education

- **University of Massachusetts** - \$162 million partly used to mitigate need for schools to institute student fee hikes. Also allowed University of Mass to rebate \$1500 fee increase and instead employ the standard annual increase to cover cost of inflation.⁶

⁶ http://www.mass.gov/?pageID=coepressrelease&L=3&L0=Home&L1=Federal+Stimulus+Funds&L2=Recovery+and+Reinvestment+-+Education&sid=Eeoe&b=pressrelease&f=higher_cd_stim_release&csid=Eeoe

Michigan

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Michigan in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/22/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	9,727,091,920	9,457,121,100	429,000,000	9,886,121,100	8,959,243,400	805,131,240	9,764,374,640
IHEs	1,802,867,100	1,823,746,100	-	1,823,746,100	1,745,207,900	68,237,752	1,813,445,652
Total	11,529,959,020	11,280,867,200	429,000,000	11,709,867,200	10,704,451,300	873,368,992	11,577,820,292

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	1,302,368,992	1,302,368,992	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Michigan to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$2,018,403,191.00	\$607,019,943.83	\$608,018,396.52	13,609.9	\$298,404.68
SFSF - Education	\$872,587,225.00	\$597,316,672.64	\$597,471,882.64	12,454.0	\$298,404.68
SFSF - Govt Services	\$289,769,140.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.9	\$0.00
Title I	\$389,902,873.00	\$2,137,163.21	\$2,361,991.21	402.6	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$24,409,625.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$2,360,691.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$400,607,836.00	\$7,053,109.77	\$7,589,084.95	698.4	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$13,396,405.00	\$67,790.91	\$86,676.16	9.3	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$13,312,456.00	\$185,465.66	\$226,938.22	26.6	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$7,703,691.00	\$4,576.64	\$4,576.64	0.1	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$2,718,949.00	\$0.00	\$5,087.50	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$290,695.00	\$255,165.00	\$271,315.00	15.0	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$156,528.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$1,187,077.00	\$0.00	\$844.20	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) sub-recipients created and retained jobs in several categories. The majority of sub-recipients retained jobs, indicating that they would have had to lay off the positions that were retained by the use of SFSF monies. The following jobs categories apply to the positions that were created and/or retained: K-12 Teachers in the following subject areas - Language Arts, Science, Math, Physical Education, Social Studies, Art, Music, Drama, Spanish, Computer Technology, English as a Second Language, Business Management, Reading Recovery, English, Home Economics, Chemistry, Physics, Economics, Government, U.S. History, World Languages, and General Education; Supplemental Enrichment Instructors; Paraprofessionals; Bus Drivers; Custodians; Mechanics; Administrative Professionals; School Librarians; School Counselors; Recess Aides; Library Aides; Social Workers; Nurses; Hall Monitors; Athletic Directors; Media Specialists; Literacy Coaches; Cooks; Technology Assistants; Principals; School Administrators; Support Staff; and Assistant Principals.
SFSF - Govt Services	During the reporting period, the following job types were created/retained: communications, policy, and administrative/managerial. To date, five jobs (four full-time and one part-time) were created/
Title I	The following jobs were created and retained with ARRA Title I, Part A funds: Academic Counselors, Aides/Paraprofessionals, Classroom/Instructional Interventionists, Early Childhood Intervention Specialists, Instructional Coaches, Instructional Specialists, Program Coordinators, Reading Recovery Teachers, Social Workers, Substitute Teachers, Summer School Teachers, Teachers, and Tutors.
Ed Tech	Grant awards will be made available to sub-recipients in the quarter beginning October 1, 2009.
Homeless Youth	Grant awards will be made available to sub-recipients in the quarter beginning October 1, 2009.
IDEA - B	Teachers of students with Cognitive Impairment, Emotional Impairment Autism Spectrum Disorder, Visual Impairment and Early Childhood Special Education and Resource Room Teachers; School Psychologists;
IDEA - B Preschool	IDEA Part B, Section 619 for ARRA 1512 Reporting: 1) Early Childhood Special Education Classroom Teacher, Preprimary Impaired Teacher, and Early Childhood Developmentally Delayed Teacher - Provides direct classroom instruction to preschool-aged children with disabilities. 2) Early Childhood Special Education Program Aide and Early Childhood Paraprofessional - Assists Early Childhood Special Education Classroom Teacher with instruction; provides one-to-one assistance for children with specific needs. 3) Autism Specialist - Provides services to preschool-aged children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. 4) Speech Pathologist/Therapists - Provides speech and language services for preschool-aged children with speech and/or language delays. 5) Project Find Contact/Screening - Accepts referrals for eligibility determinations for special education eligibility; may conduct brief screening assessments prior to formal referral. 6) Early Childhood Professional Development Specialist - Supports Early Childhood Teachers, Aides, and Therapists with curriculum, instruction, classroom management and assessment information and techniques. 7) Data Specialist - Collects, disseminates, develops and maintains individual child/student data for ARRA Special Education Preschool Data as well as IEP data for accountability purposes. 8) Early Childhood Special Education Supervisor - Provides administrative and professional support for Early Childhood Teachers, Aides, and Therapists; conducts administrative and accountability activities.
IDEA - C	Position Classifications for Part C of IDEA for ARRA 1512 Reporting: 1) Program Coordinator - Assists the lead agency in ensuring local system compliance with all applicable regulations policies and procedures; ensures procedural safeguards are met. 2) Service Coordinator - Provides assistance to eligible children and their families to receive the rights, procedural safeguards, and services that are authorized to be provided under the state's early intervention program; serves as the single point of contact; and facilitates the development of plans for transitioning to other programs/resources. 3) Multidisciplinary Evaluation and Assessment Team Member - Conducts the initial and ongoing assessments of the child and family to identify the; family resources, priorities and concerns; needed supports and services; and the child's present level of development for eligibility. 4) Service Provider - Designs and delivers early intervention services, based on the Individualized Family Service Plan, family routines and learning opportunities within the natural environment.
Voc Rehab	Jobs created/retained currently include management time necessary to develop/plan for this project.
Voc Rehab	Not applicable.
Indep Living - State	Jobs created/retained include a broad range of labor categories: Clerical Support, Rehabilitation Counselors, Therapists, Supervisors, etc. necessary to support individuals with disabilities. The people in these jobs provide an array of independent living services, including the core services of independent living skills, information and referral, peer counseling, and individual and systems advocacy.
Indep Living - State	Not Applicable.
Indep Living - Blind	Not applicable.

Sample Media Reports

Jackson County Schools Are In Line For \$10.2 Million In Federal Stimulus Funds; School Spokesman Said “The Population We Serve Can Certainly Use It.” “Jackson County schools are in line for \$10.2 million in federal stimulus funding for low-income students and students with disabilities... Jackson Public Schools is in line for an additional \$2.4 million in Title I-A funds for low-income students and \$2.4 million in Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funds, nearly half the county's total. ‘We're happy, of course, to have the increase,’ said A'Lynne Robinson, spokeswoman for Jackson Public Schools. ‘The population we serve can certainly use it.’ For weeks, school officials have been getting estimates on the funds they would receive and trying to get clarification on exactly what that money can be used for. Robinson said district officials hope to come up with a plan for the funds in about a month. ‘Once we have the numbers locked down we'll move forward as quickly as we can,’ she said... The Jackson County Intermediate School District will help districts come up with plans for using the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funds. Richard Rendell, the ISD's director of special education, said the stimulus funds will help make up for historic shortfalls in special-education funding... Northwest is in line for an additional \$296,489 for low-income students and \$838,000 for students with disabilities. Western will receive an additional \$174,511 for low-income students and \$479,000 for students with disabilities... Northwest Superintendent Emily Kress and Western Superintendent William Coale both said their districts are considering using the funds to offer summer school and after-school programs for elementary students. Still, they are waiting for clarification on how the funds can be spent. East Jackson is in line for \$218,276 for low-income students and \$311,000 for students with disabilities. Superintendent Bruce Van Eyck said his district is considering using the funds to hire a reading or math coach and expand its half-day kindergarten to all-day kindergarten. ‘Anything is helpful in this tough economic time,’ Van Eyck said.” [Jackson Citizen-Patriot, 4/3/09]

MI: Van Buren School District Will Hire People To Run Special Education Programs. The Kalamazoo Gazette reported, “Stimulus funding is bringing about a reorganization of special education programs in Van Buren County. The Van Buren Intermediate School District Board of Education Wednesday, July 1, adopted a plan where more people will be hired to help run special education programs at all area school districts except Paw Paw... When the money was offered, school officials from all local districts got together and came up with a concept called "regionalization." Under that program, the ISD will hire full-time supervisors who will operate the special education programs at two or three districts. The plan includes four regional supervisors, a full-time autism preschool-resource room teacher, a half-time early childhood special education teacher, a three-days-a week social worker, a three-days a week occupational therapist and a half-day school psychologist.” [Kalamazoo Gazette, 7/11/09]

MI: ARRA IDEA Money Used To Purchase Wireless Laptops For Special Education Students. The Flushing Observer reported, “The Flushing School District recently made a huge upgrade in technology. And it was all thanks to grants money, including some federal stimulus cash. The Board of Education approved more than \$215,000 worth of technology improvements, including making all four elementary schools wireless and buying equipment for a high school video production class. ‘We wouldn't have been able to do this without (the stimulus money),’ said board member David Kulchar. The stimulus cash came through the IDEA program that's geared toward students with disabilities. The board bought 40 wireless laptops for special education students. These computers will allow the students to access a program that would read textbooks orally, among other things. To coincide with the laptops, all four elementary schools -Central, Elms, Seymour and Springview - were made wireless.” [The Flushing Observer (Michigan), 7/26/09]

MI: ARRA Funding Allowed District To Restart Alternative High School, Save Two Jobs. The Record-Eagle reported, “Jenna Drake didn't plan on dropping out of high school. She had attended Benzie County schools since kindergarten. Then she became pregnant with her son Travon, now 7 months, and a daily class schedule wasn't possible. She left Benzie Central High School last September, a few weeks into her junior year. She'll resume 11th grade this fall at a countywide alternative education program, a joint effort of Benzie Central and Frankfort high schools that closed three years ago for lack of funding. “I'm pretty excited to go,” said Drake, 18, of Beulah. “It's going to give a lot of kids the opportunity to get the education they need (to) be able to go somewhere in life.”... The Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians awarded the districts a \$25,000 grant and use of classroom space in its Benzonia office. Federal stimulus dollars will fund the rest... Two teachers will lead the program, to include both in-person and online courses. Students will be able to make up classes they fail, as well as gain additional credits toward graduation... The program also will help two teachers avoid layoffs this fall, said Sarah Esper, who will teach math and science there.” [The Record-Eagle (Traverse City, Michigan), 9/3/09]

MI: ARRA Funded A New Special Education Position In Flushing. The Flushing Observer reported, “The Flushing School District hired six teachers at its board meeting Aug. 25. One position, a special education teacher at Elms Elementary School, was funded through federal stimulus money. Chelsea Goodrich, a first-year teacher who graduated from Eastern Michigan University, fills the position.” [The Flushing Observer (Michigan), 9/6/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Detroit

Detroit Public Schools hopes to use the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund grant they receive from Michigan for their reinvestment plan. The plan would fund class size reductions in early grades, enhanced extended day programs, high priority school partnerships, Netbooks for nearly all DPS students in grades 6-12 and their teachers, “double-dosing” of high school math and English Language Arts instruction, expanded professional development and increased supplemental learning materials.

Details on the key portions of the SFSF expenses include:

- Class size reductions in the early learning grades.
- A web-based product that features online lesson plans, on-going assessments to measure student achievement, and supplemental literacy materials, all of which will ensure that teachers are able to create, organize, and deliver effective, individualized instruction.
- An extended day program consisting of two hours a day, three days a week for 20 weeks, which is designed to provide additional support in reading and mathematics.
- Professional development software tracking program that will ensure that teacher professional development activities are directly tied to student achievement and will assist administrators to determine additional professional development needs for their buildings.
- "Double-dosing" ninth grade mathematics and English language arts courses for struggling students to ensure success in ninth grade, which is the greatest predictor of improved high school graduation rates.
- Purchasing Netbooks for over 36,000 students and 4,000 teachers in grades 6-12 that will support hands-on, project-based learning.
- Supplemental materials for the mathematics and literacy initiatives to fill the gap between the district’s adopted materials and state assessments and to offer support to students who need additional learning opportunities.
- Credit recovery opportunities for students, helping them to stay on track with their graduation requirements.

The district will also use ARRA funding to provide extensive professional development to support these initiatives. The Title I stimulus funding will save a total of 192 jobs of educators. In addition, the district will implement a financial tracking system to effectively monitor the spending of funds.

Minnesota

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Minnesota in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/26/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	6,394,590,400	6,496,574,300	-	6,496,574,300	5,987,155,800	500,000,000	6,487,155,800
IHEs	1,372,805,000	1,342,259,000	30,546,000	1,372,805,000	1,232,786,000	137,342,000	1,370,128,000
Total	7,767,395,400	7,838,833,300	30,546,000	7,869,379,300	7,219,941,800	637,342,000	7,857,283,800

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	667,888,144	667,888,000	144	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Minnesota to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$911,576,519.00	\$51,504,205.32	\$52,515,053.87	8,656.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$447,485,056.00	\$26,140,532.19	\$27,024,375.53	5,868.2	
SFSF - Govt Services	\$148,601,030.00	\$24,928,527.61	\$24,928,527.61	1,227.9	\$0.00
Title I	\$94,711,036.00	\$5,767.43	\$75,731.27	525.9	
Ed Tech	\$6,117,378.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$691,988.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.5	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$189,839,228.00	\$51,937.06	\$148,397.43	902.8	
IDEA - B Preschool	\$7,707,311.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	93.6	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$7,856,562.00	\$3,089.03	\$3,089.03	28.5	
Voc Rehab	\$6,344,891.00	\$119,836.00	\$53,530.00	4.8	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,392,781.00	\$211,116.00	\$191,434.00	1.9	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$43,724.00	\$9,700.00	\$10,339.00	0.1	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$199,189.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$586,345.00	\$33,700.00	\$79,630.00	0.5	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, school psychologists, licenses instructional support, non-licensed instructional support, substitute teachers, counselors, non-instructional support, educational speech language/pathologist, school nurses, and non-instructional support.
SFSF - Govt Services	Jobs created/retained include the following: physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, therapists, correctional officers, security counselors, and dietary, pharmacy and administrative support. The employment impact was the continuation of positions for the job classifications described above.
Title I	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, licensed instructional support, non-licensed instructional support, paraprofessionals, substitute teachers, counselors, non-instructional support, and cultural liaisons.
Ed Tech	Not applicable
Homeless Youth	The types of jobs created or retained for this grant include teachers.
IDEA - B	Types of jobs created or retained with this grant include, administrators, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, school psychologists, licensed instructional support, mental health professionals, non-licensed instructional support, paraprofessionals, counselors, physical/occupational therapist, non-instructional support, educational speech/language pathologist, audiologist, school nurse, regional low incidence consultant, and certified orientation and mobility specialist.
IDEA - B Preschool	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, licensed nursing service, teachers, non-licensed classroom personnel, school psychologist, licensed instructional support, mental health professional, non-licensed instructional support, paraprofessional, physical/occupational therapist, non-instructional support, educational speech/language pathologist, child find facilitator, audiologists, regional low incidence coordinators, non-instructional support, and cultural liaisons.
IDEA - C	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, licensed nursing supervision, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, licensed instructional support,
Voc Rehab	1 public policy analyst, 3 clerical, 4.5 project managers, 1 vocational placement
Voc Rehab	Professional jobs created include vocational rehabilitation counselors, placement specialists, technology specialist, and a rehabilitation program specialist
Indep Living - State	One partial rehabilitation program specialist
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	Professional jobs created include two rehabilitation counselors and a rehabilitation program specialist. These positions began work after July 1, 2009.

Sample Media Reports

Schools Aim To Tap Stimulus For Energy Efficiency Projects. The AP reported, "The candy machine at Henry Sibley High School knows when students roam the halls and automatically powers down when they've gone home. The basketball court still shines, but under the glow of fluorescent tubes that suck up a fraction of the juice the old lights used." According to the AP, "Thanks to such measures, energy costs across the school district in this Twin Cities suburb already are down by nearly a third. Officials want to trim the expenses even more, but that will require investment in upgrades." The AP adds, "The federal economic stimulus dollars could be just what they need. Some of the billions of dollars trickling down from Washington will be used to make public buildings more energy efficient." [AP, 4/5/09]

\$4.4 Million Stimulus Grant To Robbinsdale School System Will Bring 18 Teacher “Coaches” To Heighten Math And Reading Performance. “Robbinsdale schools officials have big plans for the \$4.4 million in federal stimulus funds coming their way: They've earmarked that money to raise student math and reading test scores and improve students' attitudes toward learning. While many other Twin Cities school districts remain cautious and undecided about how to use their stimulus funds, Robbinsdale officials got the go-ahead from the district school board Monday to hire up to 18 ‘coaches’ to work with teachers. Nine of those coaches will be assigned to each of the district's elementary schools to help teachers improve their math and reading instruction. Those positions will be paid with stimulus funds targeted especially toward helping low-income students. Another nine new employees will be hired as ‘intervention coaches,’ and assigned to high schools, middle schools and elementary schools. Their job will be to ‘work with some administrators and teachers ... to influence student behavior in positive ways that lead to their success in schools,’ said Gayle Walkowiak, Robbinsdale assistant superintendent for teaching and

learning. Those new coaches will be funded via another pot of stimulus money dedicated to helping schools pay their special education costs. The idea, Walkowiak said, is to 'reduce the incidence of students being referred to special education.'" [Minneapolis Star Tribune, 6/18/08]

MN: ARRA Money Enabling Minnesota School District To Implement Literacy And Early Childhood Programs That Had Been "A Dream Of Ours." The Bemidji Pioneer reported, "Bemidji School District Curriculum Director Kathy Palm's vision of starting new programs aimed at reading and preschool can now become a reality. On Monday, July 20, the Bemidji School Board approved \$687,191 in stimulus money to go to Title 1 schools in the Bemidji School District...Reading Recovery is a short-term intervention program which works with first-grade students who have extreme difficulty learning to read and write. Individual students receive a half-hour lesson each day for 12-20 weeks with a specially trained Reading Recovery teacher...The School Board also approved \$92,400 of the stimulus money to be used for the Leveled Literacy Intervention program, which is similar to the Reading Recovery program, but is for small groups of grade K-2 students...The second largest chunk of the stimulus money, \$144,142, was approved by the School Board for two preschool programs for at-risk 4-year-olds at Solway and Central elementary schools. 'It had been a dream of ours to offer these kind of preschool programs, and we eventually hope to see the preschool program expand to every elementary school,' said Palm...Palm noted the stimulus money could not have come at better time. 'We would never have gotten these programs if we didn't have this money,' said Palm. 'Everything just fell into place.'" [The Bemidji Pioneer (Minnesota), 7/24/09]

MN: Rochester School District Rehired 62 Teachers, In Part Using ARRA Funding. The Post-Bulletin reported, "Months after laying off 78 teachers, the Rochester school district as of July 28 has rehired 62 educators. The educators were brought back through a combination of federal stimulus money given to Rochester public schools and job turnover since April, Rochester Public Schools Human Resources Director LaToiya Glass said...Of the 62 teachers brought back, 44 are elementary school positions and 18 are secondary teaching positions. It should be noted that while many of the teachers who were laid off held full-time positions, some of the positions reinstated are part time. The stimulus-related jobs are considered one-year positions." [Post-Bulletin (Rochester, Minnesota), 8/5/09]

MN: ARRA Money Will Provide A Stipend For Almost 200 Literacy Volunteers In St. Paul. The Star Tribune reported, "About 180 national service volunteers will form the bulwark of an effort in St. Paul schools to raise the level of reading proficiency, largely on the strength of federal stimulus funds. The number of people involved in the effort is about twice as many as last year. The sheer numbers are leading education advocates to predict a measurable increase in reading levels in the district where, according to state exams, barely half the students read proficiently...Most of the increase in national service volunteers, who will be paid a stipend, is coming by way of federal stimulus funds, said Woodward, who agreed with Stachel that substantial progress in reading is likely in the upcoming school year." [Star Tribune (Minneapolis, MN), 8/14/09]

MN: Title I ARRA Funding Used To Pay For Staff. The Waseca County News reported, "The district also received approximately \$117,000 of Title I Stimulus money to be spread over two years, said Hartley principal Michelle Krell...According to Krell, Waseca Public Schools is utilizing the ARRA Stimulus funds to improve students achievement through school improvement and reform. "The funds will in part be used to provide intensive support and effective interventions for our lowest performing students. We used the money to supplant current intervention teachers and staff that may have been cut without the additional funds."...In addition, some stimulus funds were used to train staff on the S.M.A.R.T. (Stimulating Maturity through Accelerated Readiness Training) Brain based Learning, Krell said." [Waseca County News, 9/23/09]

MN: ARRA Funding Saved Or Created An Estimated 5,900 Teaching Jobs In Minnesota. The Business Journal reported, "Federal stimulus funds have helped create or retain 11,800 jobs in Minnesota, according to a report released Monday by the Minnesota Management & Budget Department...State fiscal stabilization funds - a one-time appropriation designed to stabilize state and local government budgets - have had the biggest local impact, preserving an estimated 5,900 education jobs and 1,200 public-safety jobs in Minnesota. The Minnesota Management & Budget Department's estimate for local job creation and retention is based on more than 200 reports from 17 state agencies that detail how they have spent stimulus funds. The latest data, submitted on Oct. 10, is preliminary and will be reviewed for accuracy and consistency prior to being finalized on Oct. 30." [The Business Journal (Minneapolis/St. Paul), 10/12/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

St. Paul

The St. Paul Public Schools will receive about \$18 million in Title I funds and approximately \$11 million in IDEA funds from the stimulus package. Most funds will be used to overhaul the curriculum, boost community partnerships, and design intervention systems that are capable of reducing referrals to special education.

The district will use approximately half of its Title I stimulus funding for school-level allocations, assuming a waiver of certain Title I requirements. St. Paul will use the remaining half for professional development initiatives in schools not making AYP. Specifically, funding will be used for elementary school literacy efforts, secondary school curriculum and instructional reform, a leadership and learning partnership, and parent involvement and engagement activities.

St. Paul also will use a portion of its IDEA stimulus funding to provide Early Intervening Services (EIS), as part of the district's efforts to support a pyramid of interventions in literacy, math, and behavior. Included will be work on new district-wide benchmark assessments, progress monitoring assessments, and a district-wide data management system to provide teachers and staff with real-time access to data on students and their performance.

In addition, IDEA stimulus funding will be used to improve collaboration between general and special education by providing an additional assistant administrator to coordinate the two. The district will also use IDEA stimulus funds to reduce IEP paperwork with an Easy IEP system, Special Education Resource Coordinators, and Student Evaluators.

Regional Reports

- **In Minneapolis, Minnesota** the Robbinsdale School system will use ARRA funds to create 18 teacher "coaches" to heighten math and reading performance.

Higher Education

- **University of Minnesota** – the University of Minnesota to significantly buy-down tuition - resident undergrad tuition increase no more than 3.1% (about half the expected increase) 60% of resident undergrads will actually see a decrease in tuition.⁷
- **Minnesota State College and University System (including community colleges)** - Minnesota State College & University System authorized 5% tuition increase and used ARRA funds to buy down the increase to 2%.

⁷ <http://www1.umn.edu/urelate/govrel/arra.html>

Mississippi

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Mississippi in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 9/29/09 regarding actual and projected state funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	1,767,704,327	1,717,703,955	49,000,372	1,766,704,327	1,561,241,767	242,711,742	1,803,953,509
IHEs	754,197,290	734,548,000	19,649,290	754,197,290	695,483,598	58,713,692	754,197,290
Total	2,521,901,617	2,452,251,955	68,649,662	2,520,901,617	2,256,725,365	301,425,434	2,558,150,799

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	392,067,945	370,075,096	21,992,849	94%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Mississippi to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$627,218,503.00	\$24,441,723.32	\$19,618,167.37	42.5	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$262,685,523.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$87,232,721.00	\$16,720,238.00	\$16,720,231.33	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$132,888,489.00	\$651,711.98	\$651,711.98	33.8	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$8,507,492.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$896,372.00	\$3,389.35	\$3,389.35	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$117,836,482.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$4,510,940.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$4,871,669.00	\$4,871,669.00	\$48,116.72	0.8	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$7,214,520.00	\$2,144,112.85	\$2,144,112.85	7.8	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$15,466.26	\$15,466.26	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$331,382.00	\$35,135.88	\$35,138.88	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	N/A
SFSF - Govt Services	0
Title I	The jobs created/retained with Title I, Part A ARRA funds include instructional and non-instructional positions which all directly impact increasing the academic achievement of at-risk populations. Instructional positions include teachers, paraprofessionals, speech therapists, interventionists, in-school and after school tutors. Non-instructional positions include guidance counselors, social workers, security officers, and library/media specialists.
Ed Tech	None
Homeless Youth	There were no jobs created this quarter.
IDEA - B	No jobs created as of time of submission due to the fact no funds haven been drawn down.
IDEA - B Preschool	No jobs created as of time of submission due to fact no funds haven been drawn down.
IDEA - C	The CSPD contract will assist the Part C Coordinator with training contract service providers and early intervention staff on the requirements of Part C of IDEA, and developing a comprehensive system of personnel development. The two contracts in Public Health District 9 will provide speech therapy and special instruction for children served in the First Steps Early Intervention Program.
Voc Rehab	MDRS is reporting .5 FTE's as jobs created and 7.32 jobs maintained as a result of the ARRA funding expended through this reporting period. The majority of jobs maintained were related to Sales Representative positions as funding provided sales staff with the opportunity to maintain their current positions. in addition to the sales staff, we also noted various office staff positions were maintained due to this funding. The jobs maintained and created were related to vendor purchases related to direct client services for which our counselors authorized on behalf of eligible clients.
Indep Living - State	No jobs were reported as being created or maintained as a result of the \$35,135.88 expended in this reporting period.
Indep Living - Blind	No jobs were reported as being created or maintained as a result of the \$35,135.88 expended in this reporting period.

Sample Media Reports

Gov. Barbour Informed Mississippi's Lt. Gov. That The Stimulus Plan Will Restore Funding Cuts Made To The Mississippi Adequate Education Program. "Mississippi schools struggling with recent budget cuts will get relief from millions of federal stimulus dollars, according to officials participating in discussions of the state's plan for the money. Lt. Gov. Phil Bryant 'has been informed by the governor that the stimulus plan will restore funding cuts made to (the Mississippi Adequate Education Program) in the current fiscal year,' Bryant spokesman Mick Bullock said. Almost \$500 million in funding to be used at Gov. Haley Barbour's discretion is included in the \$2.3 billion Mississippi is expected to receive in the stimulus plan." [Clarion-Ledger, 2/20/09]

Mississippi School Districts Are In Dire Financial Dangers And Four Risked Going In The Red Before the End Of The Fiscal Year In June. "Some districts were already in financial danger before the cuts, and at least four risked going in the red before the fiscal year ends June 30. Lagging revenues prompted Barbour to include public schools in a second round of budget cuts announced last month. MAEP, the basic funding formula for public schools, was cut \$76 million. Since then, superintendents have frozen positions, postponed maintenance projects and searched for ways to prevent teacher layoffs. Some districts were already in financial danger before the cuts...A bill that recently cleared the state House uses money from the state's \$361 million in reserves to cover education cuts. But Barbour has urged limited use of the fund to protect Mississippi during a national recession." [Clarion-Ledger, 2/20/09]

Bounds: ARRA Money Is An Opportunity For Mississippi To Make A Difference In The Lives Of Its Students. Hank Bounds, State Superintendent of Education for Mississippi wrote in an editorial, "While we must be careful stewards of these resources, we must also be creative in how we use them. This gives us an opportunity to offer excellent training for teachers and administrators. We know that time on task is incredibly important, particularly for students that are struggling. We can use these resources to extend the school day or the school year and offer Saturday school to students that need the extra attention. Two years is a brief window of opportunity, but it is a golden opportunity that we may never see again. We must do everything in our power to ensure that this opportunity makes a profound difference in the lives of our students and gives them greater opportunities in the future." [Rankin Ledger, 3/17/09]

\$160 Million From ARRA Enabled Mississippi To Sustain “Vitaly Important” Adequate Education Program. “As the current fiscal year ticked down to a close, the House and Senate agreed on a budget for K-12 education, both passing House Bill 49. The Senate passed the bill with no dissenting votes and only four members of the House voted against the bill when it was sent back from the Senate with minor amendments. Governor Haley Barbour signed the bill into law last night. The bill fully funds the Mississippi Adequate Education Program, the primary funding formula for local schools. It also fully funds the salary supplement for teachers who have completed the rigorous national board certification process. Mississippi currently has 2897 national board certified teachers, which is the seventh highest total in the country. The single most important factor in improving student achievement is the quality of the teacher in the classroom, so it is vitaly important that we continue to support a program that helps teachers to excel in their profession. Full funding was achieved with \$160 million from the federal stimulus package, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. These funds were derived from the Budget Stabilization Funds category of ARRA funds. . . . Given our economic climate, education is fortunate to be fully funded for Fiscal Year 2010. Obviously, full funding of the Mississippi Adequate Education Program would not have been possible without the ARRA funds.” [Desoto Times Tribune, 7/6/09]

Missouri

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Missouri in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/30/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,039,670,859	3,142,590,865	-	3,142,590,865	2,733,244,262	459,413,871	3,192,658,133
IHEs	893,139,878	961,515,803	-	961,515,803	856,729,164	104,786,639	961,515,803
Total	3,932,810,737	4,104,106,668	-	4,104,106,668	3,589,973,426	564,200,510	4,154,173,936

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	753,172,335	564,200,510	188,971,825	75%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Missouri to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,077,259,028.60	\$162,851,768.99	\$151,662,147.62	10,469.3	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$504,625,464.00	\$110,450,045.00	\$101,979,791.00	8,541.4	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$167,576,241.00	\$48,220,152.42	\$45,500,785.05	20.2	\$0.00
Title I	\$146,140,449.00	\$966,849.16	\$966,849.16	971.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$8,758,728.00	\$10,372.14	\$10,372.14	28.9	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,054,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	4.8	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$227,175,274.00	\$1,324,184.90	\$1,324,184.90	902.3	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$6,397,033.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$8,859,988.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$4,948,240.00	\$1,880,165.37	\$1,880,165.37	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$739,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$14,849.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$227,089.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$33,933.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$707,956.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Teachers, Aides, Para Professionals, Guidance Personnel, Ancillary Personnel, Other Pupil Services, Administrators, Secretaries, Speech Therapy, Custodian
SFSF - Govt Services	The jobs created with the money provided to higher education institutions through the 2018 fund include a variety of faculty, technical staff, and support personnel primarily focused on health-related programs and services
Title I	Teachers, Para Professionals, Ancillary Personnel, Administrators, Other Pupil Services, Guidance Personnel,
Ed Tech	Teachers, Ancillary Personnel, Para Professionals, Counselors, Media Personnel, Administrators
Homeless Youth	Other Pupil Services and Ancillary Personnel
IDEA - B	Teachers, Para Professionals, Administrators, Ancillary Personnel, Other Pupil Services, Guidance Counselors, Assistants
IDEA - B Preschool	NONE
IDEA - C	NONE
Voc Rehab	NONE
Voc Rehab	N
Indep Living - State	no jobs created
Indep Living - State	NONE
Indep Living - State	N
Indep Living - Blind	N

Sample Media Reports

Kennett Board Of Education Voted To Approve Three New Teaching Positions Made Possible By Stimulus Funding “The Kennett Board of Education voted to approve three new teaching positions during its meeting on Tuesday, April 21. The positions will be paid for by the federal stimulus plan. After receiving word that the district will receive \$500,000 in special education stimulus funds from Gov. Jay Nixon's office, and an undetermined amount of Title I money, the board decided to use the funds to add the additional positions. ‘We will not be able to use these funds on salary schedules,’ said Superintendent Jerry Noble, ‘but I have been advised that the state will allow a lot of flexibility with these funds...Noble made it very clear to the board that the funds used to pay for the new positions will come from the stimulus plan and will in no way be paid for by the district.’ [[Daily Dunklin Democrat, 4/22/09](#)]

\$121,000 From ARRA Will Bring Smaller Class Sizes And High-Quality Technology To Southland School District. “The Southland School District recently received word that it will receive \$121,000 in Title I stimulus funds over the next two years as part of President Barack Obama's Recovery and Reinvestment Act. Plans for these funds were discussed with the Southland Board of Education at its regularly scheduled meeting on Thursday, June 11. According to Superintendent Raymond Lasley, the money will be used to further reduce class sizes and add more technology to the upper elementary school... Following the discussion of the stimulus funds, the board approved hiring Don Collins to conduct the annual audit of the financial records of the district.” [[Daily Dunklin Democrat, 6/14/09](#)]

Recovery And Reinvestment Infusion Saves North Kansas City Schools Budget In The Midst Of Dramatic Shortfall; ARRA Is Broadly Having Its “Intended Effect,” Says Board Of Education CEO. “The cavalry has come to the rescue of North Kansas City Schools. Embattled by falling tax revenue caused by a terrible real estate market and stagnant local economy, the school district nevertheless should escape relatively unscathed financially thanks to some extra help from the federal government. Chief Financial Officer Paul Harrell laid out the scenario for Board of Education members during a June 9 meeting. ‘We do have challenging times,’ Harrell said. ‘But we’re still able to have a conservative budget that’s prudent and maintains our fund balance.’ In a preliminary budget approved by the Board of Education for the 2009-2010 school year, Harrell projects \$219 million in total revenue and \$235 million in expenditures. The extra spending is largely due to some capital projects that will carry over from the current fiscal year, according to Harrell. The budget includes about \$22 million for several jobs, including construction of the new Bell Prairie Elementary School . . . The school district also continues to suffer from sales taxes receipts that have yet to recover from declines that started in 2007. The consumer price index for the school district — a measure of inflation — actually decreased 0.7 percent for the period ending April 2009, Harrell said. Despite the bad financial news, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act passed by Congress earlier this year is having its intended impact by buttressing local school district budgets, Harrell said.” [[Gladstone Sun-Tribune, 6/18/09](#)]

MO: ARRA Money Funding Six New Title I Preschool Programs In Springfield. The Springfield News-Leader reported, "Thanks to federal stimulus money, the district will have six new Wonder Years teachers, who will be assigned to Twain, Shady Dell, Robberson and Westport. For the first time, there will be Wonder Years classes at Twain, Williams, Truman, McBride, Cowden and Weaver. Wonder Years is the district's Title I preschool program. Students are accepted based on developmental need." [Springfield News-Leader (Missouri), 8/23/09]

MO: St. Joseph District Using ARRA Money To Purchase Sensory Equipment For Autistic Students. The St. Joseph News-Press reported, "St. Joseph school officials spent the majority of Monday night's two-hour board of education meeting addressing public concerns over redistricting and classroom overcrowding... The board also approved spending \$14,000 in stimulus funds to purchase sensory equipment for its autistic students. The district now has 41 students with autism with a number of others somewhere on the autism spectrum." [St. Joseph News-Press (Missouri), 8/25/09]

MO: ARRA Funding Saved Or Created An Estimated 8,500 Teaching Jobs In Missouri. The St. Louis Post-Dispatch reported, "The economic stimulus plan passed by Congress earlier this year spared tens of thousands of teachers from losing their jobs, including an estimated 8,500 in Missouri, officials say... In Missouri, \$753 million was tagged to fill out this year's and next year's education budgets. As of Friday, the Missouri State Auditor's Office reported the state department of elementary and secondary education had received just \$6.3 million, most of which has been sent to schools. The state Department of Education has been collecting data since it began getting stimulus funds this summer, said Jim Morris, spokesman for the department. "Everyone in country has been rushing to get this reporting squared away," he said. Morris said stimulus money replaced about 15 percent of typical state funding. "Without that money, public schools in the state would have taken a big hit this year in basic state funding," Morris said." [St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Missouri), 10/13/09]

Regional Reports

- **In *Arnold Missouri*,** the Fox C-6 School district will focus on creating positions to address early childhood learning, special education, social work, academic intervention, school safety, nutrition, school transportation, and literacy.
- **In *Kansas City, Missouri*,** ARRA Funds will be used for a technology initiative that will be implemented in 09/10 school year, which results in 9 FTE jobs created, 7 teaching positions and 2 paraprofessional positions. Independence 30 Public Schools created 5 positions, saved 1 instructional teaching position and 10 ancillary personnel. Kansas City 33 School District created 1 administrative position, 2 technology resource positions, 4 teacher positions, and 4 paraprofessionals. In addition, 1 administrative position, 34 teaching positions and 33 paraprofessional positions were saved. Hickman Mills Public Schools will use ARRA funds to save 17 teaching positions and 5 paraprofessionals. 11 new reading specialists, as well as supplemental math and communication arts teachers were created.
- **In *St. Louis, Missouri*,** the St. Louis Public School District is hiring 85 Teacher Facilitators to act as mentors to other teachers and improve teacher quality. The Special School District of St. Louis County will focus on creating positions to address literacy, data, after-school tutoring, and special education. In the St. Louis suburbs, the Ferguson-Florissant School district will use ARRA funds to create the new position of Director of Professional Development. Additionally, the Northwest R-I School district created two literacy coach positions with Title I and IDEA funds as well as saving 3 Early childhood positions.

Montana

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Montana in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/29/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	610,430,526	627,765,863	-	627,765,863	608,967,557	25,331,029	634,298,586
IHEs	150,980,024	162,524,979	-	162,524,979	132,762,756	29,762,223	162,524,979
Total	761,410,550	790,290,842	-	790,290,842	741,730,313	55,093,252	796,823,565

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	121,628,250	55,093,252	66,534,998	45%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Montana to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$188,241,324.00	\$28,003,433.30	\$28,060,099.21	4,045.8	\$40,580.00
SFSF - Education	\$81,490,928.00	\$18,956,266.00	\$18,956,266.00	2,531.3	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$27,061,542.00	\$8,529,477.30	\$8,588,079.60	1,304.4	\$0.00
Title I	\$34,650,000.00	\$101,153.00	\$101,153.00	108.5	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,063.61	0.2	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$36,708,056.00	\$401,369.00	\$401,369.00	97.3	\$40,580.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,260,947.00	\$9,168.00	\$9,168.00	4.3	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,029,522.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$13,781.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$707,956.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	In the Montana University System, Education Stabilization dollars were allocated to reduce budget shortfalls and mitigate the need to increase tuition. As a result, the number of jobs created/retained for higher education primarily relate to the retention of jobs at the 8 campuses within the Montana University System (MUS) and the three community colleges. The stimulus funds supported job retention of faculty, classified staff, and administrative professional positions. For Montana K-12 education, Education Stabilization dollars were allocated to support the formula funding for school districts. A portion of the funding is being used for instructional, classified, and administrative positions in Montana's public elementary and secondary schools. [2531.25 FTE Cumulative = 1513.20 university system and 1018.05 K-12 school districts.]
SFSF - Govt Services	<p>Public Safety: In the Montana Department of Corrections, General Government Stabilization funds are used to retain 27.90 positions that would otherwise not be staffed due to a required vacancy savings rate. Only direct care correctional staff at the following facilities are impacted by these funds: Montana State Prison, Montana Women's Prison, Montana Youth Transition Center, Riverside Youth Correctional Facility, Pine Hills Youth Correctional facility, and Treasure State Correctional Training Center.</p> <p>Public Institutions of Higher Education: In the Montana University System, General Government Stabilization dollars were allocated to reduce budget shortfalls and mitigate the need to increase tuition. As a result, the number of jobs created/retained for higher education primarily relate to the retention of jobs at the 8 campuses within the Montana University System (MUS) and the three community colleges. The stimulus funds supported job retention of 1,270 faculty, classified staff, and administrative professional position.</p> <p>Public Assistance: The Department of Public Health and Human services has utilized a portion of these funds to create 1.50 FTE and retain 5.00 FTE. Newly created positions include: 0.50 cook and a 1.00 information tech. Retained positions include 1.00 outreach worker, 1.00 senior center director, 1.00 personal care aide, 1.00 assistance tech and 1.00 long term care ombudsman.</p> <p>State Building Modernization and Repair: Five percent of the total General Government Stabilization award will be used for energy related deferred maintenance on state owned buildings. Work on these projects has not started as of September 30, 2009.</p>
Title I	Jobs related to the provision of educational services in public elementary and secondary schools under Title I, Part A Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies, Recovery Act.
Ed Tech	Jobs related to the provision of educational services in elementary and secondary schools under Title II, Part D Enhancing Education Through Technology. For this quarter: Prime Recipient 0.16 FTE, Subrecipients 0.0 FTE (subgrants will be awarded in the next quarter).
Homeless Youth	NA
IDEA - B	Teachers, aides, specialists, and administrative staff needed to provide special education instruction and related services for K-12 elementary and secondary schools.
IDEA - B Preschool	Jobs related to the provision of special education and related services for preschool aged children under IDEA, Part B 619, Recovery Act.
IDEA - C	No Jobs Created or Retained
Voc Rehab	No Jobs Created or Retained
Indep Living - State	No Jobs Created or Retained
Indep Living - Blind	No Jobs Created or Retained

Sample Media Reports for Montana

25 Full Time Temporary Jobs Result From Stimulus Grant In The Amount Of \$5.4 Million to Great Falls School District. “Great Falls’ school district will create more than 25 new full-time jobs — albeit temporary ones — with the stimulus funds it will receive starting July 1. At their meeting Monday evening, trustees approved spending \$5.4 million in federal stimulus funds through a plan created by district administrators that calls for saving and creating new jobs as well as enhancing education programs across the community. The stimulus dollars were allocated to the district through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act created by the federal government this spring. It will be funneled to local school districts through two federally funded programs: special education and at-risk, low-income student needs. ‘The call to us was to invest quickly and wisely to strengthen education,’ said assistant superintendent of secondary schools Tom Moore. ‘I think we've got a tall order here.’ The district will hire two specialists to redesign services for emotionally disturbed children, a technology plan coordinator at East

Middle School, five full-time para-professionals to work with special-needs students, physical therapy assistants, two school psychologists, a high school math coach, four new elementary counselors, an additional high school counselor, two preschool teachers and one part-time parent program facilitator.” [Great Falls Tribune, 6/23/09]

In Excess Of \$6 Million Stimulus Dollars Allocated To Flathead County School System For Title I And Special Education.

“Flathead County schools are set to receive more than \$6 million in federal stimulus money. Montana schools were allocated \$71.58 million for special services through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. The money is intended to support districts' Title I and special education programs; the funds will be added to schools' annual allocations from the federal government. School districts around the state will receive their one-time-only payments this year and must spend the money in two years. Districts are encouraged to spend the money quickly to save and create jobs — but they must walk a fine line to avoid a ‘funding cliff.’ There's no guarantee of more money at the end of two years, so districts that use stimulus money to hire new staffers must be prepared to possibly find new ways to pay those salaries or fire people at the end of the 2010-11 school year. Some school districts expect to use some stimulus funds to hire staff. Kalispell Public Schools, which will receive almost \$2.3 million, will add a few new positions and retain several others with stimulus money, district Clerk Todd Watkins said. New positions will include a half-time speech pathologist, ‘which we've been needing for a while,’ a preschool special education teacher and two high school resource teachers, he said.” [Daily Inter Lake, 7/6/09]

Higher Education

- **Montana University System** - \$19.8 million in tuition mitigation at Montana University System and Community Colleges.

Nebraska

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Nebraska in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/16/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	768,613,973	839,390,579	-	839,390,579	840,207,268	93,668,750	933,876,018
IHEs	584,063,890	608,776,382	-	608,776,382	620,041,136	-	620,041,136
Total	1,352,677,863	1,448,166,961	-	1,448,166,961	1,460,248,404	93,668,750	1,553,917,154

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	233,955,926	93,668,750	140,287,176	40%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Nebraska to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$343,601,487.00	\$5,373,124.06	\$5,373,124.06	1,407.7	\$143,761.00
SFSF - Education	\$156,750,470.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	656.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$52,053,764.00	\$2,627,809.33	\$2,627,809.33	357.2	\$0.00
Title I	\$47,808,954.00	\$881,797.00	\$881,797.00	183.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$228,080.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.3	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$74,676,976.00	\$1,543,084.00	\$1,543,084.00	185.0	\$143,761.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$2,340,561.00	\$29,298.00	\$29,298.00	19.3	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,927,516.00	\$20,954.00	\$20,954.00	0.9	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$2,694,971.00	\$97,549.54	\$97,549.54	2.8	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$494,377.00	\$125,869.00	\$125,869.00	1.9	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$215,586.00	\$40,207.19	\$40,207.19	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$27,327.00	\$945.00	\$945.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$173,530.00	\$5,611.00	\$5,611.00	0.3	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Various professional and non-professional staff members in support of primary and elementary education. For the State of Nebraska, the distribution of "SFSF Grant" funds to sub-recipients did not start until September 1. Funds are disbursed on a reimbursement basis to sub-recipients, which means the job created could have occurred in September with sub-recipients not requesting funds for the jobs created until after the September 30 end of the quarter.
SFSF - Govt Services	Custody and unit management staff retained in maximum security institution.
Title I	Title I funds are used to provide services to meet the educational needs of low-achieving students and to work toward closing the achievement gap between high- and low-performing students.
Ed Tech	Competitive grant currently underway no grants have been awarded, so job descriptions are not available at this time
Homeless Youth	Professional and non-professional staff to deal with the needs of homeless children and families.
IDEA - B	Positions created or retained were to provide a free appropriate public education for students with verified disabilities.
IDEA - B Preschool	Positions created or retained were to provide a free appropriate public education for children with verified disabilities.
IDEA - C	Positions created or retained were to provide a free appropriate public education for infants and toddlers with verified disabilities
Voc Rehab	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job coach for individuals with disabilities currently employed and requiring additional services to maintain employment. 2. GED instructor for individuals with disabilities participating in the Juvenile Justice Program. 3. Employment specialists to provide supported employment services to individuals with traumatic brain injuries. 4. Peer support specialist to assist individuals with behavioral health and/or substance abuse issues become employed. 5. Support services for supported employment program. 6. Increase capacity of placement services in the VR agency through succession planning.
Voc Rehab	Orientation Counselor for the Blind; Computer Programmer, Counselors for the Blind
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	Orientation Counselor for the Blind, Software Programmer

Sample Media Reports

Without ARRA Money, Nebraska Schools Could See No Increase In State Aid. The AP reported, "Federal stimulus dollars could help Nebraska schools dodge serious financial problems. On Tuesday, state lawmakers said that without the \$234 million from the federal government, schools could see no increases in state aid." [AP, 3/17/09]

Lakeview Seeks Stimulus Funds for High School Improvement Projects. "The Lakeview Community Schools Board of Education approved nearly \$75,700 in communication improvements to Lakeview High School during its meeting Monday... Superintendent Paul Calvert said the decision to move forward with the high school improvements was timed so the work would be conducted in conjunction with the new sprinkler installation. Calvert said the costs for wiring and system installation were reduced because the ceiling would already be open for the sprinkler installation. And with the report the six-room addition to the high school building was under budget, as well as the potential for the Lakeview School District to receive as much as \$370,000 in stimulus funding, he said now was the perfect time to capitalize on these needed improvements. 'We are hoping to get (the projects) approved through the stimulus plan,' Calvert said." [Columbus (Nebraska) Telegram, 4/14/09]

Acquisition Of \$191 Million In Recovery And Reinvestment Monies From Dept. Of Education Announced By Senator Ben Nelson Prevents Teacher Job Loss And Sustains School Quality. "Sen. Ben Nelson welcomed an announcement by the U.S. Department of Education that Nebraska will receive more than \$191 million through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act for schools and to stop teacher layoffs as the state deals with strains on the state budget. The state will be eligible to apply for another \$94 million in economic stimulus funds this fall. 'These funds will save Nebraska jobs that would have been on the chopping block due to fallout from the national economic downturn on state revenues,' said Senator Nelson. 'Not only would layoffs and pay cuts have directly impacted hundreds of teachers, they also would have negatively impacted thousands of children in schools across the state.' 'Had Senator Nelson not stepped up to provide this relief in the economic stimulus package, there would be very little money for K-12 education in our state budget,' said Jess Wolf,

President of the Nebraska State Education Association. ‘These funds will help protect hundreds of teachers' jobs and educational programs across the state.’ This funding is in addition to the \$67 million in education funds already received by the state. According to the Department of Education, Nebraska received \$24 million in Title I funding and nearly \$40 million in IDEA funding on April 1, representing 50% of the Title I and IDEA funding available to the state. On that same date, Nebraska also received \$1.5 million in Vocational Rehab funds and \$416,000 in Independent Living funds. On April 10, Nebraska received more than \$850,000 in Impact Aid funding.” [McCook Daily Gazette, 6/23/09]

Regional Reports

- **In Bellevue, Nebraska,** with the help of ARRA funds the Bellevue Public Schools have created 10 full-time teaching positions in order to maintain class size and teacher/student ratio. Additionally, IDEA funds will be used to purchase buses, upgrades in technology, as well as replacement elevators in schools to assist disabled students.
- **In Scottsbluff, Nebraska,** Scottsbluff Public Schools used ARRA funds to save 18 teaching and para-educator positions as well as create a Title I EEL teaching position, 2 reading coaches, and an elementary special education teaching position.
- **In Omaha, Nebraska,** the Omaha Public School district has used Stabilization funds to save 3 Secondary ESL Teacher Trainers, 1 Elementary ESL Teacher trainer, 3.5 Elementary ESL Teachers, 1 pre-k teacher, 1 counselor, 2 bilingual liaison specialists, 5 bilingual liaisons, 3 ESL paraprofessionals, and 1 research assistant. Additionally 10 jobs were created with Title 1 Part A funds. One job was created for teacher support. Ralston Public Schools will use ARRA SFSF to continue and enhance elements of the District Poverty Plan. Reading instruction, recovery, and support are primary focus areas that are identified. Title I Part A funds will be used to implement school wide programs at Blumfield, Karen Western, and Mockingbird Elementary School to include services before and after school in the way of additional reading instruction, homework clubs, and tutoring sessions for students. SFSF will be used to retain the Teacher Leader development program in Westside Community Title I Schools. Additionally Title I funds will be used to create positions for ten new math, reading, and writing coaches.

Nevada

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Nevada in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/6/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,145,298,287	2,064,495,722	139,626,106	2,204,121,828	2,087,892,392	69,927,419	2,157,819,811
IHEs	619,820,315	625,517,044	-	625,517,044	424,763,208	114,851,203	539,614,411
Total	2,765,118,602	2,690,012,766	139,626,106	2,829,638,872	2,512,655,600	184,778,622	2,697,434,222

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	324,404,728	324,404,728	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Nevada to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$443,048,701.00	\$157,056,704.88	\$155,684,609.31	4,370.1	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$217,351,168.00	\$155,024,323.00	\$155,024,323.00	4,158.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$72,178,069.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	198.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$70,126,139.00	\$535,000.00	\$0.00	6.4	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$4,235,108.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$523,263.00	\$4,300.00	\$4,300.00	1.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$67,119,396.00	\$830,748.46	\$0.00	6.1	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$2,391,080.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0.7	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$4,383,658.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$4,217,502.00	\$593,195.42	\$591,848.31	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$280,405.00	\$64,138.00	\$64,138.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Retention and employment of K-12, community college and university education personnel. These include instructional, administrative, clerical, operations and maintenance staff. The number of jobs is estimated at 2,094 for K-12 and 2,064 for higher education. The estimates are based on average annual salaries and benefits of \$66,681 for K-12 and \$45,052 for higher education.
SFSF - Govt Services	With the funding Nevada State Prison was able to remain open saving 198 positions, even though funds wont be received until July 01, 2010.
Title I	Teachers of Students- 3.5 FTE Teachers were retained. 1.0 FTE Nurse was retained in a school district. .5 FTEs were retained as Bilingual Assistants to district teachers. 1.37 FTEs teacher assistants
Ed Tech	No jobs were created for the period ending 7/31/2009
Homeless Youth	School district teacher
IDEA - B	3.57 FTE Teachers jobs retained. .5 FTE Teachers aide jobs retained. 3.0 FTE para professional teacher jobs retained.
IDEA - B Preschool	.62 FTE Special Education Teachers aid jobs retained. .06 FTE Special Education Teachers assistant jobs retained.
IDEA - C	No dollars have been expended yet so no jobs have been created
Voc Rehab	None at this time
Indep Living - State	None at this time
Indep Living - Blind	None at this time

Sample Media Reports

Nevada Lawmakers Voted To Accept \$35 Million In Federal Stimulus Funds For K-12 Schools That Have A High-Percentage Of Low-Income Students. “Nevada lawmakers voted Wednesday to accept \$35 million in federal stimulus funds for K-12 schools that have a high percentage of students from low-income families. Education officials told a Senate-Assembly budget subcommittee that they wanted to quickly distribute the funds, part of a total \$87 million in stimulus funds expected for such schools, but lawmakers urged caution. ‘If these dollars don't get used right it's a huge missed opportunity for our children,’ said Senate Majority Leader Steven Horsford, D-North Las Vegas. ‘I recognize the pressure that you all are under to meet your budget cuts,’ Horsford added. ‘I would hope that pressure wouldn't cause you to keep these dollars, and use them in a way that wouldn't be in the best possible way for those schools.’ Lawmakers told school district officials to use the money creatively, and asked them to work with the Legislature and the public to decide how the money should be spent. They also asked for reports on improved student performance...Haldeman added that school officials are waiting to find out whether they can use federal stimulus funding to prevent layoffs. ‘They're kind of like starving people waiting for the food supplies to be dropped off,’ Haldeman said...The panel also voted to accept over \$500,000 in stimulus funds for the Homeless Children and Youth Grant. The grant helps schools provide health referrals, transportation assistance, after-school mentoring and a host of services to homeless children. State schools chief Keith Rheault said the number of homeless students rose to over 6,000 statewide, adding, ‘A lot more of the students are becoming homeless.’” [[San Jose Mercury News, 4/16/09](#)]

NV: Clark County Schools Plan For ARRA Is “It’s Going To The Kids” Including Additional Professional Development And Extended Time For Schools That Need It. The Las Vegas Review-Journal reported, “The School Board is expected to review the plan at its Thursday meeting and consider an additional \$126 million in federal aid for 151 schools with ‘high concentrations’ of students living in poverty. The disadvantaged schools would get extra funding for staff development, extended school days, tutorial and remedial programs. Officials said the grants for low-income schools would not affect the district's general fund.” [Las Vegas Review-Journal, 6/24/09; [KVBC, 6/26/09](#)]

NV: Clark County Schools Taking ED Goals Of Transparency And Appropriate Planning Into Process For Allocating ARRA Funds. The Las Vegas Review-Journal reported, “Because it's federal stimulus money, the school system is facing conflicting goals. It's supposed to spend the money quickly to stimulate the economy, but haste cannot make waste, either, said Charlene Green, the deputy superintendent of support services. The school district will make a report of its stimulus expenditures for the federal government, officials said. ‘We have to be very transparent,’ Green said. The one-time expenditures are supposed to lead to more student achievement, but officials want to avoid falling over the ‘funding cliff,’ starting new programs they will not be able to continue. So school officials plan to spend the money on ‘proven programs.’ By investing in more training and professional development, for instance, district officials hope to increase the quality of instruction and reduce teacher turnover. School officials plan to make some one-time technology purchases such as ‘smart boards’ for students in wheelchairs. Smart boards are digitized blackboards.” [Las Vegas Review-Journal, 7/6/09]

NV: Rancho High School Used ARRA Funding To Hire Teachers And Reduce Class Size, Save Fine Arts Position. The Las Vegas Review-Journal reported, "Some schools are somewhat insulated from cuts by federal stimulus dollars for education. Schools were eligible for extra funding if they serve large populations of low-income and special education students. Rancho High School got the most federal stimulus dollars in the state at \$771,156, said Principal James Kuzma. He used the money to hire additional staff and reduce class sizes from student/teacher ratios of about 40-to-1 to 30-to-1...Because Rancho could use extra federal dollars to hire more English, science and math teachers, Kuzma had the budget flexibility to save a choir teacher position that otherwise would have been eliminated. "It's my philosophy that you have to have the fine arts in high school," Kuzma said. The choir teacher, "like any teacher who teaches an elective, gets students interested and motivated." [Las Vegas Review-Journal (Nevada), 9/22/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Clark County

- The Clark County School District (CCSD) will use its SFSF to backfill falling sales tax revenue and offset decreased state funding. The District will also issue \$104 million in ARRA's Qualified School Construction Bonds over a two-year period, to fund renovation and modernization projects that had been approved by the Bond Oversight Committee and by the Board of School Trustees prior to the enactment of ARRA, but for which funding was previously unavailable.
- CCSD will use Title I stimulus funding for additional staff development and to expand early childhood programs, before- and after-school programs, Saturday school, summer school, tutorial and remedial programs, online classes, prep buy-outs, parent involvement and credit retrieval.
- The district expanded their Title I program by 68 schools using ARRA funding and now has a total of 151 Title I schools.
- Title I funds paid for 132 new teachers, 82 school-based support staff and 32 temporary staff.
- \$151,981 in additional Title I funds will provide supplementary educational/vocational assistance for approximately 145 students attending Spring Mountain Youth Camp and Summit View Correctional Institution.
- McKinney-Vento funds for homeless students will help the district expand the High School Circle of Hope program, provide additional tutoring services for homeless students that need assistance, and support the purchase of supplies and materials that homeless students require to be successful in school.
- The use of IDEA funds will include: extended school day opportunities, instructional programs expansion, dropout prevention, credit retrieval, positive behavioral support, autism support, parent involvement, school-to-work programs, site-based teacher mentors, assistive technology, University partnership, data collection for RTI, professional development and liaison prep buyouts.
- An IDEA Early Childhood Grant will help CCSD with program improvements to meet National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) accreditation standards and upgrade services for children with disabilities before they enter first grade.

New Hampshire

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by New Hampshire in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/5/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	893,143,673	893,695,744	-	893,695,744	869,081,826	80,078,217	949,160,043
IHEs	129,037,645	137,447,218	-	137,447,218	133,359,697	4,087,521	137,447,218
Total	1,022,181,318	1,031,142,962	-	1,031,142,962	1,002,441,523	84,165,738	1,086,607,261

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	164,243,954	84,165,738	80,078,216	51%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by New Hampshire to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$234,656,826.00	\$15,676,762.00	\$15,676,762.00	2,785.7	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$110,043,449.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2,040.9	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$36,543,276.00	\$15,676,762.00	\$15,676,762.00	744.8	\$0.00
Title I	\$30,947,654.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$190,310.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$47,461,265.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,616,311.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,923,884.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$80,095.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Teachers, support staff at School Administrative Units across the states, as well as at the University of New Hampshire system. Funds had yet to be drawn-down as of 9/30, in compliance with the Cash Management Improvement Act, which for this funding, stipulates that funds be spent within 3 days of draw down or that the draw-down be on a reimbursement basis. New Hampshire paid our statutory adequacy payment to LEAs in September. We made the draw-down after receiving proof expenditure, in the form of payroll documents from School Administrative Units. The request for draw-down was made on October 8th, following the submission of Section 1512 job reporting. Per the OMB guidance, the number of jobs created / retained was calculated by taking the total number of hours worked (2,628,708.3) over the total number of hours for one FTE from February 17th through September 30th (1,288), per the overarching OMB guidance. This results in 2,040.92 jobs created / retained as of 9/30/2009. The number of FTE positions created / retained is likely to decline in future reporting periods, as New Hampshire used a substantial portion of the SFSF funding at the beginning of the award period.
SFSF - Govt Services	Retained NH State workers, including workers at Supreme, Superior, and Probate courts, New Hampshire State Prison for Men, Lakes Region Facility, Berlin Prison, Shea Farm, Secure Psychiatric Unit, New Hampshire State Prison for Men: Minimum Security Unit, New Hampshire State Prison For Women, Calumet House, Mental Health, Medical-Dental, Residential Treatment Program, District Offices, and the Audit Division for the months of March 2009 through June 2009. The number of FTE positions created / retained is likely to decline in future reporting periods, as New Hampshire used a substantial portion of the SFSF funding at the beginning of the award period.
Title I	Not yet started
Ed Tech	Not yet started
Homeless Youth	Not yet started
IDEA - B	Not yet started
IDEA - B Preschool	Not yet started
IDEA - C	Projects not yet started
Voc Rehab	Not yet started
Indep Living - State	Not yet started
Indep Living - Blind	Not yet started

Sample Media Reports

NH: Concord Hired Teacher To Work With Autistic Students With ARRA Funding. The Concord Monitor reported, “In the Concord School District, the need for a teacher to work with autistic students was great enough for the district to spend its stimulus money on a new hire, said Superintendent Chris Rath. A sizable group of students with autism are beginning to reach high school, and Rath said the district will spend part of its \$1.27 million award for special education costs on the teacher and other resources for the students. It’s also planning to buy interactive whiteboards that Rath hopes will “help kids see the visualization of math, not just an abstraction.” [Concord Monitor (New Hampshire), 9/21/09]

NH: Derry Used ARRA Funding To Provide Education For Autistic Students. The Derry News reported, “Another monetary reprieve for Derry might come in the way of federal stimulus money through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). Funding through the ARRA is already being utilized in Derry’s schools, including a successful program at Derry Village School through New England Center for Children providing state-of-the-art autism education and individualized treatment for children with autism spectrum disorder, pervasive developmental disorder (PDD), and Asperger’s Syndrome.” [The Derry News (New Hampshire), 10/1/09]

NH: ARRA Funding Stabilized Budget, Allowed For Payments Under New Definition Of Education. The Concord Monitor reported, “By far, the biggest chunk of stimulus money so far has gone to education, where an estimated 2.6 million hours of work has been funded by federal money. That represents \$4 million for higher education, and \$80 million to schools to fund an “adequate education,” [Bud] Fitch said. This is the first year the state has given money to schools under a new definition and cost of an adequate education. Fitch said because of declining revenue, the state could have been \$80 million short of the money needed to pay for education. “This money stabilizes the state’s fiscal situation and it’s meant to be used where we didn’t have enough money,” Fitch said. Fitch said most of those teachers and support staff would likely have been paid anyway, but the federal money freed up state money to use in other areas, to avoid radical cuts elsewhere in the state.” [Concord Monitor (New Hampshire), 10/21/09]

New Jersey

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by New Jersey in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/23/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,252,489,904	5,603,817,446	60,786,186	5,664,603,632	4,768,061,622	956,743,712	5,724,805,334
IHEs	1,858,835,000	1,803,654,000	55,181,000	1,858,835,000	1,836,760,000	15,624,876	1,852,384,876
Total	5,111,324,904	7,407,471,446	115,967,186	7,523,438,632	6,604,821,622	972,368,588	7,577,190,210

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	1,088,335,774	1,088,335,774	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by New Jersey to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,562,575,615.00	\$283,326,588.89	\$296,816,490.46	16,914.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$729,184,969.00	\$113,058,900.00	\$128,539,900.00	11,377.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$242,148,057.00	\$166,615,872.00	\$166,615,872.00	3,128.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$182,971,299.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	904.8	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$11,972,572.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$908,581.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$360,691,433.00	\$859.60	\$1,443.60	1,419.6	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$11,804,929.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	54.3	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$12,025,919.00	\$591,967.24	\$591,967.24	23.3	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,891,094.00	\$1,891,094.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$7,564,378.00	\$64,059.05	\$1,064,059.05	4.0	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$77,137.00	\$77,137.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$308,547.00	\$0.00	\$3,248.57	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$1,026,700.00	\$1,026,700.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	With regard to K-12 education, a total of 10,237 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 6,210 (61%) were instructional positions, 760 (7%) were student support services positions, 159 (2%) were administrative positions, and 3,108 (30%) did not indicate a job classification. With regard to higher education, a total of 1,140.61 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 433.01 (38%) were full-time faculty positions, 173.88 (15.2%) were administrative positions, 70.32 (6.2%) were clerical positions, 264.7 (23.2%) were part-time faculty/adjunct positions, 6.2 (0.5%) were police/security positions, and 192.5 (16.9%) were teaching assistant positions.
SFSF - Govt Services	With regard to the Government Services Fund dollars used for K-12, 622 positions were created or retained. Of those, 211 were instructional, 64 were related to student support programs, 37 were admin
Title I	A total of 904.8 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 686.5 (76%) were instructional positions, 100.2 (11%) were direct student support services positions, 28 (3%) were administrative positions a
Ed Tech	Awards made to districts
Homeless Youth	A total of 3 jobs were created or retained. 1 (33%) was an instructional position; 1 (33%) was an administrative position; and 1 (33%) was a position for which a job classification was not indicated.
IDEA - B	A total of 1419.6 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 807 (57%) were instructional positions, 306.4 (22%) were student support services positions, 20 (1%) were administrative positions and 286.2 (20%) did not indicate a job classification. We provide funds on a reimbursement basis, and therefore it is not unusual for LEAs to report jobs created or retained prior to actually receiving the funds.
IDEA - B Preschool	A total of 54.3 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 26 (47%) were instructional positions, 16.2 (30%) were student support services positions, 1 (2%) was an administrative position and 11.1 (21%)
IDEA - C	The growth in direct service hours resulted in the retention and increase to the number of FTEs needed to deliver services. The delivery of direct early intervention services includes evaluation, assessment, Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) development and review meetings, developmental intervention, behavioral intervention, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, and family training and counseling.
Voc Rehab	Activities not started.
Voc Rehab	Part-Time VR Counselor - this position interviews and counsels individuals with disabilities and places them in the appropriate job. Breaking Barriers Jobs - These jobs are Video Production Assistants
Indep Living - State	Activities not started.
Indep Living - State	Current staff were used to perform implementation activities.
Indep Living - Blind	Activities not started.

Sample Media Report

New Jersey Governor To Tap Stimulus To Fund Preschool Program. The New York Times reported, "In a year of declining state revenues and steep cuts to many programs," New Jersey Gov. Jon S. Corzine "will not be able to fulfill his wish to bring all-day preschool to nearly every public school district in the state. But with help from the federal stimulus package, he is proposing to expand the program into more districts in New Jersey, one of the few states in the country even considering a growth in preschool this year." [[New York Times](#), 4/13/09]

Morris County School Officials Say Stimulus Money “Enables Us to Do Programs We’ve Dreamed About.” “Small group summer classes, Smart boards, teacher training, expanded preschool classes -- these are just a few of the ideas local school districts have for spending \$21 million in federal stimulus funds that Morris County schools are eligible to tap for at-risk and special education students. Districts learned last week how much funding they could receive from the stimulus bill President Barack Obama signed into law in February. The money, good for two years, is a one-shot boost for districts. ‘This enables us to do programs we've dreamed about,’ said Bob Becker, superintendent in Dover. The pre-kindergarten through 12th grade district is eligible for \$1.6 million in additional federal funding, one of the largest potential windfalls for a Morris County district.” [[Daily Record](#), 4/26/09]

NJ: Rockaway Schools Using ARRA Money For Various Technology, Professional Development, And Infrastructure Needs. Rockaway Township Schools “is using \$600,000 from the federal stimulus package to install 150 SmartBoards, promote staff development and

build a classroom for students with disabilities at Copeland Middle School, said Business Administrator James Verbist." [Daily Record (Morristown, New Jersey), 8/9/0]

NJ: Black Horse Pike Extended School Year For IDEA Students Who Needed Additional Instruction. The Philadelphia Inquirer reported, "At the Black Horse Pike Regional School District, for example, about \$1.2 million in stimulus funding this summer helped launch an in-house extended school year for special-education students who require sustained instruction. The money also helped the district renovate a room for its self-contained multiple-disabilities program, complete with a kitchen, a living room, and technology. Money is being put to other uses, including hiring another school psychologist. "The money will have a lasting effect for our students," said David Cappuccio, district director of special services." [The Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/30/09]

NJ: Districts Use Money To Invest In People And Technology. The Philadelphia Inquirer reported, "Cherry Hill and Washington Township, two of the region's larger districts, say they will spend their stimulus money on technology, professional development, and other training and service programs. In Glassboro, stimulus money will fund technology, two temporary teaching positions, after-school tutoring, and a playground for disabled preschoolers at the J. Harvey Rodgers School. The Sterling High School District in Somerdale wants to create mentoring and tutoring programs and increase technology. At Burlington City, some money will go to professional development and the hiring of a special-education teacher." [The Philadelphia Inquirer, 8/30/09]

NJ: ARRA Funding Helped Support Expansion Of Full-Day Kindergarten. The Asbury Park Press reported, "The start of the 2009-10 school year in Middletown also signals the start of a new undertaking for the district - full-day kindergarten at all 12 elementary schools. Schools Superintendent Karen L. Bilbao said that 746 kindergartners are enrolled this year compared to 503 who were in half-day programs last year. Twenty-three spaces were converted to house the new classes - including computer labs, art rooms and multi-age classrooms - as the need for those classrooms has significantly decreased under the district's inclusion model of teaching, Bilbao said... Costs are being kept down by the realignment existing staff and resources, she said. Stimulus funding also was used to purchase supplies, train teachers and fund paraprofessionals for the classes, Bilbao said." [Asbury Park Press (New Jersey), 9/1/09]

NJ: Camden Used ARRA Funding To Expand 100 Book Challenge, Requires Students To Read For 200 Hours, Provides Professional Development And Integrated Services. The Courier-Post reported that the Camden "district on Monday unveiled a \$2 million reading initiative for all 8,000 of its kindergarten through eighth-grade students. The 100 Book Challenge requires students to read at least 200 hours during the school year -- inside and outside the classroom -- with teachers, mentors, parents and guardians tracking their progress daily. This push is the district's largest attempt to bolster literacy and reading comprehension of the majority of students... The 100 Book Challenge has been in the district for several years in a smaller capacity, but this year federal stimulus money allowed the district to go all out and launch the challenge to students. As part of the package, teachers are receiving professional development, the district is tracking every student's progress in databases, and other classroom and library resources are integrating the program throughout the city's public schools." [Courier-Post (Cherry Hill, New Jersey), 9/15/09]

NJ: ARRA Will Allow Preschool Program To Expand. The Asbury Park Press reported, "The Board of Education on Thursday night awarded a contract to a child care agency to run an expanded preschool program that will be funded by federal stimulus money this year. The cost, not to exceed \$900,000, will come solely from public school money. The move follows some criticism about devoting private school funds for a universal preschool program... The agency, Special Children's Center, will start Nov. 1 at the latest on expanding the 200-student preschool by 120 students, officials said." [Asbury Park Press (New Jersey), 9/17/09]

NJ: Berkeley Township Will Use ARRA Funding To Convert A Classroom For Special Needs Students To Teach Life Skills. The Asbury Park Press reported, "It is likely that fifth- and sixth-grade special-needs students from the township who are educated out of the district will be able to attend school in their hometown next year. The township Board of Education has applied for \$114,000 in federal stimulus money so it can convert a science laboratory in Berkeley Township Elementary School into a classroom where students with multiple disabilities could be taught prevocational and life skills..." "It's easy to convert one of the science rooms because the plumbing and natural gas connections already exist," Byrnes said. He said Charles Gingerelli, a Toms River contractor, already has a per-unit contract with the district to do renovations or repairs that are needed. The science lab on the second floor is 39 feet long and 24 feet wide, and there is room to install a heavy-duty washer and dryer, a gas oven, a refrigerator, counters and a built-in dinette that could serve as a space for eating and serving meals, as well as a reading nook, he said." [Asbury Park Press (New Jersey), 10/6/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Newark

- Overall, the allocation under the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund will allow Newark to retain approximately 2,500 jobs. IDEA funds will preserve an additional 48 positions, and Title I will be able to keep 17 full time positions.

- The Newark Public Schools will use stimulus funds to help develop and implement the district's New Teacher Quality Initiative, which includes an enhanced process to evaluate teachers.
- The district will also create an education data system that will follow children from when they first enter school to when they graduate. The district also plans to use the stimulus money to develop a reporting mechanism for charter schools.
- Title I ARRA funding in Newark will be used for academic supports for at-risk students, professional development and classroom support for teachers, leadership training for low performing schools, training on data-driven instruction, and parental involvement activities. IDEA funding will be used to expand programs to return out-of-district placements, additional professional development and classroom support for Special Education teachers, data systems to improve placement and tracking of students with disabilities, and for job restoration.
- The district will also use ARRA funds to overhaul its website and make it a more user-friendly communications tool for parents and the community.

New Mexico

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by New Mexico in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/4/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,272,533,900	2,359,737,500	-	2,359,737,500	2,194,628,000	165,109,500	2,359,737,500
IHEs	791,958,500	807,558,400	-	807,558,400	803,635,800	3,922,600	807,558,400
Total	3,064,492,400	3,167,295,900	-	3,167,295,900	2,998,263,800	169,032,100	3,167,295,900

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	260,436,399	169,032,100	91,404,299	65%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by New Mexico to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$427,036,973.00	\$18,714,238.87	\$32,106,447.60	3,027.9	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$174,492,387.00	\$16,362,196.75	\$29,735,860.01	2,914.4	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$57,945,507.00	\$27,965.00	\$46,410.86	2.1	\$0.00
Title I	\$80,803,396.00	\$1,129,939.95	\$1,129,939.56	54.8	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$5,138,804.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$548,313.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.2	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$91,147,493.00	\$1,101,856.47	\$1,101,856.47	41.2	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$3,401,589.00	\$24,163.93	\$24,163.93	4.9	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$5,841,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$3,245,348.00	\$66,316.77	\$66,316.77	8.3	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$409,438.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$3,607,485.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,900.00	2.2	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$43,724.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$199,189.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$213,300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Of the 2,251.87 jobs budgeted by New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools, over 96% provide direct support to students in the classroom. The majority of the 2,251.87 budgeted positions are comprised of the following job categories: 1000 teachers, 138 instructional assistants, 149 guidance counselors/social workers, 519 special education ancillary support including speech therapists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, diagnosticians, psychologists, audiologists, and interpreters. In addition to the budgeted positions, there are additional positions that are included in the total number of jobs created/jobs saved resulting from the OMB guidance to consider the impact of non salary and benefit Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses).
SFSF - Govt Services	?\tPublic Information Officer?\tFederal Reporting Compliance Officer?\tFiscal Compliance Auditor
Title I	New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools budgeted 205.72 positions in the Title I Grant. The majority of the 205.72 budgeted positions is comprised of the following job categories: 1
Ed Tech	No jobs created for this reporting period.
Homeless Youth	1 position was created with the homeless funds to provide school/student support in the Las Cruces Public School District.
IDEA - B	New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools budgeted 58.22 positions in the IDEA Special Education Basic Grant. The majority of the 58.22 budgeted positions is comprised of the following job categories: 29.53 teachers, 9.4 coordinator/subject matter specialists and 12.4 instructional assistants.
IDEA - B Preschool	New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools budgeted 2.14 positions in the IDEA Special Education Preschool Grant. The positions include 1 special education teacher and 1.14 special education instructional assistants.
IDEA - C	Currently there are no jobs that have been created using this ARRA Grant.
IDEA - C	Jobs created and retained utilizing this ARRA grant include speech and language pathologists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, social workers and developmental specialists. These profess
Voc Rehab	No jobs created at this time as project has not yet been started. Status change projected for second period.
Voc Rehab	Vocational Specialists provided a comprehensive scope of job readiness, job placement and retention services for persons with deafness or hard of hearing. Case Managers provided coordination of servic
Indep Living - State	No jobs created at this time as project has not yet been started. Status change projected for second period.
Indep Living - State	Not applicable
Indep Living - Blind	No jobs created at this time as project has not yet been started. Status change projected for second period.

Sample Media Reports for New Mexico

Governor Richardson Stated That The Stimulus Funds Will Prevent Him From Increasing Classroom Sizes And Delaying Purchasing Textbooks. "An infusion of federal dollars could keep New Mexico classroom sizes at their current levels. Gov. Bill Richardson said Friday that the likelihood of a federal economic stimulus money being approved by Congress means he will shelve a plan to help balance the state's budget by temporarily increasing the number of allowable students per teacher in public schools. 'That's out,' Richardson said. The plan, which also included delaying textbook purchases and postponing a mandate for an extra school day, had sparked strong opposition from teachers unions. New Mexico is in line to potentially receive more than \$300 million in education funding over the next two years as part of the federal stimulus plan sought by President Obama." [Albuquerque Journal, 2/7/09]

New Mexico Education Secretary Says Stimulus To Will Lead To School Reforms. The AP reported that New Mexico Education Secretary Veronica Garcia "says the more than \$500 million in economic stimulus money New Mexico will receive for education will lead to reforms and will require more accountability from her department and school districts. Garcia told the 10-member Public Education Commission on Thursday that New Mexico will be required to collect data linking teacher performance to student achievement and report it at the state level." [AP, 4/2/09]

New Mexico Public Education Department Becomes Recipient Of Over \$250 Million From Recovery And Reinvestment Act, Which Will Strengthen Schools Across The State And Extend Programs For Impoverished Students. “New Mexico Governor Bill Richardson and Secretary of Education Veronica C. García today announced that the New Mexico Public Education Department has awarded or will award more than \$250 million in federal stimulus funds for schools throughout New Mexico. The money includes general operation funds for the 2009-10 school year, funds for special education programs, money to programs that serve disadvantaged children, grants for school lunch equipment, and funds for homeless students. ‘The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is a historic opportunity to drive real change in our public schools,’ Secretary of Education Veronica C. García said. ‘School districts and charter schools from every corner of New Mexico will now have a chance to save and create jobs, and provide extra help to students in an effort to improve academic performance.’” [[Press Release – Governor Bill Richardson](#), 6/15/09]

NM: Two Teaching Positions In Carlsbad Were Funded Through ARRA Money. The Carlsbad Current-Argus reported, “Welcome back to the start of the new school year. The CMS staff gathered to kick off the year Aug 10, with a welcome from Ron Singleton, President of the Board of Education. . . . Despite very real financial pressures, CMS believes that Carlsbad is poised for an educational renaissance. The district saved three teaching positions by eliminating administrative positions in this new fiscal year. Also added were activity drivers to the general fund. And the district created two new teaching positions using stimulus funds.” [Carlsbad Current-Argus (New Mexico), 8/23/09]

NM: Deming Schools Retained And Hired All Staff For School Year. The Deming Headlight reported, “Even as Gov. Bill Richardson has directed state agencies to identify areas in which for additional 3 percent cuts in current operating budgets, Deming Public Schools has been ahead of the curve. The district, in preparation last winter of its current budget, closely examined programs, job openings and purchasing to determine areas of savings. It retained all programs and staff and, with federal stimulus money, added people in one- and or two-year hires in Special Education and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) programs.” [Deming Headlight (New Mexico), 9/1/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Albuquerque

The Albuquerque Public Schools (APS) will use Title I stimulus funding to:

- Hire outreach staff to enroll and support homeless PreK-12 students
- Provide support services for these students including a preschool program, after-school tutoring, summer school programs, a student mentoring program, backpacks and school supplies, school uniforms, and many other necessities
- Support the district’s Extended Learning Summer Programs, focusing on interventions that will further develop proficiency in reading and math skills, and support its 8th Grade Summer Math Bridge “Transition” Program, which provides targeted intervention strategies to accelerate learning and support positive youth development as part of a proactive approach to support students who are struggling with math and at risk of failing at the high school level.

APS plans to use of IDEA stimulus funds to improve special education through:

- New technology for special education teachers and a two-year Professional Development Plan that would expand training for special education, regular education, and administrative staff to increase positive outcomes for students with special needs that align with district goals.
- An early childhood assessment instrument to determine progress of preschoolers with disabilities
- Specialized materials for instruction and therapy and assistive technology over a two-year period to increase the number of students who are making progress and meeting IEP goals.
- State-of-the-art facility to address the needs of students with autism and related mental health/developmental disabilities who require intensive programming to meet their extensive needs.
- Transition specialists and special education staff with the training, materials, and support needed to ensure that students achieve positive post-school outcomes in the areas of post-secondary education or training, employment, and independent living as needed.

New York

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by New York in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/17/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	18,782,355,682	20,417,212,126	-	20,417,212,126	19,650,588,485	2,340,490,457	21,991,078,942
IHEs	4,072,911,000	4,250,424,400	-	4,250,424,400	4,167,337,300	83,087,100	4,250,424,400
Total	22,855,266,682	24,667,636,526	-	24,667,636,526	23,817,925,785	2,423,577,557	26,241,503,342

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	2,468,557,791	2,423,577,557	44,980,234	98%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by New York to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$3,840,300,384.00	\$66,147,730.00	\$66,147,730.00	28,558.3	\$14,832,163.00
SFSF - Education	\$1,653,933,720.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	18,603.6	\$8,466,589.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$367,990,143.00	\$49,900,000.00	\$49,900,000.00	186.5	\$0.00
Title I	\$907,152,149.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	6,101.4	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$55,621,510.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$6,136,119.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	6.9	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$759,193,324.00	\$15,449,885.00	\$15,449,885.00	3,544.0	\$6,059,218.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$35,017,461.00	\$792,472.00	\$792,472.00	116.0	\$306,356.00
IDEA - C	\$26,406,499.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$4,111,175.00	\$5,373.00	\$5,373.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$21,583,669.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$719,782.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$137,102.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$2,297,731.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	<p>New York State primarily used the ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) to restore proposed cuts in 2009-10 school aid compared to 2008-09 levels caused by the severe economic recession effect on State tax revenues. Public school districts were eligible for the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) portion of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund.</p> <p>Districts overwhelmingly used the ESF funds to retain jobs that would have been lost due to cuts in state aid. According to the first quarterly report, there were over 18,500 jobs retained or created due to the availability of these funds. Some districts had already planned for the restoration of the state aid at the time of their 2009-10 budget preparation in the spring and had found other ways to reduce staff costs, such as attrition and retirement incentives. In those cases, the job impacts may have shown up as jobs created when they hired or filled positions.</p> <p>Some other districts used the stabilization funds for other allowable purposes, such as program Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) or vendor contracts. School districts were asked to gather direct job estimates from vendors and these are reported in the numbers. Other non-personnel Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) added educational value to the State's students that would not have been provided, absent the ARRA funds. In addition to funds for elementary and secondary education, education stabilization funds were used to keep tuition low at community colleges.</p>
SFSF - Govt Services	New York State used the ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) for other government services to stabilize the New York State budget by restoring funding for a number of educational services and o
Title I	The Title I portion of the ARRA was an increase to the allocation under ESEA Sections 1125 and 1125A for Title I Part A. Sub-recipients of ARRA Title I included 650 public school districts and 150 ch
Ed Tech	The ARRA Title II-Part D grant will be used by local educational agencies and charter schools to improve student academic achievement through the use of instructional technology. Grantees will be determined through a competitive process that is under development. Allowable Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) will include 1) acquiring technology equipment and digital devices, 2) purchasing or subscribing digital content and resources for teaching and learning, 3) hiring personnel including project coordinators, technical support, technology integration specialists, professional development experts or consultants to implement the projects and 4) engage in program accountability and evaluation activities. At this time, no job estimates are available.
Homeless Youth	The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 recently provided the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth program of the New York State Education Department (SED) \$6,136,119.
IDEA - B	<p>New York State used the ARRA IDEA grants for sub-recipients receiving IDEA funds and used part of these funds to save or create jobs. The purposes of these programs and the number of jobs that recipients estimate will be saved or created in the first quarter are reported below. These programs were implemented consistent with federal IDEA requirements and it is expected that sub-recipients will report additional jobs saved or created in future quarters.</p> <p>The IDEA ARRA 611 sub-grant provides education services for children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 3,598 jobs will be saved or created with these funds.</p> <p>The IDEA ARRA 619 sub-grant provides services of preschool children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 142 jobs will be saved or created with these funds.</p>
IDEA - B Preschool	<p>New York State used the ARRA IDEA grants for sub-recipients receiving IDEA funds and used part of these funds to save or create jobs. The purposes of these programs and the number of jobs that recipients estimate will be saved or created in the first quarter are reported below. These programs were implemented consistent with federal IDEA requirements and it is expected that sub-recipients will report additional jobs saved or created in future quarters.</p> <p>The IDEA ARRA 611 sub-grant provides education services for children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 3,598 jobs will be saved or created with these funds.</p> <p>The IDEA ARRA 619 sub-grant provides services of preschool children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 142 jobs will be saved or created with these funds.</p>
IDEA - C	No jobs have been created as of 9/30/09. Our plans include job creation in the future.
Voc Rehab	No jobs have been created during this period.
Voc Rehab	The ARRA grant for Vocational Rehabilitation Services to States provided under the Recovery Act assists New York State in operating a statewide comprehensive, coordinated, effective, efficient and accountable program of vocational rehabilitation to provides services needed by individuals with disabilities throughout their lives. The State Education Department will award the funds to vendors through a competitive process which is under development. There are no job estimates at this time.
Indep Living - State	The ARRA grant for Independent Living Services provided under the Recovery Act assists New York State in providing independent living services to individuals with significant disabilities. It will he
Indep Living - State	No jobs have been created during this period.
Indep Living - Blind	No jobs have been created during this period.

Sample Media Reports

Stimulus Will Help Reverse \$771 Million In Education Cuts For NYC Schools. “Washington's hefty stimulus plan will mean more cash for the city's poor and special needs students and could prevent teacher layoffs, Sen. Chuck Schumer said Thursday. The bill will inject about \$4.7 billion into New York State's education system over two years. It includes about \$1 billion that will go directly to the city's schools through Title I grants to low-income schools and special education funding. The state will also get about \$3 billion in so-called stabilization funds, which help reverse a \$771 million hit to the city's coffers from Gov. Patterson's education cuts... He said the \$787 billion stimulus bill will bring \$335 million in federal special education funds and \$711 million Title 1 money straight to the city.” [NY Daily News, [2/26/09](#)]

Stimulus Money Has Made New York School Budget Cuts Unnecessary. “School officials across New York put down their red pencils on Friday and sighed with relief. Their budgets for the next school year will be funded at the same level as the current, 2008-09 spending. Gov. David A. Patterson's announcement last week avoids the deep cuts and layoffs most districts had been anticipating. But while the federal stimulus money has made that unnecessary right now, schools can't keep on spending as they did before. In normal times, even level funding would frighten superintendents, who have grown used to 10 percent average increases in state aid over the past three years. Most schools will still have to cut to accommodate frozen state aid, because the public mood won't allow property tax increases. That's why superintendents should seek to deliver reductions in property tax bills this spring, paying forward the federal government's gifts to help struggling property owners. Long Island schools were told in mid-December that they faced a \$157 million reduction in aid; surely, they have analyzed where to make cuts. Even though the federal money is intended to save teaching jobs, some will likely be lost because teacher contracts mandate raises.”[[Newsday, 3/2/09](#)]

Stimulus To Help Long Island Schools Weather Economic Storm The Long Island Newsday reported, "Most Long Island schools Tuesday managed to weather the economic downturn with aid money relatively intact - but only because of a historic infusion of money from Washington aimed at saving teachers' jobs and bolstering special education. Overall, Island school districts gained \$86.3 million, or 3.3 percent over the current year, in a budget package pushed through Tuesday by the State Legislature's Democratic majority." Newsday adds, "School officials generally describe the increase as a relief, given the fact that Gov. David A. Paterson (D) had called for a \$157-million reduction in aid to the region's schools less than four months ago. Paterson later agreed to restore the cuts, after the U.S. Congress approved an economic stimulus bill." [[Long Island \(NY\) Newsday, 4/1/09](#)]

Stimulus Funds Saved Eight Full-Time and One Part-Time Teaching Positions that Would Have Been Cut from the Naples School District. “More than \$400,000 in federal stimulus money will be used to keep one part-time and eight full-time jobs that otherwise would have been cut in the Naples Central School District budget for next year. The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund for Education enabled the district to spare one part-time and four full-time teaching jobs and four full-time aide positions in kindergarten through grade 12. ‘I just want to emphasize that these staffing positions were saved solely because of stimulus money,’ said school board member Barbara Howard.” [[MPNow.com – the Daily Messenger, 4/24/09](#)]

Stimulus Allowed East Ramapo To Double Full Day Kindergarten Slots. The Journal News reported, “East Ramapo is one of only a few public-school districts in Rockland to have a half-day program for its youngest scholars. Oustatcher has long been a champion of full-day kindergarten because it has been shown to help disadvantaged students. Several years ago, the district began selecting a small number of youngsters for a full-day program but didn't have enough money to increase the number. With federal stimulus money available for the next two years to pay for furniture, Smartboards, computers and a library, the district decided to double its full-day openings next year and enlarge it further for the 2010-11 year, Oustatcher said. ‘We had the building and the space with a playground in the back,’ Oustatcher said. ‘This district, more than any other, needs full-day kindergarten.’” [The Journal News, [6/22/09](#)]

NY: 83 Jobs In Arlington Saved By ARRA; Superintendent Said ARRA “Averted Catastrophic Cuts.” The Poughkeepsie Journal reported, “When students return to local public schools next week, many will be greeted by familiar faces due, in part, to federal stimulus funds. In the Arlington school district, 83 jobs were saved due to the \$787 billion American Recovery and Reinvestment Act signed into law by President Barack Obama in February, Superintendent Frank Pepe said...Pepe said, "The Recovery Act averted catastrophic cuts in jobs, programs and services.”” [Poughkeepsie Journal (New York), [9/1/09](#)]

NY: Rochester Area School Used ARRA Funding To Save 30 Teaching Positions, Add Four Teaching Coaches. The Rochester Democrat and Chronicle reported, “The federal stimulus money for schools has been called everything from a godsend to a "dark cloud"...Rush-Henrietta, which received more than \$4.5 million in federal funds, avoided cutting 30 teaching positions that accounted for \$1.96 million in salary and benefits. The district also allocated the funds to avert the 2 percent tax increase it had been considering. "We were ready to go to the public with a tax increase, so we are thankful for the stimulus. It is no secret that we have a really difficult economy and residents who live in our school district have lost their jobs like people all over the country," said Debbie Rogowicz, assistant superintendent for business and school operations. The district also budgeted funds for four teaching coaches for a total of \$308,055 in salary and benefits. "We know the money is not here forever and will run out in two years, so it is like a dark cloud that still lurks over our head," said Rogowicz. "We don't know if the economy is going to rebound and become robust. In the short term, we are good. In the long term, nobody knows.”” [Rochester Democrat and Chronicle (New York), [9/14/09](#)]

NY: NYC Education Department COO Said ARRA Funding “Saved Jobs And Program.” The New York Times reported, “Federal stimulus dollars helped offset some of this year's cut, but not enough to eliminate it entirely. “The stimulus is wonderful and it is great and it has saved jobs and programs, but we can't kid ourselves,” said Photeine Anagnostopoulos, chief operating officer for the Education Department, saying that half the school districts in the country were in a similar position. “It didn't cover everything.” [The New York Times, 9/15/09]

NY: ARRA Funding Saved 73 Jobs At Niagara Falls School District, Without Which The District Would Have Gone To “Our Disaster Plan.” The Buffalo News reported, “Federal stimulus money is credited with saving 73 positions in the Niagara Falls School District, but administrators are bracing for potentially huge cuts when it runs out. An infusion of \$5.4 million from President Obama's American Recovery and Reinvestment Act is providing relief in a year when state education aid has been scaled back... “Without that [stimulus], we would've had to go to Plan D, our disaster plan, cutting 87 people [for this year],” an overall reduction of \$8 million, Superintendent Cynthia Bianco said. The district began receiving the stimulus money July 1.” [Buffalo News (New York), 10/10/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

New York City

Stimulus funding under ARRA will help the New York City Department of Education (NYCDOE) weather the economic crisis. Much of the stabilization funding will be used to offset budget state budget cuts and to prevent layoffs and keep teachers in classrooms. This will allow the district to continue the innovations and reforms it has undertaken in recent years, and shield students, schools, and classrooms from potential harm. Other stimulus funding will be used to—

- Support dual certification for teachers of English language learners
- Hire additional teachers for the city's small school initiative
- Integrate disparate data systems
- Implement a college preparedness initiative with the City University of New York (CUNY)

Because of the severity of the budget situation in New York City, the district has developed an active process in anticipation of stimulus support. Each potential new grant works through a collaborative process to ensure that NYCDOE can maximize the impact on student outcomes, optimize the funding opportunities, and ensure compliance with funding rules and regulations. After the scope of the opportunity is identified, the district planning process is engaged, which includes:

- Consulting with stakeholders
- Developing a proposal
- Identifying outcome measures
- Coordinating work with other agencies and the city
- Determining budget, staffing, and sustainability
- Informing the district's tracking, reporting, and financial controls

Funds available to NYCDOE under ARRA for Title I will be allocated almost entirely to schools in order to continue innovative programs at risk of being reduced significantly due to State budget cuts. A portion of Title I funds may also be used to expand successful programs into additional, Title I-eligible schools. The district is also prioritizing ARRA funding under SFSF to save jobs that otherwise would be cut due to non-federal budget shortfalls.

NYCDOE will use IDEA stimulus funds to pay the costs of related services for students with disabilities, as well as to support collaborative team teaching needs. The district is also researching the use of IDEA funding to expand early intervention services to assist students who have not been identified as needing special education or related services, but who could benefit from additional academic and behavioral support in order to succeed in a general education environment.

Rochester

- Stabilization funding received by the district will allow Rochester to save 23 jobs and ensure equitable distribution of qualified teachers. The Stabilization dollars will also be used to restore a number of important district efforts, including interventions in low-performing schools, teacher professional development, and programs that provide Intern and Teacher-Mentors with release time and supplies. Stabilization funds will also allow the district to support initiatives including literacy charter schools called Freedom Schools, Expeditionary Learning Schools, and Montessori learning, as well as fund district priorities such as instructional technology, positive behavioral supports, school safety programs, Extended Day, Gateway to College, and summer programs.
- Despite the availability of federal stimulus funding, Rochester City School District has projected it will fall \$13 million short of its proposed budget of \$699 million. Before the federal stimulus was announced, Rochester reported a \$61 million structural deficit that

would have resulted in the possible elimination of 500-550 positions, as well as extensive cuts and reduction in programs. This deficit may continue in the future due to flattened revenue and increasing costs for salaries, benefits, and other expenditures.

- Rochester will use Title I under ARRA to save 89 jobs, improve student performance through reform, and ensure transparency, reporting and accountability.
- Additional Professional Development (PD) incentives will be funded with ARRA to provide support for teachers in Title I schools, and parent involvement activities will also be funded to increase family and community engagement. Funding for 35 FTE school library media specialists in elementary schools will be funded with ARRA.
- Title I funds will also be used to expand Expeditionary Learning Programs which emphasize high achievement through active learning, character growth and teamwork, and teaching academic subjects through a challenging set of related real-world projects.
- The district will also use Title I to develop an Early College High School program that provides college credits and a higher education “head start” to high school juniors and seniors. Rochester will fund a national math benchmark testing program with Title I, as well as pay for data dashboards that will allow the district to distill large volumes of academic data into a usable and helpful format.
- IDEA funding from ARRA will be used to save 74 jobs in special education.
- Stimulus funds will also be used to restore a number of costs slated for elimination, such as school administrator and central office staff, the Great Beginnings family development center, art and music programs, social workers and psychologists, and academic data systems.

Higher Education

- **Community Colleges** – The State of New York averted proposed cuts to community college funding. New York used \$39 million in education stabilization aid to avoid cuts originally proposed in the Governor's December 2008 proposal, reducing the need for tuition increases and program and staff cuts.⁸

⁸ Center on Budget and Policy Priorities - <http://www.cbpp.org/cms/index.cfm?fa=view&id=2831#>

North Carolina

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by North Carolina in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/19/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	8,197,121,797	8,263,631,370		8,263,631,370	7,542,253,998	721,377,372	8,263,631,370
IHEs	3,256,806,228	3,129,843,256	126,962,972	3,256,806,228	3,452,275,917	-	3,452,275,917
Total	11,453,928,025	11,393,474,626	126,962,972	11,520,437,598	10,994,529,915	721,377,372	11,715,907,287

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	1,161,931,564	848,340,344	313,591,220	73%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by North Carolina to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,671,400,209.00	\$388,726,116.08	\$388,726,116.08	22,398.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$778,494,148.00	\$136,095,122.65	\$136,095,122.65	8,916.7	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$258,522,671.00	\$217,307,642.00	\$217,307,642.00	10,343.9	\$0.00
Title I	\$257,444,956.00	\$9,569,113.67	\$9,569,113.67	1,463.6	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$16,337,364.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,627,010.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.2	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$314,410,039.00	\$24,907,333.07	\$24,907,333.07	1,596.8	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$12,071,141.00	\$803,846.38	\$803,846.38	70.5	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$14,506,562.00	\$5,932.42	\$5,932.42	3.0	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,487,393.00	\$4,374.00	\$4,374.00	0.5	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$15,054,222.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$402,340.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$1,042,363.00	\$32,751.89	\$32,751.89	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	For the LEAs and Charter Schools these are the following job types: Teachers, Teacher Assistants, Assistant Principals, Instructional Support, Clerical Personnel, Custodians, and Transportation Personnel
SFSF - Govt Services	Prison custody, food service, medical, education, program, maintenance and administrative staff. Probation and parole officers, parole board members, and administrative staff, Substance abuse counsel
Title I	Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used instructional support a
Ed Tech	Instructional Technology - Salary - Instruct. Support I - Reg. Instructional Technology - Salary - Instruct. Support II - Adv. Instructional Technology - Salary - Lead Teacher Instructional Technology -
Homeless Youth	<p>Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used instructional support as well as central support directors and supervisors.</p> <p>Assistant Principal (Non-teaching) Include the salary of the person, licensed as an assistant principal, who has been designated by a local board of education to perform the duties of a non-teaching assistant principal.</p> <p>(description truncated, see www.federalreporting.gov for full text)</p>
IDEA - B	<p>Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used instructional support as well as central support directors and supervisors.</p> <p>Assistant Principal (Non-teaching) Include the salary of the person, licensed as an assistant principal, who has been designated by a local board of education to perform the duties of a non-teaching assistant principal.</p> <p>Teacher Include the salary of the person certified to teach the standard course of studies and assigned to instruct pupils not classified elsewhere: (i.e., academic instruction, and CTE). Includes any extended contract days when on teacher duties and responsibilities.</p> <p>(list truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)</p>
IDEA - B Preschool	Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used instructional support a
IDEA - C	Provide direct services to infants and toddlers who have developmental delays or established health conditions that lead to developmental delays. These positions focus on geographical areas of the Early Intervention (EI) program which have experienced increased enrollment in the EI program during 2008-2009 and/or are anticipated to experience increased enrollment for 2009-2010 and beyond. These positions also work directly with families whose children are referred to the EI program. These positions will coordinate and provide evaluations for eligibility, access resources for families, develop the service plans and monitor the provision of early intervention services.
Voc Rehab	This position provides direct, accurate, and comprehensive benefits planning using parameters established by SSA Work Incentives programs, assistance, management and follow-up to SSI recipients and SS
Voc Rehab	N/A
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Sample Media Reports for North Carolina

Recovery Act Will Provide North Carolina Schools With \$2 Billion Funding to Save Jobs, Fix Schools. "North Carolina's schools are to receive \$2 billion in federal stimulus money designed to save jobs, educate disadvantaged students and renovate campuses. Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools officials have warned the ongoing financial crisis might force layoffs of up to 1,200 employees, including teachers and teacher assistants." [[Charlotte Observer](#), 2/20/09]

North Carolina District Finalizes Stimulus Plans The Daily Reflector reported, "Pitt County [NC] school officials are learning more about how they can spend more than \$10 million in federal stimulus funding that will soon be heading their way. Senior staff members met last week with state education officials and another meeting is planned for later this month so school districts can start finalizing the details for how they will use their allotment." According to the Reflector, "More than \$5 million in both Title I and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act funding has been awarded to Pitt, according to [ED's] Web site. School officials say they plan to invest in areas that will benefit Pitt County students beyond the next two years such as staff development and new technology." [[Daily Reflector \(NC\)](#), 4/10/09]

NC: Charlotte Schools Will Hire 180 New Teachers And Other Education Workers Into Positions Created Through ARRA Money. The Charlotte Observer reported, "Charlotte-Mecklenburg Schools will use federal stimulus money and aid for high-poverty schools to hire 180 teachers, social workers and other support staff, Chief Operating Officer Hugh Hattabaugh said Thursday. The new positions come from \$12.3 million CMS has received through the stimulus package, as well as ongoing federal aid for its highest-poverty schools." [Charlotte Observer, 7/10/09]

NC: 100 Jobs Were Saved In Guilford County Schools Due To ARRA Funding. The News & Record reported, "Federal stimulus funding to high-poverty schools and special education will save more than 100 Guilford County teaching and administrative jobs. The funding was considered in budget planning, and those positions are included in the 2009-10 budget... 'It did save some jobs,' said Don Hare, the school system's executive director of federal and special programs." [News & Record, 7/14/09]

NC: ARRA Money Saved 34 Teacher's Jobs In Moore County. The Fayette Observer reported, "Federal economic stimulus money has allowed Moore County schools to save 34 teaching positions. Superintendent Susan Purser said the school system will receive \$3.2 million through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act... "Quite honestly, there were some days it looked even worse. But rather than focusing on what's bad, we're spending time on where we're going," Purser said. "We have been able to use some of the stability (stimulus) money that will ease the pain." Purser said the 34 teachers will be spread among various schools." [The Fayette Observer (Fayetteville, North Carolina), 8/20/09]

NC: ARRA School Bonds Will Be Used For CTE Center And Middle School Construction. The Times-News reported, "The Alamance-Burlington School System has been approved for \$2.7 million in interest-free bonds the state is distributing as part of federal stimulus efforts. The system, which would like to use the money toward a career technical education center, will apply for additional bonds through the program. School board members agreed Monday night to authorize school system leaders to pursue bonds that could pay more of the center's costs, as well as bonds that could build new classrooms at Western Middle School." [Times-News (Burlington, North Carolina), 8/25/09]

NC: Catawba County Schools Hiring Teachers With IDEA And Title I Funding From ARRA. The Hickory Daily Record reported, "Stimulus money is paying for additional positions in the system using money from IDEA. Each elementary school in Catawba County Schools will have a position for a program called response to intervention. "Most elementary schools chose a teacher assistant for the position, who would have been eliminated," Markley said. "The position is paid for with IDEA stimulus money. They start out doing a data assessment on everyone in the K-2 level. Then they look at students who are missing a skill, and get them caught up so they won't need special education. It's data assessment and student intervention." Catawba County Schools also hired three response intervention teachers with Title 1 stimulus money, Wolfe said, and some additional exceptional children teachers with IDEA money." [Hickory Daily Record (North Carolina), 10/6/09]

NC: ARRA Funding Used To Save Thousands Of Education Jobs In North Carolina. The News & Record reported, "Federal stimulus dollars are keeping thousands of people employed, information that North Carolina submitted to an oversight agency indicates... The state reported that 19,260 jobs were saved with fiscal stabilization funds, the pots of money given to state governments to help them bridge budget deficits. Another 3,130 jobs came from grants made under three federal education programs." [News & Record (Greensboro, NC), 10/16/09]

Regional Reports

- **In Richmond County, North Carolina,** a share of 40 lost positions across the school system will be restored. \$1.6 million will also go to completing a new elementary school equipped with a new library facility, updated technology for teaching, and after school programs

North Dakota

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by North Dakota in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/10/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	356,930,497	379,902,482	-	379,902,482	289,758,145	85,644,337	375,402,482
IHEs	182,755,137	201,960,498	-	201,960,498	213,488,888	-	213,488,888
Total	539,685,634	581,862,980	-	581,862,980	503,247,033	85,644,337	588,891,370

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	85,644,337	85,644,337	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by North Dakota to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$139,117,859.00	\$1,605,918.67	\$1,667,247.33	209.5	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$57,381,706.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$19,055,342.00	\$0.00	\$45,805.53	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$27,437,105.00	\$277,206.94	\$292,730.07	161.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$2,317.85	\$2,317.85	0.5	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$26,552,439.00	\$1,277,378.88	\$1,277,378.88	40.6	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$861,549.00	\$22,121.00	\$22,121.00	3.7	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,800,000.00	\$26,894.00	\$26,894.00	3.0	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	No jobs were created with these funds.
SFSF - Govt Services	No jobs have been created or retained as a result of this grant award.
Title I	52.18 Title I Classroom Teachers, 22.33 Title I Reading Teachers, 15.35 Title I Math Teachers, 48.14 Paraprofessionals, 5.975 Preschool Teachers, 2.03 Parent Coordinators, 3 Parent Liaisons, 1 School Improvement Coordinators, 1 Reading Coach, 3.2 Data Coordinators, 6.4 Intervention Specialists, .5 ELL Teacher, .63 Title I Coordinator
Ed Tech	Funds have not been award yet.
Homeless Youth	Homeless Liaison
IDEA - B	Special Education Teachers, Instructional Assistants, Instructional Coaches, RTI Strategist, Behavior Strategists, Assistive Technology Specialist, Transition Coordinator, Mentors, Autism Consultant,
IDEA - B Preschool	Physical Therapist, Instructional Assistants, RTI Strategist, Para-educator, Preschool Teacher, Preschool Aide.
IDEA - C	No jobs have been created
Voc Rehab	2 employment specialists, 1 support staff. These positions are temporary in nature and will not be sustained when funding is discontinued.
Indep Living - State	No jobs have been created
Indep Living - Blind	No jobs have been created

Sample Media Reports

Fargo Public Schools Will Receive \$9.5 Million In Stimulus Funds. “Fargo public schools are getting a big helping hand from the federal government's stimulus package, almost 10-million dollars for classrooms, programs, students, and the economy... The 9.5 million dollars that will be going into Fargo schools is meant to improve education through technology and curriculum enhancement and hope that those improvements will then in turn stimulate the economy. Fargo Public Schools' wish list just got a bit longer: 9.5 million dollars worth to be exact. A lump sum the school has never gotten before. ‘It’s a great opportunity for schools to acquire some things that we just haven’t. We’ve just struggled to find the resources to do.’ As part of the federal government's stimulus package, the school district will get the one time money that they could use for anything from smart boards, to textbooks, calculators, computers, even vacuum cleaners... ‘Truly it's going to stimulate something, if it's the concrete, if it's the score boards, new facilities outside; it's going to stimulate something.’ The millions will come monthly in four installments beginning this September. The school board will decide where and how the money will be spent, dollars that will recharge student minds and hopefully stimulate the economy. Because of this government money, taxpayers will get a big relief. They won't have to foot the bill in their property taxes.” [WDAY TV (with video), 6/9/09]

Ohio

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Ohio in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/4/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	6,605,606,460	6,742,961,893	-	6,742,961,893	6,343,587,656	399,374,237	6,742,961,893
IHEs	1,944,967,656	2,087,134,229	-	2,087,134,229	1,778,565,127	308,569,102	2,087,134,229
Total	8,550,574,116	8,830,096,122	-	8,830,096,122	8,122,152,783	707,943,339	8,830,096,122

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	1,463,709,963	707,943,339	755,766,624	48%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Ohio to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$2,195,793,856.00	\$143,411,828.29	\$147,136,217.12	7,202.2	\$2,040,519.30
SFSF - Education	\$980,685,675.00	\$125,051,461.69	\$128,775,850.52	3,399.5	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$325,666,520.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Title I	\$372,673,474.00	\$7,475,503.01	\$7,475,503.01	1,608.9	
Ed Tech	\$23,863,457.00	\$222,593.52	\$222,593.52	20.8	
Homeless Youth	\$1,913,813.00	\$26,249.89	\$26,249.89	9.4	
IDEA - B	\$437,736,052.00	\$10,363,647.94	\$10,363,647.94	2,053.9	\$2,040,519.30
IDEA - B Preschool	\$13,359,358.00	\$272,372.24	\$272,372.24	109.6	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$16,403,578.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$21,589,801.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Indep Living - State	\$509,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Indep Living - Blind	\$1,392,958.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Primary and secondary education institutions retained teachers, administrators, instructional aides, student support staff, information technology staff, school nurses, librarians, and bus drivers.
SFSF - Govt Services	Project not yet started
Title I	Teachers, tutors, administrators, psychologists, social workers, paraprofessionals, aides, and curriculum coaches
Ed Tech	Technology Coaches; Distance Learning Coordinator; Integration Specialists
Homeless Youth	Teachers/tutors, life skills coaches, support staff
IDEA - B	Intervention Specialists, licensed as a Special Education Teachers , special education aide, director of pupil services, tutoring, paraprofessional positions, support staff, Behavior Intervention Spec
IDEA - B Preschool	Preschool special education teacher 24.116 FTE Preschool special educ. aide/ass't teacher 29.047 FTE PSE related services (psych & therapists) 7.58 FTE PSE supervisors and other administrative staff 9.02 FTE
IDEA - C	The ODH has recently released a Request for Proposals to FCFC to apply for funding. Funding is scheduled to begin November 1, 2009 thus no jobs have been created to date.
Voc Rehab	No jobs activity to report at this time.
Indep Living - State	Jobs data not available as of September 30, 2009.
Indep Living - Blind	Jobs data not available as of September 30, 2009.

Sample Media Reports

Akron: ARRA Would Allow For Head Start Expansion, Hiring Additional Teachers And Teacher Assistants. The Akron Beacon Journal reported, “Local officials are still waiting to see how much money they will get, but are anticipating significant increases for both Head Start preschool and Early Head Start programs. Currently, the Akron-area Early Head Start serves 32 children and eight pregnant mothers. With a teacher-pupil ratio of one to four, it costs about \$12,000 per child and has a waiting list of 80, said William Alford, Summit County's Head Start director. The stimulus plan could add as many as eight more classrooms serving 64 children, and that would mean jobs for eight teachers, eight teacher assistants, a floating teacher and teaching assistant who can substitute where needed, a supervisor, a cook and a health-care worker.” [Akron Beacon Journal, 3/8/09]

Akron: ARRA Money Could Be Used To Provide Professional Development For Teachers. The Akron Beacon Journal reported, “The U.S. Department of Education is estimating that Akron Public Schools would receive about \$17.4 million in additional money for Title I, which would nearly double its usual annual allotment, said Charlie Glasgow, Akron's director of school improvement. Glasgow said the money would be temporary, so it probably wouldn't result in hiring more teachers, but it would provide the professional-development resources to make Akron's teachers more effective. ‘We know that it's only a short window of money,’ Glasgow said. “It's really to try to get the systemic change that will stay with us after the money is gone.” [Akron Beacon Journal, 3/8/09]

Fremont City Schools: Stimulus Money Will Be Used To Offer Full-Day Kindergarten In All Buildings. The Fremont News-Messenger reported, “Renee Diebler, a kindergarten teacher at Lutz Elementary School, says a benefit to having full-day kindergarten in the school district starting this fall is that children won't be rushed through the curriculum. While a lot of time is dedicated to language arts and reading, the curriculum also includes math, social studies and science. Currently the kindergarten morning and afternoon sessions last 2 1/2 hours. “We're excited about this,” said Laurie Godfrey, director of curriculum, assessment and development. “We know this will help us. ...We felt we weren't providing enough instruction time.” Godfrey said the other areas of curriculum were being fit into the schedule when it was possible. Most school districts in the state and surrounding area already have full-day kindergarten including parochial schools. “This will really level the playing field. Students won't be rushed through the curriculum and we will be able to serve students with intervention during the school day,” Godfrey said. The district will use stimulus funds to offer the full-day kindergarten in all buildings. Godfrey said with the full-day kindergarten a few more teachers will be needed along with new curriculum materials. Previous budget constraints prevented the district from making the change earlier.” [News-Messenger, 5/7/09]

The Akron Board Of Education Cancelled Layoffs For 60 Teachers Thanks To \$21 Million In Stimulus Funding. “It was going to be a very bleak summer for many educators in Akron. The Akron Board of Education had sent out pink slips to 60 teachers last month, because of deep budget cuts. But now, thanks to \$21 million in stimulus funding, those layoffs have been ‘canceled’. The news comes as a huge relief to the 60 teachers who were about to lose their jobs in a terrible economy. Not only do they get to come back to the classroom, the Akron School Board is now going to hire even more teachers. Becky Green-Pallotta, lead teacher at the Akron Opportunity Center, the middle school for

students with special needs, was all smiles Tuesday hearing the good news. The mother of two had no idea where to go to replace her teaching job after eight years at the school.” [WKYC.com, 6/30/09]

Akron Will Use Stimulus To Keep Veteran Teachers In The Classroom To Target Literacy And Special Education The Akron Beacon Journal reported, “Akron schoolteachers will meet Monday and Tuesday at Kenmore High School to hear more about a career-changing offer the district has devised to spend \$14 million in federal stimulus money. The district is creating 73 teaching positions to improve literacy in lower grades and special education throughout the district. The Akron Board of Education approved the jobs plan last week, along with an agreement between the district and the teachers union on how those positions will be filled. The district hopes that the most senior teachers, those who have around 30 years of service or more, will take the jobs and agree to leave the district in two years, when the federal money paying for them disappears. That would allow the district to accomplish four things:

- Get the most experienced teachers into the most critical positions to improve reading test scores.
- Rehire the 60 to 65 teachers on the current layoff list to replace the teachers taking those stimulus-related jobs.
- Save about \$1.2 million by replacing higher-paid teachers, who make \$70,000 annually on average, with lower-paid, less-experienced teachers on the layoff list who make about \$40,000 on average.
- Avoid a hit to the budget when the stimulus money runs out in two years. When the federal money is gone, so are the teachers. [Akron Beacon Journal, 7/5/09]

OH: ARRA Will Allow Ohio And Dayton To Increase Spending On Education And Enable Statewide Full-Day Kindergarten Funding To Remain Intact. The Dayton Daily News reported, “Thanks to federal stimulus money, Ohio's public schools will see a 5.5 percent increase in funding during the next two years under the \$50.5 billion state budget lawmakers approved Monday, July 13. Without \$788 million in stimulus funds, state aid to schools actually decreases by 0.24 percent each year over the next two years... Also, most of Gov. Ted Strickland's evidence-based education model remains intact, including all-day kindergarten, a requirement of all school districts starting in fall 2010. ‘This will obviously help our school district,’ said Dayton Superintendent Kurt Stanic, who was expecting cuts. ‘If the district's lucky enough to experience a slight increase, we need to make sure the increase is used for academic improvement.’” [Dayton Daily News (Ohio), 7/14/09]

OH: ARRA Money Allowed For Senior Teachers To Become Intervention Specialists, Hire Young Teachers For The Classroom. The Lima News reported, “The Lima City School District found a way to stretch federal stimulus money even further. The district will use Title 1 stimulus money to move six teachers nearing retirement into intervention specialist positions. In return, newer teachers will replace the veteran teachers in the classroom, saving the district \$350,000 in two years... One intervention specialist will be in each middle school and at Liberty, Freedom and Heritage elementary schools. The new elementary positions will focus on kindergarten.” [The Lima News (Ohio), 8/21/09]

OH: Dayton Area Schools Used ARRA Funding To Save Jobs, Make Long-Term Investments. The Dayton Daily News, “The one thing Miami Valley schools aren't lacking is a way to spend federal stimulus money they have received for use during the next two years... Northmont will use its \$630,000 for salaries, but even that won't make up for reductions in state money when it comes to wage increases already written into union contracts for classified employees, Northmont School Superintendent Doug Lantz said. “It would be great if districts could use this money to hire extra teachers to work with our kids - but you can't use this money for that purpose unless your regular funding can sustain those positions. We can't do that,” said Marcia Watts, Miamisburg assistant superintendent whose district gets \$330,000... Kettering City Schools will spend its \$856,859 in SFSF money on new computers and a data warehouse to compile all student data and to integrate their data systems. It's “something that has a lasting impact and won't go away in two years when the money goes away,” said Nancy Galusha, elementary curriculum leader. Ann Bernardo, treasurer for Huber Heights schools, said that district has received about \$133,000 of its \$798,000 in SFSF money, which is earmarked for salaries, supplies and capital equipment. Steve Maag, Beaver Creek school district treasurer, said the \$320,177 his district gets will go for textbook/program adoption, instructional textbooks, software and equipment.” [Dayton Daily News (Ohio), 9/8/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Cleveland

ARRA Use of Funds:

- Regular professional development for all district literacy and math teachers over the two year period of ARRA funding.
- Extended-day instructional services to elementary and middle grade students who are below proficiency standards in reading and math. Similarly, extended-day services will be offered to high school students who have failed to meet secondary level exit exam requirements.
- A literacy-based social emotional learning curriculum, the identification of curriculum coaches, and professional development for its implementation.

- Attendance and discipline interventions through investments in family intervention support efforts, and increasing the quality of attendance data.
- Staff for family and community engagement initiatives

Columbus

State Fiscal Stabilization Fund:

The Columbus City Schools (CCS) were facing a potential cut of up to 20% in state education funding, and while SFSF will not provide the district with additional funding over the previous year, the funds allowed the district to receive the expected amount of state funding for the 2009-10 school year and maintain current staff levels.

Title I:

- The majority of the district's ARRA Title I funds will be used to support supplemental and additional instructional opportunities for students. The district is hiring approximately 240 part-time teachers to work with struggling readers in grades K–3, 6, and 7.
- CCS is also adding three preschool sites in high-need areas and adding teachers to support these units. The district also provided an “early experience” for incoming Kindergarten classes prior to the start of the 2009-2010 school year.
- The district is using stimulus funds to support the literacy program with the purchase of additional software and books, instructional materials for the new pre-school sites, and academic materials needed for classrooms in Title I schools.
- CCS will also devote Title I funds to local school improvement efforts. ARRA will be used to hire six teachers that will work with schools specifically identified for improvement based on AYP. These teachers, working with two part-time administrators and two data analysts, will help low-performing schools identify problems, and implement and achieve the goals in their school improvement plan. The district will also contract with experts in design and programming to maintain and enhance the on-line school improvement planning tool used by all Title I schools.
- CCS high schools will use their funds for Graduation Coaches who work directly with students that are either short on required credits or need to pass one or more Ohio Graduation Tests.
- The district's office of Innovative Programs will receive ARRA funds for the planning, oversight, implementation and evaluation of the CCS Innovative Program Schools. ARRA will allow the district to add staff that can plan, develop curriculum, and launch innovative programs in existing school facilities.
- It will also be used to continue early childhood education at two sites that were slated for closure due to the most recent round of state budget cuts. ARRA funds for Title I will allow these two existing sites to remain open, as well as fund the opening of three news sites in high-need, high poverty areas.

IDEA:

- CCS will hire fourteen high school Intervention Specialists who will monitor the academic performance, attendance, and discipline of students with disabilities, and provide support for alternate assessments and accommodations for the Ohio Graduation Test.
- Stimulus funds will be used to purchase adapted instructional materials and software focused on facilitating access to the general education curriculum.
- The district will devote ARRA funds to IDEA support services, which will allow the district to add 20 support personnel, including 15 instructional assistants, 3.5 (FTE) speech and language pathologists, and 1.5 (FTE) new school psychologists.

Dayton

- In the First Quarter that funding was available, DPS used Title I funding under ARRA to create five math instructional positions to provide supplemental support to struggling students. Dayton also contracted with a private vendor to provide supplemental math instruction to students in non-public schools, and hired the local Educational Services Center to provide an external coach for school improvement efforts.
- DPS also used Title I to maintain a number of important positions in jeopardy within the district. This included a Title I Early Childhood Education Parent and Community Facilitator. The district was also able to maintain the SES Facilitator who monitors SES provider communication and paperwork among the parents, school and district, the Collaborative Language and Literacy Instruction Coach who provides supplemental support for school wide reading teachers at two K-8 schools, and the Associate Director for Title I providing supplemental support for Title I school wide humanities.
- This district plan for Title I under ARRA includes a number of positions that will be filled over time, including a Title I ARRA Evaluator, Title I Intervention Teachers to provide intensive intervention in school improvement locations, and Instructional Paraprofessionals to support school improvement activities.

- Dayton Public Schools will also spend Title I funds on Neighborhood Parent and Community Centers, instructional technology and software, pre-K transition and elementary intervention programs, as well as preschool materials, software, and support staff. The district will also spend ARRA funds on a professional development contract with Xavier University.
- The district also used IDEA funds in the first quarter of ARRA to maintain jobs for students with disabilities in private placements. These jobs include four intervention specialists and three speech therapists who can continue to provide services in non-public schools. The district is also using the ARRA funds for the purchase of computer automation systems, specifically a web-based IEP application to facilitate writing of student IEPs.

Higher Education

- **State Board of Regents** – The Ohio State Office of Budget and Management extended the tuition freeze for two years.⁹

⁹ Ohio State Office of Budget and Management - <http://www.ohiocathconf.org/I/Budget/sabety22509.pdf>

Oklahoma

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Oklahoma in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/26/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,012,537,640	2,035,970,233	-	2,035,970,233	1,862,599,884	173,370,949	2,035,970,833
IHEs	900,354,297	905,805,884	-	905,805,884	828,672,916	77,132,967	905,805,883
Total	2,912,891,937	2,941,776,117	-	2,941,776,117	2,691,272,800	250,503,916	2,941,776,716

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	472,820,714	250,503,916	222,316,798	53%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Oklahoma to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$709,090,873.00	\$228,553,908.78	\$209,853,908.78	5,099.1	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$316,789,878.00	\$74,723,701.68	\$74,723,701.68	3,728.8	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$105,199,719.00	\$18,700,000.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$109,442,502.00	\$54,695,815.64	\$54,695,815.64	373.4	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$7,019,163.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$786,074.00	\$786,074.00	\$786,074.00	0.4	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$147,924,906.00	\$73,932,846.34	\$73,932,846.34	814.2	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$7,763,880.00	\$3,880,383.12	\$3,880,383.12	51.2	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$5,907,674.00	\$1,354,329.00	\$1,354,329.00	119.0	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$7,583,850.00	\$480,759.00	\$480,759.00	12.1	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$430,314.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	This funded a portion of public schools and higher education institutions FTEs by offsetting a portion of the current year budget reduction.
SFSF - Govt Services	This may be used to fund a portion of public schools' FTEs by offsetting a portion of the current year budget reduction. It may create jobs on future water conservation projects. None have been created now as funds have not been expended.
Title I	Teachers and Support Staff
Ed Tech	none at this time
Homeless Youth	Teachers and Support Staff
IDEA - B	Teachers and Support Staff
IDEA - B Preschool	Teachers and Support Staff
IDEA - C	Enabled the retention of nursing, therapy, and clerical staff for 2 months providing Early Intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.
Voc Rehab	Assistive Technology Trainers and Job Developers
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports

OK: Oklahoma School Districts' Budgets Will Not Be Cut Further. Tulsa World reported, "Thanks to regulations tied to the state's receipt of federal stimulus funds, cuts in state aid to Tulsa Public Schools will be much less than expected and will not jeopardize teachers' jobs, Superintendent Keith Ballard said Friday. The district on Thursday was bracing for cuts of \$500,000 a month because of state revenue shortfalls, prompting Ballard to say that teacher cuts were possible as soon as the first of the year if state revenues continued to founder...Ballard said they explained that federal regulations limit how much states can reduce aid to schools if the states choose to use federal stimulus funds to fill budget gaps. Because Oklahoma chose to do that, Ballard was told, limits are in place on how much state aid to schools can be cut. He said he expects TPS to be held to the state aid level it received in 2008, which represents about a 1.5 percent, or \$2 million, reduction in what the district had expected to receive this year. "It would have been too much of a loss if it had been that \$8 million," Ballard said. Ballard said he will meet with the Board of Education to determine what cuts will be needed to address the \$2 million shortfall, but he insisted that teacher and personnel cuts were "off the table." [Tulsa World (Oklahoma), 9/19/09]

OK: Oklahoma City Community College Did Not Raise Tuition And Retained And Hired Staff Due To ARRA Funding. The Journal Record reported, "More than 14,000 students are in class at Oklahoma City Community College this semester, an 18-percent increase from last year. Counting all students who will take classes during the school year, the college in south Oklahoma City expects the annual enrollment to top 20,000 students - continuing as the fifth-largest college or university in Oklahoma...Along with other state colleges and universities, OCCC did not raise tuition or fees for this academic year, and was able to retain and add staff members because of an infusion of federal stimulus money in the higher education budget." [The Journal Record (Oklahoma City, OK), 9/22/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Oklahoma City

- The Oklahoma City Public Schools has been holding extensive meetings on how to spend the money, and expects to use ARRA funds to implement a high school reform initiative. The district is also teaming up with the Tulsa Public Schools, the only other major urban school system in the state, to implement instructional reforms. The district will provide additional reading and math coaches.

Regional Reports

- In *Oklahoma City, Oklahoma* \$8 million partnership program with America's Choice that focuses on academic intervention for struggling students to reduce drop-out rate and increase college readiness. (2.7 million for year 1). \$1.5 million of stimulus funds allocated from the State to LEAs through competitive grants for child nutrition, specifically the purchase of cafeteria equipment.
- In *Tulsa, Oklahoma*, \$10.8 million has been allocated for special education. \$16.7 million has been allocated for Title 1 focusing on teacher training, building leadership, Teach for America, summer schools, and early childhood. \$10.7 million for an educational home setting for students assigned by the court system.

Higher Education

- **University of Science and Arts** – Board of Regents approved no tuition increase at The University of Science and Arts.¹⁰

¹⁰ <http://www.usao.edu/News/content/regents-approve-13m-budget-no-tuition-increases>

Oregon

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Oregon in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 4/21/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,044,050,582	2,921,274,528	282,422,080	3,203,696,608	2,566,584,519	62,740,851	2,629,325,370
IHEs	653,252,106	584,622,225	107,727,003	692,349,228	554,534,240	13,571,599	568,105,839
Total	3,697,302,688	3,505,896,753	390,149,083	3,896,045,836	3,121,118,759	76,312,450	3,197,431,209

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	466,461,533	466,461,533	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Oregon to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$742,620,771.00	\$177,460,134.29	\$177,672,523.03	6,173.1	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$391,827,688.00	\$168,995,705.42	\$168,995,705.42	4,068.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$103,784,840.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1,050.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$93,735,666.00	\$20,689.42	\$20,689.42	320.9	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$6,004,508.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,030,141.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.1	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$128,979,436.00	\$6,969,654.97	\$6,969,654.97	673.5	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$3,999,911.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	23.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$5,487,762.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	17.6	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$883,014.00	\$147,653.19	\$166,752.98	3.0	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$6,181,100.00	\$1,303,487.19	\$1,490,486.11	14.0	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$212,549.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$30,364.00	\$3,021.26	\$3,417.04	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$463,792.00	\$19,922.84	\$25,817.09	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Teachers, instructional aides, and professors for Oregon public K-12 and university educational institutions.
SFSF - Govt Services	Although the dollars have not been expended at this date, by having the funds available for the biennial budget cycle, the Oregon Department of Corrections retained correctional officer positions at all 14 correctional institutions.
Title I	The jobs created or retained with these Recovery Act funds include K-12 teachers, instructional assistants, and mentor positions for new teachers. Teaching positions focus on reading and math. Of the total number of jobs reported, over 50% are newly created positions.
Ed Tech	Not Applicable
Homeless Youth	For districts that currently have created or retained jobs due to these funds, they report those jobs include homeless liaisons and, in some cases, support staff to those liaisons.
IDEA - B	These Recovery Act funds have been crucial to retain jobs to provided educational services to students with disabilities. Of jobs reported, 72% are those that have been retained. These positions include autism specialists, behavioral specialists, case managers, early interventionists, instructional assistants, literacy specialists, occupational therapists, psychologists, reading specialists, nurses, special education teachers, speech and language pathologists, and transition specialists.
IDEA - B Preschool	Jobs created and retained primarily include those for staff providing direct services to children, such as early childhood educators, speech and language pathologists, occupational therapists, and educational assistants. These positions will help ensure children receive appropriate evaluation and instruction. In addition, a few support staff positions such as secretaries and records clerks have been retained.
IDEA - C	Jobs created and retained primarily include staff providing direct services to children such as early intervention specialists, speech and language pathologists, occupational therapists, and educational assistants. In addition, a few support staff positions such as secretaries and records clerks have been retained.
Voc Rehab	1 Rehabilitation Instructor for the Blind with the recipient agency; 2 Instructors for the Blind with the recipient agency
Voc Rehab	ARRA funds allowed the Department of Human Services to hire vendors to provide services such as medical/dental care, occupational/physical therapy, driving school, auto repair, education, etc., to meet clients' specific needs.
Indep Living - State	No job creation activity to date.
Indep Living - State	n/a
Indep Living - Blind	n/a

Sample Media Reports

Because Of Stimulus, “Most Portland-Area School Districts Will Hold A Full School Year This Spring.” The Oregonian reported, “Oregon officially won \$382 million of federal stimulus money for schools and colleges today, after Gov. Ted Kulongoski convinced federal officials he will spend enough state money on education and use the federal dollars to help struggling schools improve. Almost half the money, released to Oregon by the feds today, will be used to prevent school districts from ending this school year early due to state budget cuts. Most Portland-area school districts will hold a full school year this spring, thanks in part to the federal money. States couldn't apply for federal stimulus dollars until April 1. The fact that it took only 20 business days for Oregon to complete its application, and the federal government to approve it, showed that ordinary government timelines don't apply during the economic crisis.” [[Oregonian](#), 4/28/09]

OR: School Construction Is Keeping The Construction Industry Working. The Daily Journal of Commerce reported, “Educational construction has made up a larger portion of Turner Construction Co.'s work since the recession began, said Dan Kavanaugh, vice president and general manager. Turner is working on high-profile projects at the University of Oregon, Oregon State University and the University of Portland. ‘The public sector is really where a lot of work is available,’ Kavanaugh said. ‘The higher ed folks seem to just keep plugging along.’...They plug along because the need is so great, said Bob Simonton, capital construction director for the Oregon University System. ‘We have a \$670 million backlog of capital repair projects and another \$400-some-million in seismic (improvements),’ Simonton said. ‘It's a great time for us to be busy,’ Simonton said, ‘And for the contractors and design professionals. They need the work, and we need the work done.’” [Daily Journal of Commerce (Portland, OR), 7/27/09]

OR: ARRA Funding Created Or Saved 5,225 Teaching Jobs Across Oregon. The Oregonian reported, “Federal stimulus spending has created or saved thousands of Oregon jobs, state officials boasted Monday, but at least three of every four positions were in government work, according to the state's own figuring...In all, the spending accounts for the equivalent of 8,238 full-time jobs, according to the state's report, which was delivered to federal authorities over the weekend. Of those, more than 6,000 were in education and public safety...But public

workers have seen the greatest benefits by far, particularly in schools and universities. Statewide, the stimulus was credited with retaining or creating the equivalent of 5,225 full-time education jobs: 1,179 faculty jobs at Oregon's six public universities and most of the rest in public schools and research grants. A big hunk of the public school job creation came in special education, a particular target of stimulus funding. The university system used all its stimulus money --some \$52 million --to pay for faculty salaries and benefits. Public schools have spent their money for training, materials and other expenses in addition to salaries. So far they have spent about \$118 million and have about \$300 million left to spend during the balance of the school year and beyond, the state reported. "It keeps us in the business of teaching and learning," said state schools Superintendent Susan Castillo. "Education is absolutely essential to getting us out of this downturn and being able to rebuild a strong economy." [The Oregonian (Portland, Oregon), 10/13/09]

Regional Reports

- **In *Portland, Oregon***, Portland Public Schools will use \$9 million in ARRA funds to preserve 140 teaching classroom aides, and school-based staff positions.

Higher Education

- **Emporia State University** - At Emporia State University, \$315,000 SFSF funds were used to offset a tuition increase.¹¹

¹¹ Emporia State University Website, http://www.emporia.edu/president/speeches/ga_fall09.ppt

Pennsylvania

State Budget Detail

Pennsylvania's State Fiscal Stabilization Fund Phase One application was approved on November 2nd, 2009 – the budget shortfall information from this application will be available imminently.

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Pennsylvania to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$908,687,301.00	\$104,750,392.17	\$104,758,102.17	531.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$400,603,678.00	\$46,688,799.36	\$46,688,799.36	481.8	
Ed Tech	\$25,302,703.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,874,497.00	\$374,899.38	\$374,899.38	0.3	
IDEA - B	\$427,178,222.00	\$57,467,783.63	\$57,467,783.63	48.9	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$14,495,034.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
IDEA - C	\$16,117,921.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Voc Rehab	\$20,925,941.00	\$218,909.80	\$226,619.80	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$552,058.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Indep Living - Blind	\$1,637,247.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
Title I	Professional and support staff to provide educational services to economically disadvantaged students.
Ed Tech	NA
Homeless Youth	Coordinator, Regional Coordinator, Site Liaison
IDEA - B	Special Education Teachers, Educational Assistants, Curriculum Specialists, Coordinators, Project Managers, Psychologies, Speech Therapists
IDEA - B Preschool	Funds have not been distributed to sub-recipients so no jobs to report.
IDEA - C	Funding has not yet been drawn down.
Voc Rehab	Not Applicable
Indep Living - State	Not Applicable
Indep Living - Blind	Not Applicable

Council of the Great City Schools

Pittsburgh

Pittsburgh Public Schools (PPS) district is applying their ARRA funding to a focused and intense effort to increase the literacy skills of middle grade students, with the goal of significantly increasing the number of students who arrive at 9th grade with the skills to be successful in high school, and on the district's "Pathway to Promise," a 9th grade readiness program.

ARRA funds will be used to strengthen the "Pathway to Promise" program and increase middle school literacy by:

- Introducing a new diagnostic tool to help pinpoint *why* a child is a struggling reader.
- Purchasing a program for intervention strategies for readers who are struggling the most.
- Building in intervention and enrichment time into every middle grade student's schedule.
- Accelerating the implementation of middle grades interventions to reach disengaged 6th, 7th and 8th grade students by "opening them up" to academic learning.
- Extending the middle grades literacy focus to 9th and 10th grade by developing a 9th grade "teacher excellence" core.
- Increasing teacher effectiveness.

The district also has a summer enrichment program for all students in grades 6-8 focused on increasing the number of students arriving in 9th grade with literacy skills to be successful in high school by combining literacy exercises with fun, engaging, choice-driven activities. PPS is using IDEA ARRA funds to hire curriculum specialists to customize core special education instruction and hire additional positive behavior intervention specialists to promote safe and orderly learning environments and decrease number of students referred to emotional support programs.

Regional Reports

- **In Muncy, Pennsylvania**, the Muncy School district will use Title I ARRA funds to introduce the Spell-Read Program by Kaplan, Inc. The program targets grades 1-7 students with the greatest need for reading instruction. ARRA funding has allowed the district to hire a reading coach to implement and oversee the program.

Puerto Rico

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Puerto Rico in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/31/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,395,652,000	2,459,302,000	-	2,459,302,000	2,100,000,000	359,302,000	2,459,302,000
IHEs	807,568,000	850,864,156	-	850,864,156	743,483,156	107,381,000	850,864,156
Total	3,203,220,000	3,310,166,156	-	3,310,166,156	2,843,483,156	466,683,000	3,310,166,156

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	529,741,859	466,683,000	63,058,859	88%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Puerto Rico to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,015,504,675.00	\$69,328,572.96	\$110,205,997.71	11,340.3	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$354,927,046.00	\$33,703,224.03	\$33,703,224.03	4,292.4	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$117,864,326.00	\$35,089,925.18	\$37,362,345.47	1,481.5	\$0.00
Title I	\$386,407,681.00	\$0.00	\$37,454,449.96	5,312.4	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$24,075,634.00	\$0.00	\$1,150,554.50	163.0	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,470,714.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$109,098,472.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	91.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$3,336,115.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$5,015,032.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$12,596,832.00	\$535,423.75	\$535,423.75	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$469,910.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Primary and secondary level teachers for schools harbored under the Schoolwide Program around Puerto Rico. Professors and administrative personnel in all campuses of the University of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music and the Fine Arts School.
SFSF - Govt Services	Construction management jobs: Construction Managers, Cost Estimators and Field Inspectors. Construction jobs: Roofers, Plumbers, Electricians and Builders. ARRA Administrative jobs: Program Managers, Accountants, Legal Service Providers, Audit Service Providers and other administrative functions. Public safety jobs.
Title I	Teaching jobs and related support staff in schools.
Ed Tech	Teaching and school support jobs.
Homeless Youth	Not applicable at this moment.
IDEA - B	Education and related services for special education students, including psychological therapists, pathologists, physical therapists, occupational therapists and other educational professionals.
IDEA - B Preschool	Not applicable at this moment.
IDEA - C	ADMINISTRATIVE WORK RELATED WITH SERVICES CONTRACT WAS DONE, CONTRACT ARE PENDING OF EXCECUTION, UPON COMPLETION SERVICES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AND NEW JOBS, SAVED AND RETAINED WILL BE REPORTED AS REQUIRED.
Voc Rehab	N/A
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Rhode Island

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Rhode Island in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/15/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	690,880,749	641,292,856	49,587,893	690,880,749	633,132,655	53,110,459	686,243,114
IHEs	189,982,771	171,654,031	18,328,740	189,982,771	174,885,270	13,885,050	188,770,320
Total	880,863,520	812,946,887	67,916,633	880,863,520	808,017,925	66,995,509	875,013,434

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	134,912,142	134,912,142	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Rhode Island to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$209,505,540.00	\$55,216,032.00	\$55,343,804.74	855.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$90,391,135.00	\$35,216,032.00	\$35,343,804.74	524.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$30,017,127.00	\$20,000,000.00	\$20,000,000.00	294.3	\$0.00
Title I	\$35,834,427.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	11.4	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$43,734,211.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10.8	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,743,233.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	14.5	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,734,860.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$23,999.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	In Rhode Island, State Fiscal Stabilization Funds were used to supplant the loss of Education Aid. Their primary purpose to date has been to ensure the retention and continuity of existing services. The job impact for the sub recipient workforce and vendors includes jobs for Instructional Teachers, Teachers Assistants, Program Administrators, Paraprofessionals/Tutors, Test Administrators, School Resource/Security Officers, School Nurses, Student Assistance Specialists, Library Media Specialists, and Support Staff. (this list was truncated, for full list, see: www.federalreporting.gov)
SFSF - Govt Services	Retained 287.5 Correctional Officers, 1.6 Correctional Officer - Lieutenants, and 4.3 Correctional Officer - Captains. Positions.
Title I	LEAs created and/or retained jobs with Title I Part A ARRA funds to help improve teaching and learning for students most at risk of failing to meet state standards and to close achievements gaps. The job impact for the sub recipient workforce and vendors includes jobs for instructional staff, support services, and consultants. Instructional staff are being hired or retained to provide instructional programming for students. Job titles in this category include Teachers for Reading, Math, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Technology; Math Coaches; Literacy Coaches; Substitutes; and Teacher Assistants. ARRA funds are also being used to provide stipends for additional hours of work for teachers in after school programs, summer school programs, services to students in private schools, and participation in afterschool professional development activities. (description truncated, see www.federalreporting.gov for full text)
Ed Tech	No jobs have been created or retained this quarter.
Homeless Youth	The ARRA provides \$70 million in fiscal year (FY) 2009 funds under the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth program, which is authorized under Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq. (McKinney-Vento Act). The McKinney-Vento ARRA funds are a one-time source of funds that supplement the McKinney-Vento funds made available under the regular FY 2009 appropriation. McKinney-Vento ARRA funds must be used for activities authorized under Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act and are subject to the same statutory and regulatory requirements as McKinney-Vento funds made available through the regular FY 2009 appropriation. LEAs created and/or retained jobs with McKinney-Vento ARRA funds to address the educational and related needs of some of children and youth experiencing homelessness. (description truncated, for full description see www.federalreporting.gov)
IDEA - B	LEAs are creating and/or retaining jobs with IDEA ARRA funds to help ensure that children with disabilities, including those aged three through five, have access to a free appropriate public education to meet each child's unique needs and prepare each child for further education, employment, and independent living. Jobs being created under ARRA IDEA serve to implement innovative strategies to improve outcomes for children and youth with disabilities. The job impact for the sub recipient workforce and vendors includes jobs for instructional staff, related service providers, and consultants. Instructional staff are being hired or retained to provide evaluations to determine disabilities; specially designed instruction for students with disabilities; supports for inclusion of students with disabilities in general education classes; and/or added interventions for subgroups of students in general education experiencing academic or behavioral challenges. Most of these staff interact routinely with students? families/caregivers and make joint decisions with parents regarding students? individualized educational programs (IEPs). Job titles among instructional staff include special education teachers from preschool through secondary levels; special education teacher assistants; literacy and mathematics specialists/ coaches; and substitute teachers to enable staff to participate in professional development. (list truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
IDEA - B Preschool	LEAs are creating and/or retaining jobs with IDEA ARRA funds to help ensure that children with disabilities, including those aged three through five, have access to a free appropriate public education
IDEA - C	None
Voc Rehab	None
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports for Rhode Island

Stimulus Package Would Help RI Prevent Cutbacks, Layoffs, Fund School Improvements. “The federal package includes more than \$220 million in direct aid to school districts and higher education, according to figures released by U.S. Sen. Jack Reed’s office. The stabilization funds can be used ‘for preventing cutbacks, preventing layoffs, school modernization, or other purposes,’ according to language in the stimulus.” [The Providence Journal, 2/20/09]

Rhode Island Officials Say That Stimulus Money Is Arriving Just In Time To Save Hundreds Of Jobs In Schools Statewide.

“Rhode Island will receive a huge infusion of federal money for schools, after the U.S. Department of Education announced Tuesday the release of \$111 million for the current and next school years. The money is arriving just in time to save hundreds of jobs in schools statewide, according to relieved state education officials. ‘It would not be an exaggeration to say that due to the timing of the stabilization money coming in to the state, there are districts with such significant cash-flow issues that rather than laying off a couple of teachers, districts would have been facing a scenario of closing school for a number of weeks and losing all of their teachers for a portion of the school year,’ said David V. Abbott, state deputy education commissioner. That crisis will now be avoided, he said. More than half of the economic stabilization funds — \$69 million — will replace state money for local public schools that was cut in Governor Carcieri’s spending plans for fiscal 2009 and fiscal 2010.” [The Providence Journal, 5/20/09]

RI: ARRA Money Will Be Used To Update Resources And For Professional Development. The Providence Journal-Bulletin reported, “Providence, which will receive more than \$27 million over two years, will dedicate the majority of stimulus money to developing its curriculum in math, science, English and social studies a crucial framework the district has lacked, said Sharon Contreras, Providence’s chief academic officer. Providence has also lacked up-to-date textbooks and expensive laboratory equipment, materials the district now plans to purchase. Money will also be used to train teachers in the new curriculum and provide ongoing professional development, she said. Ninth graders will receive a double block of math to strengthen their algebra skills. . . Cranston plans to use its \$4.6 million in federal stimulus money for professional development for teachers, computer and software upgrades and some additional special-education services.” [Providence Journal-Bulletin (Rhode Island), 8/13/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Providence

- The Providence Public Schools district plans to use stimulus funds to supplement the work the district has done to build a system-wide curriculum, including textbooks and other instructional tools. The system is also discussing the acquisition of “smart boards” and other classroom technology. The district has an active community partnership and has met with parents and other groups to explore the best use of the funds. The district’s Office of Teaching and Learning office is driving the process.

South Carolina

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by South Carolina in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/11/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,812,562,001	2,573,002,107	338,561,119	2,911,563,226	2,501,011,528	20,791,866	2,521,803,394
IHEs	795,208,180	597,311,556	197,896,624	795,208,180	588,044,518	10,491,693	598,536,211
Total	3,607,770,181	3,170,313,663	536,457,743	3,706,771,406	3,089,056,046	31,283,559	3,120,339,605

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	567,741,302	567,741,302	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by South Carolina to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$987,486,604.00	\$21,665,188.99	\$21,682,484.91	1,382.9	\$50,343.00
SFSF - Education	\$510,967,172.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$126,318,970.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$142,838,916.00	\$17,941,530.03	\$17,941,530.03	828.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$9,149,805.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$817,322.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	5.4	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$173,239,745.00	\$1,456,763.90	\$1,456,763.90	492.3	\$13,562.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$7,572,406.00	\$65,973.06	\$65,973.06	40.2	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$6,744,328.00	\$1,906,922.00	\$1,906,922.44	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$629,625.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	8.0	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$8,427,296.00	\$294,000.00	\$310,580.01	5.3	\$36,781.00
Indep Living - State	\$31,579.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$211,334.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$538,106.00	\$0.00	\$715.47	3.0	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	None Created
SFSF - Govt Services	None Created
Title I	Education consultant-Apex, Assembly Clerk, BP Moore Consulting - Consulting/Supervising, Educational Services, Bus Driver, Child Development Aide, Classroom Teachers, Coordinator, Family/Parenting Lit
Ed Tech	None created to date.
Homeless Youth	Teacher, Social Worker, Social Worker Aide, Parent Facilitator, McKinney-Vento Educator
IDEA - B	Special Education Itinerant Teacher, Special Education Self-Contained Teacher, Special Education Resource Teacher, Classroom Teacher, Guidance Counselor, Speech Interventionist, Interventionist, Other Instructional-Oriented Professional, Special Education Instructional Technology Specialist, Speech Therapist, School Nurse, Social Worker, Special Education Coordinator, Psychologist, Support Personnel, IDEA Transition Coordinator, Special Education Assistant/Aide, ABT Therapists, Instructional Aide, Instructional Coach, Other School District Staff, Bus Driver, Transportation Supervisor, Lead Clinical Staff, Mental Health Counselor, Special Education Transition Coach, Substitute Teacher, Education Consultant, Network Engineer, Library Designer, New Order Entry Clerk, Assembly Clerk, Fulfillment Clerk, Installer, Account Manager, Technical Support Engineer, Professional Development Staff Trainer, Account Associate, Sales Representative. NOTE: 288.76 jobs reported by sub-recipients with official sub-awards on which funds could be drawn; 494 reported by all subs, not all of whom were required to report. Additional jobs may exist among those not required to report this quarter for this grant.
IDEA - B Preschool	Special Education Teacher (Itinerant), Prekindergarten Teacher (child development), Special Education Teacher (Self-Contained), Special Education Teacher (Resource), Classroom Teacher, Other Instruction-Oriented Professional, Speech Therapist, School Nurse, Special Education Coordinator, Psychologist, Instructional Aide, Special Education Aide, Bookkeeper. NOTE: 36.55 jobs reported by sub-recipients who have sub-awards on which funds could be drawn; 40.17 jobs reported by all sub-recipients, not all of whom were required to report. Additional jobs may exist among others not required to report this quarter.
IDEA - C	There were no jobs created/retained so no jobs description is applicable
Voc Rehab	Data Coordinator II - Performs professional analysis using statistical techniques in the collection, analysis and presentation of data. Tracks and provides reports based on federal requirements; Human Services Coordinator I - Provides assessment of the physical, mental, social and emotional abilities, limitations and tolerance of blind and visually impaired consumers. Visits local offices and provides job readiness counseling to consumers; Human Services Coordinator I (O & M Ins.) Provides individualized orientation and mobility services to consumers in their homes, places of employment, schools and other community settings; Human Services Specialist II (Home Mgmt)-Provides individualized home management instruction to consumers in their homes and other designated training locations; Human Services Specialist II (Communication Instructor)-Provides evaluation, instructions and training to consumers; Instructor/Training Coordinator I (Woodshop Instructor) - Introduces consumers to the safe use of hand and power tools; Human Services Specialist II (Upward Mobility Specialist)- Coordinates and performs administrative, business management or support services activities. Performs inspection of vendor equipment and facilities to determine compliance; Program Coordinator II - Assists in securing new facilities for BEP through marketing and promoting the program.
Voc Rehab	Under the supervision of a VR Counselor, the intern learns the VR process which includes: Initial interview with potential clients, analysis of disability related records leading to an eligibility decision, IPE development, service delivery, amendments to the IPE, case closure, and interns also assist with vacant caseloads. Infrastructure impact construction will create number of jobs in the architectural field and in the various construction trades.
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - State	No jobs have been created at this time.
Indep Living - Blind	Human Services Coordinator I (O & M Ins.) ? Provides individualized orientation and mobility services to consumers in their homes, places of employment, schools and other community settings; LPN (Two

Sample Media Reports

School and Prison Officials Warn that Without Stimulus Funds They Will Be Forced to Lay Off Teachers and Close Prisons.

“Without South Carolina's share of federal stimulus money, thousands of teachers and prisoners could be on the streets, corrections and education officials say. School districts in Pickens and northern Anderson counties could face eliminating as many as 90 positions if the state says no to the money. In Greenville County, school district officials say they could be forced to eliminate as many as 450 to 500 teaching positions, plus other support and administrative jobs. Gov. Mark Sanford has until midnight Friday to accept the funds. Without the \$700 million at stake, school and corrections officials already walking a budgetary tightrope say jobs would be cut, students from kindergarten to graduate school would suffer and prisons could be closed. Julie Thompson, spokeswoman for the School District of Pickens County, said the district could be faced with an additional \$2.1 million in lost revenue if the stimulus money isn't used. ‘Our estimates show that we would be faced with cutting approximately 50 classroom teachers,’ she said. . . Jim Foster, spokesman for the state Department of Education, said an estimated 3,000 to 6,000 positions could be cut, with job losses hitting some of the state's 55,000 teachers as well as administrators. Districts are holding their collective breath to see what will happen, and the department is surveying districts to get a better handle on the numbers, Foster said. Results are expected Thursday.” [Greenville News, [2/2/09](#)]

Beaufort County School District Plans To Use ARRA Money To Fund Extra Days Of School. The Beaufort Gazette reported, “As part of the stimulus package, superintendent Valerie Truesdale said Beaufort County is expected to receive about \$3.7 million in Title 1 money, which is given to districts with a high percentage of students from poor families. That amount would be added to the \$4.8 million in Title 1 money the district already receives annually. ‘I am really excited about the opportunity to use the funds to move our students forward, particularly in our most academically challenged areas,’ Truesdale said. ‘This is a golden opportunity to jump-start learning.’ Truesdale said some of the money would pay for the 20 extra days that will be added to the next school year for the district's four high-poverty schools with the longest record of poor student achievement, which are Whale Branch, James J. Davis and St. Helena elementary schools and Whale Branch Middle School. The Title 1 money also could pay for staff professional development and extra school days for students at other district schools who are failing classes or have not met standards on state-mandated tests, she said.” [[Beaufort Gazette](#), 3/5/09]

SC: 20% Of Elementary School Starting School 8 Days Early With Mini-Camp Funded By ARRA. The Florence Morning News reported, “More than a fifth of the students at Lake City Elementary School are back earlier than usual this year, and school leaders aim to give the children a deeper investment in their education. The school is holding an optional eight-day mini-camp that focuses on team-building and subjects including math, science and English Language Arts. . . The camp is being funded by federal stimulus and technical assistance funds, district Superintendent Beth Wright said earlier this summer.” [Florence Morning News (South Carolina), 8/7/09]

SC: Schools Invested In Reading Recovery, Including 41 Reading Specialist Positions. The Aiken Standard reported, “In May 2008 a Greendale Elementary School teacher specialist, Caroline Thompson, was joined in her small office by a student named Kemar Bartley for a demonstration. She gave the boy a fourth-grade story and, carefully and accurately, Kemar softly read the first paragraph. Thompson wiped tears away and for good reason. Kemar was still in the first grade at the time and, at the beginning of the school term, had tested essentially as a non-reader. Through the efforts of his classroom teacher and the pull-out instruction of Reading Recovery specialist Thompson, Kemar went far beyond everybody's expectations. The school district has used federal stimulus funds directed at low-income schools and special education programs to create 41 reading intervention specialist positions. All who haven't already been trained in Reading Recovery began that training earlier this month and will continue throughout the year in after-school sessions.” [Aiken Standard (South Carolina), 8/10/09]

SC: Aiken County Schools Hired 41 Literacy Specialists With ARRA Funds. The Aiken Standard reported, “Thousands of students will head to Aiken County schools this morning, and here's what is new for 2009-10. . . The district did get federal stimulus funds in two different pots of money. Low-income schools got \$3 million, as did special education programs -- both allocations targeted for specific areas and not usable for offsetting budget cuts. Those funds, in part, have been used to accelerate an ambitious literacy initiative. A total of 41 specialists related to literacy efforts were hired, in effect saving some additional job losses. Ridge Spring-Monetta Elementary/Middle School and A.L. Corbett Middle School are getting new synergistic systems labs, providing computers with interactive career-oriented modules. The district also received \$7 million in federal stabilization funds, which were used partly to shore up contingency funding and to alleviate the need for furloughs, at least for now.” [Aiken Standard (South Carolina), 8/17/09]

SC: Greenville Technical College Used ARRA Funding To Improve Facilities And Technology, Said That Without Pell Grants, There Would Be A “Huge Amount Of People...Without A Higher Education.” The Greenville News reported, “Keith Miller, president of Greenville Technical College, said the school has received stimulus funding through the state of \$3.1 million to be used for capital projects. Greenville Tech plans to use that money on improving facilities and upgrading classroom technology. Officials also plan to use the funding for projects that affect students, such as implementing wireless access on the campuses. ‘We're going to invest it in items that have the most impact on students,’ he said. ‘It enhances our ability to bring more services to the students and to prepare them for future jobs.’ He said the only immediate job impact would be construction jobs with the contractors doing the work. In addition, Greenville Tech had received \$8.4 million in additional Pell Grant funds, according to an analysis of stimulus funding. ‘We receive the Pell Grant dollars when students come to us and qualify for the aid,’ he said. ‘We get the money from the students as tuition and financial aid through the Pell Grant system is vital to South

Carolina and the Upstate... There would be a huge amount of people in Greenville County without a higher education if it were not for Pell Grants.” [The Greenville News (South Carolina), 10/14/09]

Regional Reports

- **In Brookings, South Carolina** the Brookings School District will use ARRA funds to hire a new school psychologist, a speech therapist, a part-time teacher, and 2 new special education staff members. Additionally the district will be able to save an existing teaching position.

Higher Education

- **Medical University of South Carolina** - At Medical University of SC, some of the ARRA funds were used to offset the increases in tuition that would be required otherwise.¹²

¹² President's letter in university publication "The Catalyst", <http://www.musc.edu/catalyst/archive/2009/co6-12stimulus.html>

South Dakota

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by South Dakota in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/15/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	318,511,828	314,600,171	22,069,562	336,669,733	312,071,116	24,667,980	336,739,096
IHEs	170,010,033	165,702,674	10,262,056	175,964,730	162,553,976	13,410,754	175,964,730
Total	488,521,861	480,302,845	32,331,618	512,634,463	474,625,092	38,078,734	512,703,826

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	104,292,688	70,410,352	33,882,336	68%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by South Dakota to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)
Total	\$168,711,445.00	\$84,495,766.63	\$84,923,170.28	476.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$69,876,101.00	\$68,107,143.72	\$68,526,114.72	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$23,204,486.00	\$15,237,390.00	\$15,237,390.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$34,650,000.00	\$867,886.00	\$867,886.00	225.0	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$31,630,863.00	\$47,864.00	\$47,864.00	164.0	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,520,277.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	21.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$27,678.79	\$12,445.00	65.4	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$360,000.00	\$33,256.59	\$33,962.59	0.6	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,440,000.00	\$161,224.57	\$182,277.92	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$11,769.67	\$13,676.76	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$3,170.00	\$1,553.29	\$1,553.29	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	No job retention or creation can be directly attributed to this activity.
SFSF - Govt Services	No jobs were created or retained using this funding.
Title I	Teacher and paraprofessional positions were created to improve teaching and learning for students most at risk of failing to meet State academic achievement standards.
Ed Tech	NA
Homeless Youth	Put description here
IDEA - B	Teacher and paraprofessional positions were created to assist school districts in providing special education and related services to children with disabilities in accordance with Part B of the IDEA.
IDEA - B Preschool	Teacher and paraprofessional positions were created to assist school districts in making available special education and related services to children with disabilities age 3 through 5 years, and at a State's discretion, to 2 year old children with disabilities who will reach age three during the school year.
IDEA - C	Managing and providing Early Invention Services for statewide Birth to Three Connections program.
Voc Rehab	One position was filled due to receipt of ARRA funds. An intern position was frozen due to state budget short falls. A Senior Intern position was filled once ARRA funds were received providing a pai
Voc Rehab	None
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports

Receiving Stimulus Funds Will Prevent South Dakota From Having To Cut Spending On Education And Medicaid. “South Dakota has not yet cut spending on education and Medicaid, the state-federal program that pays the medical bills of poor people. The state can use the federal money to avoid making cuts that otherwise might have been necessary, Rounds said. The governor said the best parts of the package will provide \$189 million for highway construction and \$45 million for water projects in the next two years. Those projects will boost the economy and create jobs, he said.” [AP, 2/20/09]

Gov Rounds: Stimulus Will Prevent State Aid to Schools From Being Reduced. “Gov. Mike Rounds says money from the federal stimulus measure will help South Dakota balance its state budget in the next three years without making as many program cuts as had been expected. The governor says the stimulus money will allow the state to avoid using reserve funds to balance the budget. He says it also will help restore about half the spending cuts he had proposed in January. Rounds says state aid to schools will likely not be cut, money will be available to help keep the State Fair, and the Birth to Three program will be saved. The Legislature expects to finish the state budget next week.” [AP, 3/3/09]

South Dakota Education Association President Credited The Stimulus Bill For Restoring Education Funding In The State Budget. “The state’s largest teacher union is expressing appreciation to state lawmakers who, despite a weak economy, were able to restore education funding this year. The *South Dakota Education Association* (SDEA) was aware going into this year’s legislative session that economic conditions in South Dakota would be a challenge, but the organization been pleasantly surprised by the funding decisions lawmakers made, including a per-student spending increase of three percent. Sandy Arsenault, SDEA president, says districts located in sparsely populated areas of the state and schools with both increasing and decreasing enrollments will also have their funding restored. The federal stimulus dollars couldn’t have come at better time to help South Dakota schools, she says. “Without the money from the stimulus package, South Dakota educators would be having a much different conversation right now. School districts across the state would have been looking at much deeper cuts than they were already making. We’re very thankful that Senator Johnson and Representative Herseth Sandlin understood investing in education was a key component for getting our economy back on track. So, yeah the stimulus dollars were very important.” Opponents question the lasting effects of the stimulus plan once the states have allocated and used the one-time monies. Arsenault agrees, the package gives only a two-year reprieve, but stresses the cash infusion is critical at a time when state revenues are down. “That makes it more important that we don’t lose sight of the value of investing in a quality public education. In the end, the investment we make today in education will ultimately make our economy stronger. In the long run, we have to do that. We have to continue that fight. Now is not the time to curtail education funding. Now is the time to increase it.” [Public News Service, 4/3/09]

SFSF: South Dakota To Receive \$127.5 Million In Education Stimulus Dollars. The AP reported that South Dakota Gov. Mike Rounds "said South Dakota will receive \$127.5 million as one of the first three states to be approved for stimulus money from [ED]. The funds will be used to restore education funding and to balance the state budget for the remainder of the fiscal year ending June 30, and the next two fiscal years." Rounds "said the flexible stimulus funds, along with about \$38 million in reductions from December's proposed budget, will make it possible to also balance the 2010 budget without the use of budget reserves." [[Associated Press](#), 4/20/09]

Without the Fiscal Stabilization Funds Provided by the Stimulus, South Dakota Might Have Had to Cut Aid to Schools.

"South Dakota's share of the federal stimulus measure will help school districts maintain general programs, boost spending on special education and programs for low-income students, and cut the costs of issuing bonds for school construction and repair. Schools also can seek grants to buy better kitchen equipment and buses that emit less pollution. School districts will get more than \$150 million of the \$776 million South Dakota is in line to get from the stimulus measure. The education money that has received the most attention so far is designated as fiscal stabilization funds, which are intended to help states avoid cuts in education programs. South Dakota was one of the first three states to get approval for those funds, with \$104.3 million going to school districts and higher education... 'Without the stabilization money, the state might have had to cut some general aid or special categories of aid to school districts,' said Tom Oster, state Education secretary. 'The federal money allowed general state aid to increase by 3 percent for next year, and programs were saved that provide extra money to districts with significant increases or decreases in enrollment and sparse districts with few students scattered over large areas,' he said." [[The Associated Press](#), 5/10/09]

South Dakota Has Decided How to Allocate Stimulus Education Spending. "State Education Secretary Tom Oster says formulas are in place to distribute the \$130 million. He says they are adding rules for spending money meant for special education. The money will be used in the next two school years. Oster said the state has been working with school districts to set up a procedure to track how the money is spent." [[Keloland Television News](#), 6/19/09]

Brookings And Sioux Valley School Districts Disbursed Approximately \$1 Million Of South Dakota's \$34 Million in Stimulus Funds For IDEA And Title I Programs. "Local and area school districts having trouble funding special education and low-income student programs can now breathe a sigh of relief. The Brookings School District and Sioux Valley Schools recently received the first round of education stimulus funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, funding from the state intended to help schools save education-related jobs and maintain programs for low-income students and students with disabilities. South Dakota received \$17.3 million in Title I funds and \$17.6 million in Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) funding. This is the first half of two installments of direct funding that school districts will receive for Title I and IDEA programs; the second installment of funds will be released to districts in the fall of this year. From those amounts, Brookings gets \$550,000 in IDEA funding and \$218,251 in Title I money. Sioux Valley will receive \$120,000 in IDEA funding and \$57,989 for Title I. The federal grants have to be spent over a two-year period. According to Brookings School District Business Manager Brian Lueders and Special Education Director Michelle Powers, most of the money from both sources will be used to fund additional staff positions in the special education department. IDEA funding will pay for a new school psychologist, a speech therapist and two new special education staff members, Lueders said. The Title I money will be used to keep an existing Title I teacher and to employ a new half-time teacher. According to Powers, all positions will be added to Brookings School District staff at the start of the 2009 school term." [[Brookings Register](#), 6/24/09]

Tennessee

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Tennessee in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/25/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	3,478,347,000	3,563,382,700	18,000,000	3,581,382,700	3,450,567,100	172,400,000	3,622,967,100
IHEs	1,293,975,900	1,193,641,100	82,334,800	1,275,975,900	1,110,883,000	165,092,900	1,275,975,900
Total	4,772,322,900	4,757,023,800	100,334,800	4,857,358,600	4,561,450,100	337,492,900	4,898,943,000

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	775,135,036	437,827,700	337,307,336	56%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Tennessee to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,158,501,575.00	\$63,567,762.48	\$64,327,753.17	5,254.3	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$519,340,474.00	\$42,278,985.24	\$42,278,985.24	2,011.4	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$172,462,807.00	\$1,917,391.21	\$1,917,391.21	1,563.2	\$0.00
Title I	\$194,074,879.00	\$8,389,761.27	\$8,389,761.27	880.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$12,258,365.00	\$313,200.83	\$313,200.83	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,011,156.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$229,613,418.00	\$10,415,501.01	\$11,157,996.98	769.9	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$7,345,943.00	\$246,131.09	\$252,020.63	29.2	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$9,204,937.00	\$6,791.83	\$6,791.83	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$12,177,598.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$273,379.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$738,619.00	\$0.00	\$11,605.18	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	DOE: Teachers, K-12 Higher Education: Support staff, Professional support staff, professional support, temporary, Student workers, Adjunct faculty, Overload faculty, Accountant, Instructor of Engineering, Lecturers, Professors, Student assistant Administrative staff, Graduate Assistants, Graduate Teaching Assistants, Instructors, IT technicians (this list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
SFSF - Govt Services	Education Job Descriptions 236.17 \t Coordinated School Health positions retained. 104 \t Family Resource Center positions retained. 1044.25 \t Extended Contract Teacher and Administrator positions retained. 28
Title I	Jobs created and retained included the following: teachers, paraprofessionals, instructional facilitators, parent involvement liaisons, guidance counselors, resource specialists, technology coaches,
Ed Tech	No jobs were created or retained.
Homeless Youth	No jobs were created or retained.
IDEA - B	Teachers, paraprofessionals, support and related services.
IDEA - B Preschool	LEAs hired paraprofessionals and speech teachers.
IDEA - C	No jobs created or retained.
Voc Rehab	NA
Indep Living - State	NA
Indep Living - Blind	NA

Sample Media Reports

Murfreesboro Rep: Stimulus Funds Would Prevent Teacher Layoffs. “Some of the jobs will come in education from funds designated to prevent teacher layoffs, improve instruction for impoverished and special education students, and minimize the downturn’s impact on state universities. From the stimulus package, Rutherford County Schools is set to receive an estimated \$8.7 million with \$2.1 million for schools with a high percentage of impoverished students and more than \$6.5 million for special education students. ‘This money will allow Rutherford’s School District to continue educating children that need help most,’ Gordon (D-Murfreesboro) said. ‘In these tough economic times, Rutherford County might have been forced to cut back funding for their special education programs to continue providing basic government services.’ The funds are expected to offset falling sales tax revenues in the county and the state... Murfreesboro City Schools should receive an estimated \$2.4 million total with \$747,000 for impoverished students and \$2.4 million for special education. These funds can also be used to prevent teacher layoffs.” [[Murfreesboro Post, 2/22/09](#)]

Governor Bredesen Said Stimulus Will Give States Time to Deal With What Is Happening in the Economy, Staving Off Cuts to Important Programs Like Higher Education. “Bredesen also predicts the stimulus will give the state two-and a half years to deal with what's happening in the economy, instead of 90-days. ‘And as such, we’ll be able to do it much more intelligently and much more painlessly.’ The Governor says that means higher education dodged a bullet, since the federal funds will defer many of the more drastic cuts being discussed. ‘I think what you’re going to see is that higher education will have the luxury of a great deal more time and the luxury of seeing as the economy continues to develop exactly what’s going to happen and make better plans for the future. It certainly has taken away the need for strong, Draconian actions in higher education.’” [[WDEF 12 Blog, 3/9/09](#)]

Stimulus Money Will Help Relieve Some Of The Nashville Public School District’s Financial Burden And Increase Services To More At-Risk And Special Needs Students. “Public schools also will benefit from an influx of \$490 million for the state in K-12 and special education funding. Metro Nashville Public Schools has not gotten a definite amount of how much money will be coming to the district, but it will help relieve some of the district’s financial burden and increase services to more at-risk and special needs students. The challenge will be finding one-time uses for the funds, so as not to create permanent operating needs, school officials say. Early childhood education is also getting a boost, with \$14 million in expansion funds allocated for state Head Start programs that are federally run but locally administered.” [[Nashville Business Journal, 3/27/09](#)]

Recovery Act Will Provide IDEA Grants For Special Education Funding In Bedford County. “Bedford County will receive \$933,184 in IDEA special education grant funds during the coming fiscal year and \$1,110,085 in Title I funding over the next two years for disadvantaged students through the federal stimulus package, but those funds come with tight restrictions on how they can be used. ‘Those funds will not affect our general fund whatsoever,’ School Superintendent Ed Gray told Bedford County Board of Education on Thursday night. He said the IDEA grant will allow special education programs to be expanded in local high schools. The IDEA grant also includes \$26,477 specifically

targeted for preschool programs. The Title I funds go to schools with high concentrations of students from families that live in poverty. According to a state news release, possible uses of these funds could include extended school day and school year programs, intense year-long teacher training for Title I schools or intense parent training.” [Shelbyville 4/17/09]

Governor Bredesen: Fiscal Stabilization Stimulus Funds “Will Help Tennessee Tremendously In A Time Of Very Difficult And Challenging Budgets.” “Governor Phil Bredesen announced today the U.S. Department of Education has approved Tennessee’s application for the first \$635 million available to the state through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) State Fiscal Stabilization Fund program. This represents 67 percent of the total stabilization funding available to Tennessee under this Recovery Act program. Tennessee will be eligible to apply for the remaining \$313 million this fall. ‘These one-time funds provided under the Recovery Act will help Tennessee tremendously in a time of very difficult and challenging budgets,’ said Bredesen. ‘In addition to protecting teacher jobs and the additional support these funds will provide to both K-12 and higher education over the next two years, the education reform assurances required by the program are aligned perfectly with the goals we have already established in Tennessee for dramatic educational improvement.’” [The Chattanooga, 5/20/09]

Tennessee Will Use Stimulus To Stabilize School Districts’ Budgets, Will Save Jobs. “Tennessee’s plan to spend \$635 million in stimulus money to plug holes in higher education and grade-school budgets has been approved by federal officials, a formality that will likely save hundreds of jobs. The pressure of potential job losses lessened once President Barack Obama announced details about stimulus money, but Tennessee’s plans on how to spend the cash influx had to be approved before the deal was finalized. The state also will be eligible for an additional \$313 million in funds this fall. ‘These funds will help Tennessee tremendously in a time of very difficult and challenging budgets,’ Gov. Phil Bredesen said in a statement last week... State officials don’t yet have estimates on how many jobs would be saved by the funding, but at one point the University of Tennessee system was considering cutting 700 temporary faculty members. Metro Nashville Public Schools, which is getting one of the largest stimulus payouts in Tennessee, is planning \$15 million in cuts despite the influx, including 130 fewer teaching positions and 66 fewer custodial positions. Other area districts are trying to account for shortfalls in their budgets but don’t have firm plans yet on how stimulus funds will be spent. The state has received \$228 million in stimulus money, much of which is being held at the state while districts design plans for how it will be used.” [The Tennessean, 5/27/09]

University Of Memphis Sees \$1.5 Million ARRA Grant For The Objective Of Acquiring New Math And Science Teachers For Memphis City Schools. “The University of Memphis has been awarded a \$1.5 million Robert Noyce Teaching Fellowship grant from the National Science Foundation, which will be used to recruit, train and support secondary education math and science teachers for Memphis City Schools. The grant will be used to recruit professionals with a bachelor’s degree in math or science for teaching jobs. They will receive paid tuition and \$10,000 a year in stipends to complete a 30-hour master of arts in teaching degree. They will also take part in a part-time residency program in Memphis City Schools, which will provide mentoring and classroom experiences while they complete the degree. The award was funded under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, with The Volkswagen Group of America providing matching funds through a gift to the University of Memphis to support science, technology, engineering and mathematics teaching and learning. U of M and MCS are also providing matching funds to support the six-year project. ‘The College of Education is pleased to join Memphis City Schools in this important project,’ Donald Wagner, dean of the U of M College of Education, said in a statement. ‘Through our joint efforts, we will be working to increase the number of highly qualified math and science teachers. Also, our faculty is examining ways to improve the effectiveness of classroom instruction in math and science.’” [Memphis Business Journal, 6/16/09]

TN: ARRA Money Will Be Used “To Provide Graphing Calculators To Students Who Can’t Afford Them.” The Chattanooga Times Free Press reported, “Students from low-income families may be getting some technology support soon from the Cleveland City Schools. The city school board has agreed to use money from the American Recovery and Reinvestment program, otherwise known as federal stimulus funds, to provide graphing calculators to students who can’t afford them... Math teacher Linda Kidwell has used minigrants from the Cleveland/Bradley Public Education Foundation to make sure low-income students can get graphing calculators. She believes the schools could use \$40,000 to \$50,000 from stimulus funds to furnish more graphing calculators to more children. ‘I am fully convinced that we can take graphing calculators and take students who can’t even calculate simple addition and multiplication facts and teach them algebra concepts and improve test scores,’ Ms. Kidwell said.” [Chattanooga Times Free Press, 7/20/09]

TN: Knox County Schools Using IDEA Funding To Hire And Train Teachers. The Knoxville News-Sentinel reported, “Knox County Schools will receive \$14 million over the next two years from the Americans for Recovery and Reinvestment Act in the form of economic stimulus funds to improve services to children with disabilities, according to Director of Special Education Melissa Massie. Much of the extra staffing, training and technology will also help children without disabilities, she said. ‘The goal is that we have really positive outcomes for all the kids,’ she said. Massie said the money will go toward the following: Co-teaching classrooms...Knox County will have at least 23 co-teaching classrooms in middle and high school, up from 15 last year, and has conducted co-teacher training in 13 elementary schools. Eleven ‘co-teaching coaches,’ hired for two years, these specialists will travel throughout the system and train co-teachers on the job. At least six more CDC preschool classes at Cedar Bluff Elementary School. a new preschool curriculum called High Scope, and training for CDC preschool teachers. Training for teachers and aides throughout the system who work with special education students. Technology and equipment for classrooms and

four technology trainers. A Web-based remedial enrichment curriculum for alternative education students.” [Knoxville News-Sentinel (Tennessee), 8/30/09]

TN: ARRA Funding Cushioned Blow Of Higher Ed Cuts, Funding Salaries, Programs, Research And Capital. The Chattanooga Times Free Press reported, “By next year, the Tennessee Board of Regents' universities, colleges and trade schools will be operating on state budgets that are 25 percent smaller than they were in 2007, regents learned at a Tuesday meeting of committee leaders. . . Some of the coming budget cuts will be cushioned, temporarily, by an infusion of \$256 million in federal stimulus money that will be pumped into Tennessee's higher education system this year and next. About 65 percent of the money will offset college operating expenses -- things like salaries, programs and research -- while the rest, \$90 million, will go for capital improvements, mainly for projects that promote energy efficiency on campus.” [Chattanooga Times Free Press (Tennessee), 9/9/09]

TN: ARRA Funding For Higher Education Is “Keeping The Doors Open” At Tennessee Universities. The Tennessean reported, “All in all, Tennessee higher education is going to receive an extra \$228 million in state and federal funds as a result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act and millions more in research and student aid funding. Money has flooded in - restoring slashed research budgets, bolstering Pell grants and work-study programs and lifting schools out of a deep budget crater carved out by years of successive state cuts. But even with the federal windfall, schools say they're really just treading water. "We're using these dollars to prepare for when they're gone," said David Gregory, vice president of administration for the Tennessee Board of Regents system. . . "It's keeping the doors open and keeping us on an even keel for now," said John Cothorn, senior vice president of business at Middle Tennessee State University, which plans to spend \$3.2 million of its stimulus funding to downsize its work force - losing 116 faculty, administrators and staff - by the end of the year. "If we hadn't had the stimulus, we would have had to make immediate cuts in July - that would have meant layoffs, furloughs." [The Tennessean (Nashville, Tennessee), 9/28/09]

TN: ARRA Funding Has Created Or Saved 3,574 Jobs In Tennessee Schools. The Chattanooga Times Free Press reported, “Tennessee officials reported Monday that the state has spent \$203.7 million in federal stimulus funds that so far have created or retained an estimated 7,710 jobs. . . Tennessee officials said the most jobs created or retained -- 3,574 -- came from \$44.2 million in "stabilization" funds intended to help state budgets weather the current economic storm. The money went toward jobs in K-12 education and higher education, which otherwise faced large-scale cuts, said Finance and Administration spokeswoman Lola Potter.” [Chattanooga Times Free Press (Tennessee), 10/13/09]

TN: ARRA Funding For Knox County Schools Supported Major Programs. The Knoxville News-Sentinel reported, “Knox County schools received the biggest portion of federal stimulus dollars this year - \$34 million - but another \$2.1 million is going toward a \$16.2 million project to make energy efficient upgrades at the Knox County Detention Center and other county facilities, including adding a solar roof to the detention center that will be one of the largest in the nation, officials say. The biggest part of the school money - \$14 million - is going toward special education and Title One programs under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Those programs ensure all children have a fair and equal education. The remainder of the school stimulus money is going to the Family Resource Center, which provides assistance to parents in communities with high-needs elementary schools, homeless education for transportation costs, the Basic Education Program and summer school programs. The schools receive the money as it is requested and spent for each program with the exception of the BEP and summer school programs. That money is included in the \$375 million current budget.” [Knoxville News-Sentinel (Tennessee), 10/13/09]

Texas

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Texas in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/7/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	18,664,009,841	18,134,114,155	529,895,686	18,664,009,841	16,070,681,117	2,593,328,724	18,664,009,841
IHEs	6,318,314,834	6,331,131,783	-	6,331,131,783	6,455,465,090	-	6,455,465,090
Total	24,982,324,675	24,465,245,938	529,895,686	24,995,141,624	22,526,146,207	2,593,328,724	25,119,474,931

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	3,250,272,133	3,123,224,410	127,047,723	96%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Texas to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$4,977,222,159.00	\$29,255,019.36	\$29,255,019.36	3,950.2	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$2,177,682,329.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	415.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$723,165,683.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$948,737,780.00	\$13,403,670.19	\$13,403,670.19	1,720.8	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$59,515,765.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$5,547,622.00	\$28,202.66	\$28,202.66	8.1	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$945,636,328.00	\$15,695,221.72	\$15,695,221.72	1,733.9	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$24,328,422.00	\$127,924.79	\$127,924.79	71.8	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$44,454,366.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$8,962,193.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$35,848,775.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$849,148.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$212,287.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$2,281,461.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Instructional and non-instructional staff employed by school districts and open enrollment charter schools, including but not limited to teachers, counselors, educational aides, librarians, school nurses
SFSF - Govt Services	0
Title I	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. The major job categories include counselors, teachers, educational aides and administrators.
Ed Tech	There are zero jobs created/retained to be reported for this period.
Homeless Youth	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. Job categories include counselors, teachers, social workers, attendance officer and case managers.
IDEA - B	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. The major job categories include counselors, teachers, educational aides, admin
IDEA - B Preschool	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. The major job categories include counselors, teachers and educational aides.
IDEA - C	NA
Voc Rehab	NA
Voc Rehab	NA
Indep Living - State	NA
Indep Living - State	NA
Indep Living - Blind	NA

Sample Media Reports

Brownsville Will Receive At Least \$30 Million From ARRA, Will Use The Money To Promote Reforms Including A High School That Will Graduate Students With Associate’s Degrees And Improve Pre-K Education For All Students. The Brownsville Herald reported, “The \$787 billion federal economic stimulus act will provide a boost of at least \$30 million to the Brownsville Independent School District - and potentially much more. BISD is eligible for \$20 million in additional Title I grants and \$10.9 million in special education funding from the U.S. Department of Education over the next two years under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, according to estimates prepared by the state's Legislative Budget Board.” The Brownsville Independent School District plans on using ARRA money to build the Brownsville Early College High School on the campus of the University of Texas at Brownsville and Texas Southmost College, where students graduate with an associate's degree and 60 hours of college credit, as well as a high school diploma; start the 21st Century Career Academy, a charter school for students in grades one through 12 with a rigorous math and science curriculum; construct pre-kindergarten education centers to serve parts of BISD where full-day pre-K instruction is not currently available; convert the remaining buses in the district's fleet to run on propane as part of a ‘green initiative.’ [[Brownsville Herald](#), 3/8/09]

Texas Is Planning On Adhering To Principles Laid Out In ARRA For Spending Money, Considers The ARRA Money A “Tremendous Opportunity.” Texas “is supposed to adhere to federally designated principles in deciding how to spend the money, including addressing college and career readiness; sound assessment and data systems; teacher effectiveness and equity in teacher distribution; and help for struggling schools. Federal officials would also like money to go toward expanded pre-kindergarten education, Scott said. ‘We're going to have to demonstrate our commitment to those four principles,’ Scott said, adding that Texas is already concentrating on many of those areas in education. He said he believes Texas has a good story to tell as it proposes how it will spend the federal money. ‘We have a tremendous opportunity here,’ he said. ‘I don't want to see us squander it.’” [[AP](#), 3/17/09]

TX: The Austin School Board Created 18 New Jobs Using Stimulus Funds. “The Austin school board on Monday created about 18 new positions using federal stimulus money meant for low income schools. The move is the first step of a \$20.7 million plan for using new Title 1 federal stimulus dollars that district officials said could save an estimated 166 jobs and create another 63 over the next two years. Another \$17.3 million in federal money is expected for special education programs. The new employees would staff new and enhanced English language instruction, dropout prevention, social service, a twilight school and pre-school literacy programs. Another \$655,000 would be spent on service contracts with outside groups to help implement parts of the plan. The plan was approved despite the current districtwide hiring freeze — implemented to reduce what is expected to be as much as a \$45 million budget deficit this year.” [[Education Blog, The Austin American-Statesman](#), 6/8/09]

TX: ARRA Paid For 17 Of The 124 New Hires In Abilene. The Abilene Reporter-News reported, "The tables at this week's new teacher orientation at the OneAISD Center were more packed than last year's. That's because Abilene Independent School District, with coffers bolstered by federal stimulus funds, hired 125 new teachers, many more than the 75 teachers hired in last year's tight budget times. Many of them are first-time educators who were pleased at the news that AISD also had enough money this year to boost beginning salaries up from \$34,000 to \$35,000...About 17 of the 124 new teachers were hired with money from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 that specified the money should be used to hire teachers for special education and for schools with low-income populations, said Royce Curtis, AISD associate superintendent for personnel." [Abilene Reporter-News (Texas), 8/15/09]

TX: ARRA Money Saving And Creating Teaching Jobs Around Corpus Christi. The Corpus Christi Caller-Times reported, "Stimulus dollars will also go to all the Corpus Christi school districts, which will receive money for math and science instruction and special education programs. But of the \$22.8 million given to six public school districts in the area, most of the money will be spent training current faculty instead of adding teachers. In the Corpus Christi Independent School District, about 80 new people will be hired. The stimulus money also will fund existing dropout prevention programs, tutoring programs and training for math, science and special education teachers...Stimulus money saved three teachers from being laid off in the Calallen school district and will pay to hire two new teachers, district finance director Edith George said. The rest of the district's \$1 million stimulus payment will go to training. The Tuloso-Midway school district will hire two teachers and spend the rest on technology upgrades and training." [Corpus Christi Caller-Times, 8/16/09]

TX: IDEA ARRA Funding Used To Help Students With Down Syndrome, Save And Add Special Education Positions. The Houston Chronicle reported, "Federal stimulus money is helping to give a voice to students like 7-year-old Peter Bernay. The Clear Creek school district is spending part of its \$6.7 million in special education stimulus money to buy voice-output devices, which allow Bernay and other students to better participate in class. The device speaks messages typed by the first-grader, whose speech has been delayed by Down syndrome. "He loves it. His friends love it," said his mother, Anne Bernay. "It's going to really help them to understand him and understand what he was going to say. He's a really smart little kiddo, and he has so many ideas in his head he just can't get out."...North Forest ISD, for example, will spend part of its \$1.8 million to maintain positions. "Stimulus money will be used to save and add jobs to the special education staff," said spokeswoman Anitra Brown, adding that money will also be spent to train teachers, purchase materials and buy technology...In addition to buying technology, Clear Creek is creating 32 new positions, including eight elementary school teachers and two autism specialists." [The Houston Chronicle, 9/8/09]

TX: Kerens Independent School District Used ARRA Funding To Support Rural Special Education Needs And Teacher Salaries. The Corsicana Daily Sun reported, "The tax rate in Kerens Independent School District will fall slightly to \$1.12 for each \$100 in appraised property value, according to the budget approved in July. The district is trying to make full use of stimulus money offered by the federal government to encourage innovation in education, said Kevin Stanford, superintendent. The budget includes \$363,000 in stimulus money this year. The district received money for special education, Title 1, and stabilization funds. Most of the special education money will go to the special education cooperative, which provides diagnostic and planning assistance to all of the rural school districts in Navarro County. However, the \$98,000 in Title 1 stimulus money, designed to help offset the affects of poverty, can be used in virtually every classroom in the district, Stanford said. The \$221,000 in state stabilization funds can be used for salaries, and the state required teacher salaries to go up at least \$800 this year. Instead, the Kerens school board authorized teachers to receive \$1,000 raises this year." [Corsicana Daily Sun (Texas), 9/11/09]

TX: Plano Used ARRA Funding To Buy A Bus To Educate Parents. The Dallas Morning News reported, "The Plano school district created night courses last year for parents to help them become, well, better parents. Hundreds attended the classes, designed for low-income and non-English-speaking parents, but school officials said enrollment could have been higher if more parents had transportation to them. Now Plano educators say they have an answer: Take the courses to the parents through the use of a customized Winnebago equipped with a dozen computers. "Our priority is to reach out to our parents," said Cathy Galloway, the district's executive director of student and family services. Plano ISD plans to spend a slice of its \$13.5 million in federal stimulus funds to buy the mobile classroom, which would travel to low-income apartment complexes, Plano community centers and mobile home sites." [THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, 9/17/09]

TX: Schools Use ARRA Funding For Technology; Special Education Head: ARRA "Is A Wonderful Opportunity To Do The Right Thing." The Dallas Morning News reported, "Imagine a giant wall-mounted computer screen, bigger than the biggest TV but smaller than the video board at Cowboys Stadium. Megan Jacobs' second-grade classroom in Mesquite has one. On it, red and green apples block out the dates on a calendar. Students go to the front of the room and, with a special electronic pen, write dates, move words around and change colors. "This is fabulous," said Jacobs, a teacher at Lawrence Elementary School. "It reaches so many different learning styles. I wish I'd had this a long time ago." Federal economic stimulus money will shower the devices, known as interactive white boards, on Mesquite teachers. The district plans to spend about 40 percent of the expected more than \$13 million in stimulus funds on technology... "This is an opportunity to provide kids things we couldn't provide," said Kathryn Bohling, who heads the district's special education program... Bohling said the district is delighted with the extra money and the chance to use it for long-term impact in the classroom. "This is a wonderful opportunity to do the right thing," Bohling said." [THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, 10/5/09]

TX: ARRA Funding Will Allow Central Texas School District To Buy Smartboards, Help ELL Students With Content Learning. The Austin American-Statesman reported, "Some Central Texas schools are giving classroom chalkboards a high-tech update. The

Round Rock, Leander, Pflugerville, Bastrop and San Marcos districts, along with the KIPP Austin and University of Texas charter schools, were awarded \$1 million in federal stimulus money to buy digital whiteboards, made by Promethean, an international company with U.S. offices in Georgia. "We're trying to educate 21st-century children, so we have to step up our use of technology to educate them," Pflugerville Superintendent Charles Dupre said. "We don't know what the future looks like, but we do know it will be technology-rich." Anything that can be shown on a computer screen, including images with sound, can be shown on the interactive whiteboards. Officials said the technology is more cost-effective than giving each student a computer, and the boards allow students to work collaboratively during lessons. About 3,300 students will use the boards this school year. District officials said the boards will be especially helpful for English-language learners (students not fluent in English) in elementary school with math." [Austin American-Statesman (Texas), 10/6/09]

TX: ARRA Title I Funding Will Allow For The Expansion Of Advancement Via Individual Determination, An Intervention Aimed At Putting Students On A Path To Higher Education. The Dallas Morning News reported, "Much of the money for low-income schools, known as Title 1, also will go directly to students. The district will expand a program called AVID, or Advancement Via Individual Determination, from high schools to the middle schools. Through AVID, students who have mediocre grades but show promise are routed into a class that provides mentors, tutoring and an emphasis on personal responsibility for learning. The program has been very successful with high school students, Parker said, and is aimed directly at the district's goal of better preparing students for college..."It's allowing us to expand and give more help where we would not have been able to support as much," Parker said." [THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, 10/8/09]

TX: ARRA Funding Allowed 124 New Teachers To Be Hired In Abilene. The Abilene Reporter-News reported, "But some fields have undoubtedly benefited from the influx of federal cash. Abilene Independent School District, for example, was able to hire 124 new teachers before the start of school this year, an increase from previous years when budget cuts forced officials to slow the hiring process. According to Royce Curtis, AISD associate superintendent for personnel, at least 18 of the newly created positions were made possible as a result of stimulus funds earmarked for education. "We had to make major cutbacks over the last couple of years, so it's huge that we were able to add new positions where they were needed," Curtis said...Larry Davis, AISD executive director of special education, said that 10 staff members were added to help teach the district's 2,400 special-education students. In addition to the new hires, nine other positions also were retained, which otherwise may have been eliminated...The new positions that were created at AISD are here to stay, too, according to Davis. He said that the funds received will allow the district to pay the salaries of the new staff members for a full two years. By the time the money runs out, Davis said, there should be room in the budget for the teachers, as usually twenty or more positions become available each year as a result of teachers retiring or moving away." [Abilene Reporter-News (Texas), 10/16/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Austin

Austin Independent School District (AISD) does not expect to receive a net increase over the previous year with the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, as a result of the State supplanting state aid with this federal amount. The district held a series of community forums to discuss possible uses of the additional stimulus monies (Title I and IDEA) and jointly develop ideas and priorities, with invitations sent to schools, parents, community partners, and nonprofit groups. The school system established a cross-functional team to work on how to implement the ideas and get the most out of the short-term funds. AISD has developed a place on its website for ideas and has created an email list of all parents and community members who submitted ideas to enhance future community outreach efforts. At present, the district plans to use ARRA funds for:

- Professional development for the instructional support of English Language Learners
- English Language Development Academies
- Intensive language instruction for English language learners as part of the district's reading and literacy program

Dallas

- ARRA-supported initiatives in Dallas will include high school completion and dropout prevention programs, high-quality professional development, and activities aligned to Response to Intervention, Reading First (or similarly implemented reading programs), and Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) education. The district will also focus on School Improvement efforts, technology upgrades, and increasing access to Early Childhood education.
- Dallas will also implement and support programs to increase or expand family engagement, mentoring, and alternative education options for at risk youth, support the implementation of flexible scheduling, after-school academic support programs, and individualized learning environments for at-risk youth.
- ARRA funds will be used to offer supplemental teacher performance-pay systems to attract highly qualified and highly effective teachers to Title I campuses. The district also plans to use ARRA Title I to provide high-quality, focused, and sustained professional development that is aligned to the identified Title I campus and aligned to the state's academic content standards needs (Texas Essential Knowledge and Skills), especially as it relates to the implementation of end-of-course assessments and is regularly evaluated for effectiveness.

- Supplemental professional development purchased with ARRA will advance middle school teachers' understanding of the prerequisite skills necessary for students to succeed in core content area high school courses, and help high school teachers better understand how to teach both the breadth of content and rigor reflected in the TEKS.
- ARRA-funded professional development will provide teachers with training on English Language Proficiency Standards (ELPS), Texas Adolescent Literacy Academies (TALA), end-of-course assessments, college and career readiness standards, the use of diagnostics, benchmark assessments, etc., for purposes of instruction, the identification of the various categories of ELL students and the supports available to them, and Texas Pre-Kindergarten Guidelines.
- ARRA will also help the district deal with the loss of federal funding for Reading First. DISD will use Title I funds to implement a sustainability plan (for Reading First or similar types of research-based reading programs) on Title I campuses.

Houston

- Title I ARRA funds will be used to implement the nationally recognized DUKE TIP program at every middle school. This program is designed to provide students with the opportunity to prepare for the PSAT tests beginning in seventh grade, and has proven effective in increasing SAT scores of students.
- The district will offer summer school with teachers identified as high value-added teachers (those performing in the top ten percent of HISD teachers on the district's valued-added metric over two consecutive years). These teachers will provide summer instruction to students who are at risk of being retained and/or are at risk of dropping out, and will be paid 125 percent of their regular daily rate. In addition, novice or struggling teachers would be assigned to observe and work with these master teachers at the traditional summer-school pay rate.
- HISD plans to use stimulus funding to expand its "Literacy Leads the Way Initiative" to include more on-site support by intervention specialists and literacy coaches in the elementary schools. Literacy coaches already work in the secondary schools, and this expansion would allow a systemic approach across the grades. These individuals would also be responsible for working with principals to monitor/lead the Intervention Assistance Teams and to support students identified as dyslexic.
- ARRA planning in Houston also involves a new, locally designed accountability system at the elementary schools. This new system will measure the number and percentage of students staying on track for graduation by measuring a cohort of students entering first grade and following them through sixth grade. The new process will also include a measure that will indicate how many students (number and percentage) are reading on grade level as they enter third grade. This new measure will be supported with stimulus funds and will assess reading progress from grades 1 to 4.
- The district is considering using stimulus funds to support the start-up costs of various choice and options programs for students. These options would include two new campuses with virtual courses and flexible scheduling/hours, including night hours (open in disparate geographic areas throughout the district). Another option would involve optional, flexible school hours at all comprehensive district high schools.
- HISD will utilize stimulus funds at the district level to require all kindergarten through grade 3 teachers to attend four-day literacy training during the summer and/or on Saturdays throughout the school year

Utah

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Utah in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 9/24/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	2,432,363,600	2,237,231,200	138,899,600	2,376,130,800	2,117,352,600	141,010,663	2,258,363,263
IHEs	796,124,500	733,359,600	62,764,900	796,124,500	671,133,700	49,906,658	721,040,358
Total	3,228,488,100	2,970,590,800	201,664,500	3,172,255,300	2,788,486,300	190,917,321	2,979,403,621

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	392,581,821	392,581,821	0	96%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Utah to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$522,714,837.00	\$241,492,560.97	\$242,321,975.97	2,915.9	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$263,029,820.00	\$223,582,422.00	\$223,582,422.00	2,594.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$87,347,055.00	\$14,000,000.00	\$14,000,000.00	24.5	\$0.00
Title I	\$49,536,283.00	\$238,072.00	\$204,984.00	14.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$669,027.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$105,540,856.00	\$3,499,023.00	\$4,327,012.00	270.7	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$3,694,292.00	\$103,755.00	\$127,213.00	7.6	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$6,247,589.00	\$51,997.97	\$51,997.97	3.6	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$3,003,321.00	\$12,359.00	\$14,257.00	0.2	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$4,932.00	\$14,090.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$194,306.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Instructional, teaching and administrative positions for Local Education Agencies (1,567.43 FTEs), Higher Education Institutions (897.98 FTEs) and Applied Technology Colleges (129.2 FTEs) within the State of Utah.
SFSF - Govt Services	Up to this point, 24.5 FTE positions have been retained within the Utah Department of Health include: Medical Examiners/Forensic Pathologists, Lab technicians, investigators, and support staff within
Title I	Classroom Teachers
Ed Tech	NA
Homeless Youth	NA
IDEA - B	Classroom Teachers
IDEA - B Preschool	Classroom Teachers
IDEA - C	Staff who functioned as Learning consultants and Development Specialists to parents and children in early intervention programs.
Voc Rehab	Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Indep Living - State	NA
Indep Living - Blind	NA

Sample Media Reports for Utah

Southern Utah University Pres. Praised Budget Appropriations for Education “With the passage this week of the Fiscal Year 2010 budget, the Omnibus Conference Report reveals that Southern Utah University, and specifically its proposed Gibson Science Center, has garnered federal support in the amount of \$476,000. \$95,000 of this funding will be invested in a rural science teaching program, with the remainder helping to construct and equip the Gibson Science Center. Stated SUU President Michael Benson, ‘...The only way to move up the priority list... was to secure non-state funding in the form of private gifts and federal support. That Senators Bennett and Hatch have been successful in helping us do so is a real credit to them and to their belief in what we are doing in our College of Science.’ This funding is completely separate from any federal stimulus money that may come to SUU, observes SUU Vice President for Government Relations and Regional Services Wes Curtis. ‘While the University is still waiting to see if any of the so-called State Stabilization Fund comes to Cedar City, this news today out of Washington, D.C., is very good for us and for this project,’ stated Curtis. The federal funds, coupled with a \$3 million commitment - the largest gift ever to a capital project in SUU's 110-year history - from Dr. Walter Gibson of Albany, New York, have helped position the science center project on the recommended bond list issued 10 days ago by the Capital Facilities Subcommittee of the Utah State Legislature.” [[Main Street Business Journal](#), 3/2/09 – 3/8/09]

UT: Salt Lake Community College Used ARRA Money To Hire 200 Part-Time Faculty To Help Accommodate Enrollment Increases. Salt Lake Community College’s “big enrollment increase mirrors national trends and coincides with savage budget cuts, both the result of a weakening economy. To accommodate at least 3,000 new students, officials hired up to 200 part-time adjunct faculty using federal stimulus money that may not be around next year. "We are struggling to maintain access in key offering areas. We hired in English, biology, math and communication," said Joe Peterson, vice president for instruction. "We have a big operation to do professional development for brand new faculty. We are finding them anywhere we can." Meanwhile in Orem, Utah Valley University is also bracing for a double-digit surge, a repeat of last fall's 12 percent jump. The anticipated gains could bring UVU's student population to nearly 30,000.” [The Salt Lake Tribune, 8/24/09]

UT: ARRA Funding Saved Or Created An Estimated 4,000 Jobs In Utah. The Salt Lake Tribune reported, “Utah says the influx of stimulus cash to state programs has helped save or create more than 4,000 jobs, much of it keeping teachers in their classrooms as the economy tanked...In Utah, the state reports, stimulus cash helped prop up the state's budget, saving or creating nearly 2,600 jobs in K-12 education programs, colleges and universities, as well as applied-technology schools...Utah Higher Education Commissioner William Sederburg says "without question" the stimulus has helped. While the state's colleges and universities still jettisoned 940 positions, Utah hung on to 955 that would have been erased. "I don't know how we would have accomplished that," he says, "if we had not got the stimulus.” [The Salt Lake Tribune, 10/12/09]

Vermont

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Vermont in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/6/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	1,056,563,162	1,109,754,777	-	1,109,754,777	1,095,455,666	38,575,036	1,134,030,702
IHEs	67,493,526	69,280,865	-	69,280,865	69,280,866	-	69,280,866
Total	1,124,056,688	1,179,035,642	-	1,179,035,642	1,164,736,532	38,575,036	1,203,311,568

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	77,150,071	38,575,036	38,575,035	50%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Vermont to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$116,086,308.00	\$6,900,450.93	\$6,848,431.26	928.7	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$51,690,548.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	393.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$17,165,419.00	\$6,710,818.53	\$6,710,818.53	456.5	\$0.00
Title I	\$12,882,703.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	33.7	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.2	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$25,601,621.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	41.7	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$916,299.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.7	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$216,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,584,000.00	\$7,447.40	\$137,612.73	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$60,728.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$182,185.00	\$182,185.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides -
SFSF - Govt Services	State Troopers, Sheriffs Deputies, and Administration, skilled and professional workers in the public safety field, Technicians, and Labor (fleet). Although it is impossible to know whether these jobs
Title I	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides -
Ed Tech	Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Audiovisual & Instructional Technology Staff
Homeless Youth	N/A
IDEA - B	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides - (PAID only), Psychological, Speech Pathology, Audiology, Occupational The, Admin. Assists., Clerical & Secretarial Support Staff, Special Education Directors, Consultants/Contractors/Other contracted staff
IDEA - B Preschool	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides - (PAID only), Special Education Directors
IDEA - C	N/A
Voc Rehab	N/A
Voc Rehab	N/A
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Sample Media Reports for Vermont

University Of Vermont CFO Said Federal Stimulus Money Helped Shrink The School's Budget Deficit And Helped Avoid A Second Round Of Layoffs. "University of Vermont official says he's optimistic the school has figured out how to avoid a second round of layoffs and possibly reinstate some of the part-lecturers who got pink slips earlier this year. Richard Cate, the school's chief financial officer, says federal stimulus money and belt-tightening measures have helped shrink the school's \$12.8 million budget deficit by nearly \$6 million and made a second round of layoffs unnecessary. To address concerns that initial cuts in spending on academic programs were too severe, Cate says the school will put more money in academics by cutting more from the administration side of the budget. Cate told the Burlington Free Press that he believes the plan is realistic." [AP, 4/26/09]

VT: "Without (SFSF)...There Would Likely Have Been More Layoffs." The Bennington Banner reported, "The state's recovery czar reported to lawmakers Thursday that the federal stimulus plan has created or saved nearly 2,000 jobs to date in Vermont...[Tom] Evslin told lawmakers that it was unlikely that many of the public safety and school positions supported with fiscal stabilization funds would have been eliminated. The state would have funded them through its budgets, he said, but would have had to cut elsewhere. 'Without (stabilization funds) and Medicaid funding to help Vermont fill massive deficits caused by the recession, there would likely have been more layoffs throughout state government and perhaps even higher taxes,' Evslin said." [Bennington Banner (Vermont), 10/16/09]

VT: ARRA Funding Used To Pay Half The Costs Of A Netbook Pilot Program. The Burlington Free Press reported, "Shaina Levesque didn't have to ruffle through her book bag Thursday to find her social studies project. The 13-year-old ninth-grader sat in class at Milton High School, flipped open her "netbook" - an extra-small, lightweight notebook computer - and quickly called up the file containing her work. It beamed onto the screen of the portable computer that she will call her own for the next four years. All 134 freshmen at the school received a shiny new toy in September: an Acer netbook that is the latest tool in a growing kit of school technology designed to help students grow smarter and better-equipped to deal with a digitized future...The pilot program cost the school district about \$300,000 this year, including \$78,000 for the netbooks. The total includes money spent to provide wireless Internet service throughout the junior-senior high school. Federal stimulus money will cover about half the total price tag." [The Burlington Free Press (Vermont), 10/16/09]

Virginia

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Virginia in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/20/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	5,956,267,859	6,245,522,103	104,150,037	6,349,672,140	5,850,524,898	553,916,405	6,404,441,303
IHEs	1,639,265,748	1,573,732,809	104,731,962	1,678,464,771	1,426,851,224	221,067,499	1,647,918,723
Total	7,595,533,607	7,819,254,912	208,881,999	8,028,136,911	7,277,376,122	774,983,904	8,052,360,026

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	983,865,903	983,865,903	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Virginia to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,369,509,990.00	\$115,826,898.33	\$115,783,092.89	4,543.4	\$105,783.00
SFSF - Education	\$659,190,155.00	\$801,492.10	\$801,492.10	3,306.2	\$105,783.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$218,904,149.00	\$109,452,075.00	\$109,452,075.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$164,458,751.00	\$341,838.94	\$341,838.94	449.4	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$10,783,251.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.1	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,100,421.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$281,415,033.00	\$726,103.73	\$726,103.73	716.3	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$9,470,492.00	\$40,316.11	\$40,316.11	27.7	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$11,377,635.00	\$1,743,721.00	\$1,708,721.00	43.6	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,508,211.00	\$25,234.00	\$22,101.88	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$10,093,413.00	\$2,508,841.10	\$2,505,369.51	0.1	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$342,443.00	\$162,660.00	\$162,660.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$866,036.00	\$24,616.35	\$22,414.62	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types and estimated jobs as: 2,614 teachers, 28 bus drivers, 30 technology support personnel, 48 Principals, 233 instructional assistants, 29 guidance counselors, 9 librarians, 121 aids, 114 clerical personnel, 6 nurses, 1 speech therapist 61 custodians, 11 truancy managers, and 1 communication specialist. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
SFSF - Govt Services	Funds were used for salary reimbursements paid to local sheriffs offices and regional jails. The localities were initially reimbursed with state funds, but ARRA funds were later used to alleviate state spending
Title I	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types such as: teachers, paraprofessionals, literacy coaches, reading specialist, math specialists, intervention specialist, aids, and resource professionals. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
Ed Tech	An indirect Technology support position.
Homeless Youth	As of 9/30/2009, no direct or indirect jobs created or saved were attributed to this award.
IDEA - B	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types such as: special education teachers, counselors, psychologists, special education services coordinators, and early intervention specialists. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
IDEA - B Preschool	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types such as: teachers, paraprofessionals, and coordinators. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
IDEA - C	The jobs created (24.87) and retained (18.74) were comprised of infant educators, service coordinators, nutritionist, data entry specialists, program manager, speech language pathologists, and central point of entry personnel. The jobs figure represents the cumulative figure of sub recipients. The cumulative figure of 43.61 is pro-rated to 10.9 for the quarterly reporting.
Voc Rehab	None
Voc Rehab	Position titles - VR Quality Service Rep, Enclave Coordinator, and Employee Specialist.
Indep Living - State	None
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports

Stimulus Money Will Likely Spare Virginia Public Schools And State Colleges From Having To Make Cuts. “Virginia public schools, colleges and health care will be temporarily spared more than \$1 billion in proposed cuts thanks to the federal stimulus program, the General Assembly learned Monday... Perhaps the greatest angst has been caused by roughly \$590 million in cuts to public education proposed by Kaine and budget writers in each chamber. Kaine has urged local school boards to make the bulk of the cuts by trimming school support staffs such as custodians, cafeteria workers and curriculum specialists. The stimulus infusion will eliminate the immediate need for those reductions. It will provide \$500 million in school money to localities for each of the next two years provided state government does not lower its funding level for education. State colleges may also be spared from proposals to cut up to 15 percent of their state funding. The stimulus would provide them \$120 million over each of the next two years to ease tuition increases.” [The Virginian-Pilot, 2/17/09]

Virginia Education Budget Cuts Restored Thanks To Impending ARRA Money The Free Lance-Star reported, “On education, the budget restores a number of cuts Kaine's budget had proposed, thanks largely to the stimulus money.” [Free Lance-Star (Fredericksburg, Virginia), 3/1/09]

Stimulus Funds May Help Virginia District Save Programs, Jobs. The Washington Post reported, "Federal stimulus money made it possible for Prince William County [VA] schools officials to offset some cuts they had initially thought necessary for next school year, and administrators are hopeful that they'll be able to avoid layoffs. But officials are moving cautiously as they try to sort out the implications of what they have called the first year-to-year spending cut in memory." Stimulus funds have spared "many programs that were on the chopping block when Superintendent Steven L. Walts made his proposals at the beginning of last month." [[Washington Post](#), 3/22/09]

University of Virginia Tuition Hike Cut In Half By Recovery Act. “Tuition and fees at the University of Virginia will rise less than anticipated next year for in-state students, thanks to a multimillion-dollar windfall from the federal economic stimulus package. UVa’s Board of Visitors voted unanimously Tuesday to raise in-state undergraduate tuition and fees by \$372 — or 4 percent — bringing the annual tuition and fee costs to \$9,672. Undergraduate students from outside Virginia will pay \$2,072 more in annual tuition and fees, a 7 percent jump over the current academic year. Their total tuition and fees next year will tally \$31,672. UVa had planned to raise next year’s in-state tuition by upward of 9 percent, but opted to limit the increase after it learned it was receiving \$10.7 million from the American Reinvestment and Recovery Act of 2009 to help mitigate in-state tuition increases over the next two years. ‘The economic stimulus money allowed us to cut our in-state tuition and fee increase by half,’ said Leonard W. Sandridge, UVa’s executive vice president and chief operating officer. UVa Board of Visitors member Alan

A. Diamonstein said the economic stimulus package is providing a much-needed boost to help make higher education a bit more affordable. 'It's what I consider a very appropriate use of the stimulus funds,' he said. 'It's clear [UVa] has done everything that can be done to keep any increase to the barest minimum possible.'" [Charlottesville Daily Progress, 4/15/09]

The Goochland School System Will Use Stimulus Funds To Pay For Three New Positions To Aid The County's Low-Income And Special Education Student Populations. "With more than \$1 million of federal stimulus funding on the way for Goochland's school system in the next two years, the school board authorized three new positions to aid the county's low-income and special education student populations. The new positions all fall under either Title I or special education categories and include an elementary and parent involvement specialist, student services specialist and a transition specialist for special education students at Goochland High School... The new role of elementary and parent involvement specialist will serve as a liaison between Title I staff, school administration and parents at Byrd Elementary School and Goochland Middle School, the county's only Title I schools... The transition specialist position is geared towards focusing special education students towards high school graduation and career exploration afterwards and is a second area that has been identified as needing improvement, according to Underwood." [[The Goochland Courier](#), 6/3/09]

Stimulus Funds Will Help More Than 70 Henry County Teachers Earn Advanced Degrees. "Federal stimulus funds will help more than 70 Henry County teachers earn advanced degrees, the superintendent said. Henry County Schools has budgeted about \$550,000 in stimulus money as a 'working number' for the program, which will reimburse teachers seeking master's degrees or higher for much of the cost of their coursework, Superintendent Sharon Dodson said... Participating teachers must agree to remain in Henry County Schools for three years after the degree is awarded. They must apply for admission to the reimbursement program and have a recommendation from their principal or supervisor... Dodson said the division decided to devote some federal funds to teacher education in an effort to be 'cautious and thoughtful in how we budget for the stimulus money.' 'We want it to make an impact on education in the community. However, we have to always be aware that it is a two-year funding window,' she said. Because of the constraints, she said, 'I made a proposal that we invest in our teachers because ... that was a way to extend the influence of the stimulus money beyond the two years of funding. Once the teachers have their degree, they have it forever.'" [[Martinsville Bulletin](#), 6/3/09]

VA: Education Jobs In Virginia Saved Due To ARRA Funding. The News & Advance reported, "Bedford County Schools lists 55 positions saved because of stimulus money, and Campbell County saved jobs and even a school, Gladys Elementary." [The News & Advance, 7/11/09]

VA: Bristol Schools Chief Called ARRA Money "A Godsend," Outlined For What The Money Was Spent. Bristol director of schools Gary Lilly said, "The [federal] stimulus money has been a godsend for us. We've already been able to use it to fund programs for economically disadvantaged students. We've used it for a community-resource liaison to work with students. We've been able to sustain a program over at Vance [Middle School] for at-risk students. We've been able to keep some pre-school programs. We're looking at purchasing some buses for pre-school transportation. And we're also ramping up our technology. We're going to use stimulus money to significantly increase the amount of technology available." [Bristol Herald Courier (Virginia), 8/17/09]

VA: ARRA Allowed Five Schools To Have Classes For Autistic Children. The Virginian-Pilot reported, "Beginning Tuesday - the first day of public school in South Hampton Roads - five Suffolk schools will house classes specially designed for autistic children. Lisa Branchaud, the teacher tapped to lead the program, said having classes with no more than six students will allow teachers to observe the students closely and talk with parents about the struggles their children face at home... The school division was able to cover Branchaud's position thanks to federal stimulus dollars for special education. That money is set to run out in two years, but Witcher said she hopes the school division will continue to fund the position." [The Virginian-Pilot(Norfolk, VA.), 9/7/09]

VA: Chesapeake Schools Using ARRA Funding For Special Education Professional Development For Inclusion Teachers. The Virginian-Pilot reported, "When Cindy Asperry and Mindy Gumpert stand at the front of the classroom together, there's no telling which one is the special-education teacher. The two teach in an inclusion classroom, where about a dozen children with disabilities are mixed with the general population. Asperry leads the class for social-studies lessons. Gumpert does the writing. Asperry handles math, and Gumpert takes over for reading. But as far as who works with the special-education students more, "there is not one difference," Asperry said. Except that Gumpert has specialized training for working with special-education students. Asperry does not. As schools across the region struggle to bring up the test scores of students with disabilities to meet federal standards, Chesapeake plans to use some of its stimulus money to do additional training with teachers such as Asperry - the non-special-ed teachers working with special-ed students... Chesapeake's first all-day training session for inclusion teachers will be held Tuesday. They'll learn about their role in developing the students' learning plans and about the characteristics of different disability diagnoses, Garner said. Chesapeake will spend about \$580,000 in stimulus money on the training for inclusion teachers, along with additional training for special-education teachers." [The Virginian-Pilot(Norfolk, VA.), 9/25/09]

VA: Bristol Schools Superintendent Thankful For ARRA Funding, Said That "There Are Local Business Benefiting From" Education Funds. The Bristol Herald Courier reported, "We do welcome the stimulus money. With the cuts we endured in this year's budget from the state, we absolutely so much welcome getting the stimulus." -- Ina Danko, superintendent, Bristol Virginia school system... But after her budget shrank by more than \$1 million from last year, the superintendent is grateful for the funds... "I think it did stimulate our economy,"

Danko said. "The things we did with the repair work, the capital projects, that money is going into the economy. There are local business benefiting from it." [Bristol Herald Courier (Virginia), 9/27/09]

VA: York County Schools Use ARRA Funding To Boost ELL Instruction. The Daily Press reported, "Part-time tutors do the majority of that work for the York County School Division and needs are growing each year. Currently, the division has 183 English as a Second Language students speaking 31 different languages and the number grows throughout the school year, according to Bondy Shay Gibson, who as York's director of accountability and instructional services directs the ESL program. Last year at this time there were 201 students in the program, and 245 by the school year's end. "Every year for the last three years our population has been about 5 percent more than the year before," Gibson said. That need prompted the York County School Board to allocate \$50,000 in federal stimulus money for ESL programs this school year. "We grew by 44 during the year last year," Gibson said. "I expect the same amount of growth this year, maybe a little bit more. They move in constantly." [Daily Press (Newport News, Virginia), 9/28/09]

VA: Pittsylvania Superintendent Said ARRA Funding Was "To Keep People Employed In Our School System. The Danville Register & Bee reported, "Pittsylvania County Schools was allocated \$5.45 million for the current school year. Without that money, county schools were looking at a \$7.2 million budget shortfall and now the loss was minimized to a \$1.8 million cut, according to Superintendent James McDaniel. The school system spends the money up front and then files for reimbursement. It submitted its first filing on Wednesday. 'The stimulus money helped Pittsylvania County keep the status quo without having to lay off teachers or cut support personnel like teacher aides,' McDaniel said. 'For us, it was important. The stimulus money here is to keep people employed in our school system... We would have had to cut the budget significantly more. We would have lost a lot of educational programs.'" [Danville Register & Bee (Virginia), 10/2/09]

VA: Newport News Used ARRA Funding To Hire Teachers And Support Staff, Professional Development And Technology Upgrades. Newport News Assistant Superintendent Mary Lou "Roaseau said the district has hired people for 26 of the 35 1/2 jobs created with stimulus money, which include eight English as a second language teachers, nine of 10 graduation coaches, two reading specialists and coordinators for several programs. The district also has spent money on training for teachers and staff that will be covered by stimulus funds. Roaseau said the training has been focused on needs identified by teachers and administrators based on student achievement data, such as math instruction, technology training and working with English language learning students. The district is spending some of the stimulus money on technology for classrooms, from the early childhood centers to the high schools. SMART Boards, document cameras, projectors, computers and other interactive tools are being added to classrooms to meet the district's goal of creating "21st-century classrooms." Roaseau said the district also will upgrade its student data and accountability systems." [Daily Press (Newport News, Virginia), 10/5/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Norfolk

- Norfolk Public Schools will use federal stimulus funding to reduce the state's budget shortfall and prevent layoffs.
- The Norfolk school board has recommended updating the 2009-10 school year budget to reflect the additional funding available in stimulus allocations. Testing subsidies, athletic study halls, suspension recovery, and 6th grade transition programs have all been recommended for restoration. After-school and athletic buses will also run every day.

Richmond

- Richmond City Public Schools is using federal State Fiscal Stabilization Funds to mitigate the impact on educational services and save a total of approximately 133 jobs which were proposed for elimination because of budget reductions in the FY 2009-2010 general operating budget. SFSF will fund 44 teaching positions in grades K-3, 6 in grades 4-5, 13 in grades 6-8, 9 in grades 9-12. 1 assistant principal and 2 guidance counselors in grades 6-8 and 58 instructional assistants in various grades will also be saved by SFSF.
- Additionally SFSF is being used to partially restore funding athletic coaching supplements and for materials and supplies and student transportation service to support Virginia High School League athletic activities, which were reduced as a result of revenue reductions in the FY 2009-2010 general operating budget.

Regional Reports

- **In Richmond, Virginia, the** Henrico County School District plans to use ARRA funds to consolidate all early childhood centers into one early childhood center to alleviate overcrowding and serve an additional 100 more children. The district also plans to implement a one-year residency program to train teachers to monitor student progress. In the area of special education the district plans to develop/refine preschool curriculum. ARRA funds will be used to add six classrooms to three elementary schools in Lakeside, Dumbarton, and Tuckahoe. The District has also been able to move forward on a project to build a much-needed high school. Richmond Public Schools intends to use \$7.6 million to restore 72 teaching positions and 58 instructional assistant positions for the 2009-2010 school year.

Higher Education

- **State University System** - Due primarily to the availability of ARRA funding, tuition and mandatory E&G fees for in-state undergraduate students will increase by an average of 5.1% next year. These charges increased by 6.5% in 2008-09, compared to an increase of over 7% in 2008-09. The FY2010 tuition increase will be the lowest annual increase since FY2002.¹³

¹³ State Council of Higher Ed Report, July 2009, <http://www.epi.elps.vt.edu/Perspectives/Tuition2009.pdf>

Washington

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Washington in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 5/15/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	6,388,815,500	6,525,838,500	362,000,000	6,887,838,500	6,306,256,000	357,338,000	6,663,594,000
IHEs	1,581,406,000	1,584,717,000	-	1,584,717,000	1,316,526,000	100,662,000	1,417,188,000
Total	7,970,221,500	8,110,555,500	362,000,000	8,472,555,500	7,622,782,000	458,000,000	8,080,782,000

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	819,946,848	820,000,000	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Washington to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,127,770,498.00	\$485,167,364.92	\$484,433,433.25	28,020.8	\$27,690.00
SFSF - Education	\$549,364,388.00	\$444,369,610.56	\$444,369,610.56	24,242.0	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$182,433,162.00	\$39,561,725.00	\$39,561,725.00	2,996.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$135,123,099.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	83.8	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$8,686,500.00	\$7,592.90	\$4,292.23	3.5	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$1,298,061.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.5	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$221,357,461.00	\$107,910.50	\$107,910.50	650.4	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$8,475,569.00	\$1,422.54	\$1,422.54	28.8	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$9,570,687.00	\$39,091.09	\$39,091.09	2.0	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$8,872,246.00	\$160,093.87	\$160,093.87	3.0	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,565,691.00	\$122,906.00	\$128,689.00	5.2	\$27,690.00
Indep Living - State	\$41,647.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$245,573.00	\$60,598.46	\$60,598.46	3.5	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$736,414.00	\$736,414.00	\$0.00	0.3	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	The jobs reported represent 24,242 full-time equivalent positions in the K-12 education system funded with \$444 million in Recovery Act dollars during the last quarter of the 2008-2009 school year.
SFSF - Govt Services	Correctional custody, Officers 1 and 2, Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains, provide a positive role model for offenders by working to ensure the safety and security of the correctional institutions, offenders, staff and the public. FTEs are based on statewide accounting/payroll information. These jobs represent the service and workforce reductions throughout state government that would have likely occurred without the Recovery Act funding.
Title I	Educational Services
Ed Tech	Educational Services
Homeless Youth	Educational Services
IDEA - B	Educational Services
IDEA - B Preschool	Educational Services
IDEA - C	Hire 2 FTEs (Information Technology 5 and Office Assistant 3) to assist in the implementation of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.
Voc Rehab	Vocational Rehabilitation Services
Voc Rehab	General contracting, electrical, construction, and social services. Created short term jobs with general contracting / 10% construction projects. BEP build-out will have long term economic impact of \$
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - State	Vocational Rehabilitative Services
Indep Living - Blind	BUDGET/FISCAL ANALYST LEAD-Perform complex technical fiscal analysis & financial reporting. Design, develop, evaluate and interpret financial info systems and budget/fiscal policies and procedures for mgmt and ops staff., CONTINUING EDUCATION SPECIALIST 3-Work with university units to design, plan, manage and evaluate extension or continuing education programs, courses and/or other instructional materials., MANAGER OF PROGRAM OPERATIONS-Plans, coordinates & implements program ops and services ensuring program objectives/goals are reached. Allocates resources and compiles info to plan/project future needs for review by Sr official., RESEARCH SCIENTIST/ENGINEER 4-Make ind. judgments re: appl of scientific techniques/procedures. Conduct work req substantial adaptation/modification. Devise new approaches and utilize complex principles, theories and concepts., RESEARCH SCIENTIST/ENGINEER-SENIOR-Independently apply advanced scope of scientific knowledge and principles in planning and executing lab research. Work involves extremely complex problems of diverse scope.

Sample Media Reports for Washington

Recovery Act Will Provide Washington State With \$1 Billion in Stabilization Funds That Could Fill Education Budget Gaps.

“The federal stimulus bill President Barack Obama signed into law Tuesday carries welcome news for Washington’s colleges and universities, which have been targeted for deep cuts over the next two years as the state struggles to address a \$6 billion revenue shortfall. Washington will get \$1 billion of state "budget stabilization" funds, money it can use to backfill shortfalls in state support for higher education so funding doesn't drop below 2008 levels.” [The Columbian, 2/17/09]

Governor Gregoire Announces \$672 Million In ARRA Funds Dedicated To Improving Education In Washington State.

“Gov. Chris Gregoire announced Wednesday \$672 million that is now available for Washington state under the under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) to support education improvements. ‘Access to this much needed federal funding comes at a critical time when education resources are diminishing,’ said Gregoire. ‘These stabilization funds will keep the core of our education system intact while we work to pull our economy out of recession.’ Washington will be eligible to apply for another \$331 million this fall. Wednesday’s funding is being made available because Washington state successfully completed the first State Stabilization Application.” [KHQ-NBC, 05/27/09]

WA: Centralia Superintendent Said ARRA Funding Was “Saving Grace,” Helped Keep Full-Day Kindergarten.

The Chronicle reported, “The Centralia School District had to make a few sacrifices due to a budget shortfall leading up to the 2009-2010 school year as some state funding fell by the wayside due to the turbulent economy. It amounted to about \$1.2 million in sacrifices, after preparing for much worse numbers leading up to the school board’s recent budget adoption...Superintendent Steve Bodnar said...the federal stimulus money the state received was their "saving grace." "Districts across the state of Washington would have had very deep cuts," he said...Though the stimulus

funding helped keep all-day kindergarten and other programs that were initially thought to be axed, it wasn't a cure-all solution to the district's problems." [The Chronicle (Centralia, Washington), 8/28/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Seattle

Title I ARRA Funds are being used to support:

- Extended day program, diagnostic assessments, and a strengthened family engagement program
- Differentiated model of service delivery to better meet the needs of bilingual students
- Yearly evaluation and ongoing quality assessment of the early childhood programs, kindergarten readiness assessment to inform how elementary schools can support every five-year old child entering school, and an evaluation of the program with annual impact assessment briefs.
- Integrated PK-3 program in at least 20 additional Title I elementary schools within five years.
- Instructional and content coaching, professional development, and family engagement activities for private schools serving Title I students, as well as to cover the loss of State funding (known as I-728) for activities such as class size, professional development, and extended time in Title I schools.

IDEA ARRA Fund are being used to support:

- Implementing recommendations from reviews conducted by the Urban Special Education Leadership Collaborative regarding service delivery, transition, and organizational structure for special needs students.

Regional Reports

- **In Sequim, Washington**, Sequim Public Schools is using ARRA funds to restore 3 teaching positions, 16 para-educator positions, 2 librarians, and 2 secretaries

West Virginia

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by West Virginia in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 6/26/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	1,680,312,324	1,721,793,398	-	1,721,793,398	1,747,613,663	23,000,000	1,770,613,663
IHEs	340,367,599	358,761,867	-	358,761,867	348,898,061	9,863,806	358,761,867
Total	2,020,679,923	2,080,555,265	-	2,080,555,265	2,096,511,724	32,863,806	2,129,375,530

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	217,970,970	32,863,806	185,107,164	15%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by West Virginia to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$346,582,765.00	\$3,223,262.58	\$3,796,976.42	338.5	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$146,040,550.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$48,497,209.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$60,981,290.00	\$625,647.22	\$625,647.22	89.2	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,950,012.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$340,343.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	4.7	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$75,951,991.00	\$2,501,613.17	\$2,501,613.17	226.4	\$0.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$3,614,632.00	\$96,002.19	\$96,002.19	6.0	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$4,312,919.00	\$0.00	\$552,633.84	12.3	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$252,612.00	\$0.00	\$21,080.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	No stabilization necessary for FY2009.
SFSF - Govt Services	Not Started
Title I	Title I ARRA funds were used to fund additional positions such as the following: Title I reading and math teachers; administrator for curriculum or school improvement; academic coaches; counselors; RTI interventionists; Pre-K teachers; and technology integration specialists. In addition to the 89.15 number of jobs created, an additional 58.77 jobs were retained.
Ed Tech	0
Homeless Youth	The 4.66 new jobs equates to 15 part time positions. These positions are part-time teachers, counselors, public school liaisons and parent involvement specialist needed to ensure that all homeless children have equal access to public education.
IDEA - B	Teachers, interventionists, paraprofessionals, therapists, administrators, nurses, bus drivers, psychologists, academic coaches
IDEA - B Preschool	teachers, paraprofessionals, instructional coaches
IDEA - C	Not Started - No Jobs Created
Voc Rehab	Among the different Community Rehabilitation Providers, jobs created or retained to date include: Instructor, Financial Officer, Paper Shredder, Embroidery Specialist, Scanner, Visual Quality Control
Indep Living - State	N/A
Indep Living - Blind	N/A

Regional Reports

- In *Huntington, West Virginia*, \$7 million for professional development and to hire 3 technology specialists.
- In *New Martinsville, West Virginia*, the Wetzel County School District will implement a new reading initiative called, “The Fast Forward Reading Program,” aimed at literacy and critical thinking skills.

Wisconsin

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Wisconsin in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/16/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	4,722,745,900	4,247,223,900	552,278,000	4,799,501,900	4,415,778,000	165,058,999	4,580,836,999
IHEs	1,235,329,200	1,282,651,000	-	1,282,651,000	1,284,831,400	-	1,284,831,400
Total	5,958,075,100	5,529,874,900	552,278,000	6,082,152,900	5,700,609,400	165,058,999	5,865,668,399

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	717,336,999	717,336,999	0	100%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Wisconsin to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$1,034,966,281.00	\$561,194,519.41	\$563,788,926.97	6,320.4	\$386,483.00
SFSF - Education	\$480,615,789.00	\$480,615,789.00	\$480,615,789.00	3,931.6	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$159,603,097.00	\$77,562,711.00	\$77,562,711.00	2,221.0	\$0.00
Title I	\$147,729,443.00	\$28,081.00	\$28,081.00	4.5	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$9,146,384.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.0	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$904,290.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - B	\$208,200,108.00	\$2,936,794.22	\$2,936,794.22	153.4	\$353,545.00
IDEA - B Preschool	\$9,827,791.00	\$45,059.96	\$45,059.96	4.9	\$32,938.00
IDEA - C	\$8,022,420.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$10,000,997.00	\$0.00	\$2,561,369.95	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$248,731.00	\$6,084.23	\$36,871.84	4.1	\$0.00
Indep Living - Blind	\$667,231.00	\$0.00	\$2,250.00	-	\$0.00

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	Jobs created and retained include teachers, education aides, administrative assistants, custodians, bus drivers, principals, and information technology specialists.
SFSF - Govt Services	Of the jobs created or retained, 1,647 were municipal positions with the counties and another 573 positions were with Local Education Agencies. Municipal positions include: law enforcement, correctional officers, nurses, administrative staff, clerical workers, accountants, court clerks, economic support specialists, child support specialists, county clerks, health and human service staff, psychiatrists, food service staff, highway equipment operators, legal secretaries, and Youth Aid workers. Positions in Local Education Agencies include: teachers, education aides, administrative assistants, custodians, administrators, information technologists and other professional positions.
Title I	4.5 jobs have been created by \$28,081 of Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses) to date. These positions include: Teacher, education consultant, office associate.
Ed Tech	Operations Program Associate - Instructional Media and Technology Team
Homeless Youth	At this time there have been no jobs created.
IDEA - B	The types of jobs created and/or retained as a direct result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act at the local district level include: special education teachers, special education paraprofes
IDEA - B Preschool	The types of jobs created and/or retain as a result of using American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds include teaching positions and a school psychologist at the local district level and an ARRA Coordinator at the SEA level.
IDEA - C	Position authority approved but not hired yet: One FTE Position created to manage ARRA contracting requirements and monitor activities to assure compliance with funding use in Birth to 3 Program. Also, ARRA funds to create a 1 FTE that is 50% supported by ARRA funds to assist with program enhancements of fiscal and data management requirements, integration of county and state reporting systems and to develop new funding mechanisms for early intervention services in the future. Funds remain for a 50% position or contractor once ARRA funds are no longer available.
Voc Rehab	At this time there are no jobs created.
Indep Living - State	Independent Living Centers were able to create and retain jobs such as Independent Living Specialists, Independent Living Coordinators, a program assistant and director.
Indep Living - Blind	None

Sample Media Reports

Stimulus Funds Will Help Pay for Madison, WI Special Ed and Early Childhood Education. “The Madison School District will spend the next couple of months figuring out how best to spend a two-year, nearly \$11.7 million windfall in federal stimulus money, Madison’s school superintendent said Thursday. More money for early-learning programs, possibly including 4-year-old kindergarten, is one of many ideas on the table, Superintendent Dan Nerad said... School districts throughout the state received on Thursday their two-year tallies from the \$366 million in economic stimulus money coming to Wisconsin schools, including more than \$1.7 million for Sun Prairie, \$1.5 million for Middleton-Cross Plains and \$1.2 million for Verona. The federal dollars must be funneled through two existing programs: the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which funds special education and early academic and behavioral programs; and Title I, which targets poor students and parent outreach. Madison will receive ... additional IDEA funds and ... Title I funds over the next two years. The district currently receives about \$6 million a year each for the IDEA and Title I programs, said Erik Kass, assistant superintendent for business services for the Madison district. The Title I funding is ‘crucial’ said state schools Superintendent Elizabeth Burmaster, ‘as we are seeing increasing poverty rates across Wisconsin,’ from 21.8 to nearly 35 percent in the past eight years. The increases are happening in rural as well as urban school districts, she said. The state Department of Public Instruction will hold training sessions and Web seminars with ‘suggested strategies’ on how districts might use their stimulus funds, Burmaster said.” [[Wisconsin State Journal](#), 4/24/09]

Green Bay School District Will Receive \$9 Million in Stimulus Funding. “The Green Bay School District will receive a little more than \$9 million over the next two years in federal stimulus dollars earmarked for special education and high-poverty schools. The money is part of more than \$366 million in American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funding for Wisconsin districts announced this week. The Green Bay district will get more than \$3.9 million in funding designated for poor students and parent outreach. The district also will receive more than \$5.1 million in special education funding and nearly \$245,000 for preschool programs, according to the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction.” [AP, [4/25/09](#)]

The Salem School District Will Use Stimulus Funding To Save Two Teaching Positions. “Salem School District will use federal stimulus funding to bring back two teaching positions. The Board of Education on Tuesday approved a plan that will use the additional federal funds to save one reading specialist position slated to be cut and to bring back one of the classroom teaching positions scheduled for layoff...

Administrator David Milz said federal stimulus money is allowing the district to bring back two positions. Milz said the district will receive \$173,940 for Title 1 reading programs through stimulus funding combined with regularly allocated funds for the program. He said the district now plans to use that additional funding to maintain two reading specialist teachers, rather than cutting one of those positions. The district will also receive \$205,962 in federal stimulus funds for special education programs. Milz said Salem will use that money to fund a half-time position for a school psychologist and toward special education teacher salaries. District funds that had been allocated for those special education programs can then be shifted elsewhere in the budget. 'That frees up money to bring back a classroom teacher,' Milz said." [[Kenosha News](#), 5/20/09]

Fond Du Lac School District Is The Beneficiary Of \$2.4 Million From Stimulus, Providing Opportunities For Low-Income Students That Would Not Exist Otherwise. "With the proposed state budget requiring a 3.1 percent cut in aid for education, federal stimulus money is a shot in the arm for Fond du Lac Schools. The Fond du Lac School District will spend its \$2.4 million in federal grant money on ways to increase educational opportunities for low income and special education students. The funds, funneled to the district through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, are meant to create jobs and improve achievement through school improvement and reform. The School District will receive \$570,000 in Title 1 money to benefit impoverished students, \$1.8 million in IDEA grants for special education students, and \$85,000 for pre-school programs. Acting Superintendent Jim Gryzwa said it's been years since the government reimbursed school districts with the state aid they had originally promised, and subsequently many special education programs were mandated but not funded. 'With this money, we will be able to touch all children in the district, one way or another, either through building capacity or staff development for teachers to improve their instructional techniques,' he said." [[Fon du Lac Reporter](#), 06/01/09]

Wisconsin Department Of Public Instruction Budgets \$5.4 Million For Financing Of Disabled Students From Recovery And Reinvestment. "Local education agencies providing services to students with severe or multiple disabilities will share \$5.4 million in combined state and federal funding. Under the Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction Keeping the Promise High-Cost Education Aid program, 111 school districts will receive aid, including the following area school districts: Fond du Lac, \$18,698; Kewaskum, \$20,699; and North Fond du Lac, \$22,920. Approved claims for services for high-cost special education students during the 2007-08 school year totaled \$9.9 million, far exceeding available funding, according to the DPI. State funding for this program was among a small number of appropriations that were not cut to fix budget issues because of requirements in the federal American Recovery and Reinvestment ACT (ARRA). Eligible costs under the program include all costs for direct services for a student with high-cost special education needs in the 2007-08 school year." [[Fond du Lac Reporter](#), 6/2/09]

Wisconsin School Districts Considering Using Stimulus To Pay To Train Teachers, Soundproof Classroom, Improve Special Education, Launch Early Kindergarten Program. "The D.C. Everest, Merrill, Mosinee and Wausau school districts are receiving a combined \$6.3 million in federal stimulus funds, but officials still are determining how they will put most of that money to its best use... Officials already have considered using it to train teaching staff... Special education will benefit from stimulus funds through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA, as will the Title 1 program, which supports services for low-income students. Schools are free to hire staff, remodel facilities or develop programs so long as they can document that their initiatives will help students. The Wausau School District has not finalized its plans, but one thing it has considered spending its \$3.18 million on is additional training for teachers, which would help students for years after the funding is gone, Wicklund said. Part of the \$355,500 in spending the Merrill School Board approved on Monday included \$50,000 for professional development -- workshops, conferences and training sessions to improve the skills of existing school staff members. Merrill's stimulus budget also includes soundproofing a classroom, buying three vans to transport special needs students and hiring one special education aide. And in 2010, the Merrill School Board will vote on using \$314,000 of its \$1 million stimulus package to launch a 4-year-old kindergarten program. The D.C. Everest Area School District will use \$167,426 of its \$1.5 million stimulus package to fund two existing teacher positions and early childhood aid. Mosinee School District staff members have not finalized plans for the \$572,000 in stimulus funds the district will receive, Brent Zimmerman, district business manager, said." [[Wausau Daily Herald](#), 6/20/09]

WI: Stevens Points Schools Will Use ARRA Money To Hire Veteran Teachers Into Literacy Coach Positions, Enabling Them To Hire More Teachers And Emphasize Reading. The Stevens Point Journal reported, "Stevens Point Area Public School District administrators hope to use \$605,000 in federal stimulus money to improve reading skills at the elementary level... Currently, all elementary schools have 1.8 full-time equivalent teaching positions for literacy coaches, [Assistant Superintendent for Educational Services Art] Reinhardt said. Under Title IA funding, the administration suggested the five Title IA schools would get an additional 2.5 FTE teachers. For the 2009-10 school year, this will amount to \$169,000 in salary and \$68,000 in benefits. Additional stimulus money would be set aside for the 2010-11 school year. Reinhardt said stimulus funds are designed to create jobs, and by moving veteran teachers into these literacy coach positions, the district would have job openings. '(Stimulus funds) will help stimulate the economy, but it will also do some good things for kids,' he said." [The Stevens Point Journal (Wisconsin), 7/15/09]

WI: ARRA IDEA Funding Used To Support Literacy Initiatives. Wauwatosa Now reported, "School district officials have started spending Wauwatosa's \$2.2 million allotment of federal stimulus money, and so far most of the expenditures have been used to help special education students learn to read... The largest purchase was for special education instructional materials worth \$1.62 million, according to district records. Therese Kwiatkowski, district director of student services, said most of those materials complement a new district-wide reading curriculum and will supply each special education teacher with a teacher's edition of the text, a resource package and a reader. In addition, \$30,000 has been spent on staff training, \$10,000 on consultants, \$9,000 on assessment materials, \$2,000 on software and \$2,500 on remodeling

classrooms... Superintendent Phil Ertl said the district has approached spending of the funds optimistically, but is cautious about the many expenditure requirements. "Some people would say (the stimulus funding is) a blessing, some people would say it's a curse to get the money," he said, "but we're approaching it as though it's an opportunity to do things we haven't been able to do in the past, and to do some things we'll be able to build on." [Wauwatosa Now, 9/9/09]

WI: Janesville School Using IDEA Funding For Part-Time Special Education Teachers. The Janesville Gazette reported, "The most worrisome enrollment is at Adams Elementary School, where two fourth-grade sections are at 30 students, the maximum that board policy allows. If a class goes over the maximum, Schulte said she might go to the school board for authorization to hire another teacher, using unallocated money in the operations budget. The board also could waive its policy and allow larger classes, and the district could shift resources to help those classes without hiring a new teacher, Schulte said. Schulte said the district already is using federal stimulus dollars to pay for part-time teacher hours to help with special-education students in those Adams classrooms." [The Janesville Gazette (Wisconsin), 9/25/09]

WI: ARRA Funding Will Be Used To Improved Accessibility For People With Disabilities At Four Schools. The Post-Crescent reported, "Officials plan to spend federal stimulus money and local tax dollars to remodel four school buildings to improve accessibility for people with disabilities. Tom Beck, a facilities consultant for the Neenah Joint School District, said the improvements, which involve elevators, ramps and wheelchair lifts, probably would exceed \$1 million..." "This isn't something we just dreamed up because we have money available," school board member John Lehman said. "We had it on the docket all along but had no funding." [The Post-Crescent (Appleton, Wisconsin), 10/8/09]

Council of the Great City Schools

Milwaukee

Title I ARRA Funding Use:

- Implement parent engagement and training strategies at 35 low-performing K-8 schools and by contracting with community groups to build parent engagement strategies among parents of high school students.
- Expand early childhood education by adding 12 early childhood classrooms, and implementing enhanced developmental curriculum for preschool and grades K-4 that is aligned to the broader elementary school curriculum.
- Provide extended-learning time in reading and mathematics with after-school programs and Saturday academies, expanded career and technical education opportunities, rigorous curriculum through the Comprehensive Literacy Plan, and new middle-school curriculum and a high-school Advanced Placement curriculum.
- Add 36 hours of learning-team time in each school; creating master teachers; and placing New Leaders for New Schools in low-achieving schools.

IDEA ARRA Funding Use:

- Add professional development on special education strategies and techniques for literacy, math, positive behavioral supports, and parent training.
- Purchase textbooks and materials and train staff on using computer programs and instructional interventions to support special education children in literacy.
- Purchase supplies, equipment, materials, and training for staff members who implement individual education programs.
- Provide materials for new teachers in special education classrooms, communication boards for students, assistive technology, supplies for extended school-year classes for special education students, and amplification systems in 200 special education classrooms for hearing-impaired students.

Regional Reports

- **In Merrill, Wisconsin,** Merrill Public Schools will use ARRA funds for professional development, purchase of three vans to transport special needs students, and hiring one special education aide.

Wyoming

State Budget Detail

The following charts display information provided by Wyoming in its approved State Fiscal Stabilization Fund application submitted to the U.S. Department of Education on 7/16/09 regarding actual and projected State funding for Elementary and Secondary Education (K-12) and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) in fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010. Projections include an estimate of how State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) monies would be allocated to address budget shortfalls in 2009 and 2010.

	FY 08 Actual State Education Funding	FY 09 without ARRA	FY 09 Restored due to ARRA	FY 09 Total Including ARRA	FY 10 projected without ARRA	FY 10 restored due to ARRA	FY 10 projected including ARRA
K-12	1,308,255,843	1,357,156,739	-	1,357,156,739	1,357,122,684	-	1,357,122,684
IHEs	311,156,739	311,156,739	-	311,156,739	338,868,605	8,413,091	347,281,696
Total	1,619,412,582	1,668,313,478	-	1,668,313,478	1,695,991,289	8,413,091	1,704,404,380

	Total SFSF Education Grant	Total Amount Restored	SFSF remaining or not yet allocated	Percent of SFSF used for Restoration
Total	67,620,197	8,413,091	59,207,106	12%

Recipient Reporting Information

The following charts summarize the information submitted by Wyoming to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations based on Office of Management and Budget and Department of Education reporting guidance, the status of its budget planning at the time ARRA awards were made, and its education accounting procedures. It must report on use of ARRA funds each quarter so any re-evaluation of its calculations for this first report will be reflected in the January 1st report, which will be cumulative.

For a description of each category included in this chart, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

Program	Award Amount from Dept. of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
Total	\$121,280,777.00	\$800,952.00	\$800,952.00	2.8	\$0.00
SFSF - Education	\$45,305,532.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
SFSF - Govt Services	\$15,045,080.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Title I	\$26,191,647.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Ed Tech	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Homeless Youth	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
IDEA - B	\$25,786,496.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
IDEA - B Preschool	\$1,125,474.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
IDEA - C	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.1	\$0.00
Voc Rehab	\$1,800,000.00	\$748,461.00	\$748,461.00	-	\$0.00
Indep Living - State	\$242,913.00	\$52,491.00	\$52,491.00	0.7	

Jobs Description Narratives

Program	Description of Jobs Retained or Created
SFSF - Education	The State of Wyoming will use the Education Stimulus Fund to help mitigate serious revenue shortfalls which could affect the progress made in recent years towards the State's maintenance of effort of funding for schools, K through 12 and IHEs. The distribution for elementary and secondary education will be 90% with the remaining 10% for Institutions of Higher Education, based on a determination made by the Governor.
SFSF - Govt Services	We will not know how many jobs will be created with these funds until after such applications are received, reviewed and approved, and the contracts are bid. These funds are expected to be used in calendar years 2010 and 2011. Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 of the Government Services SFSF award may be directed toward Regional Drug Enforcement Teams affected by budget reductions.
Title I	N/A
Ed Tech	N/A
Homeless Youth	N/A
IDEA - B	N/A
IDEA - B Preschool	N/A
IDEA - C	Estimated full time equivalents (FTEs) of special education staff retained or hired as reported by sub recipients. This is calculated as total hours worked in jobs created or retained divided by the number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the sub-recipients for the period of 02/17/2009 - 09/30/2009 attributed to the availability of ARRA funds.
Voc Rehab	No jobs created at this time.
Indep Living - State	Independent living specialist who provides direct services to consumers/clients. Administrative support positions for the independent living program.

IV. Summary Reports by Program

State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) provides approximately \$48.6 billion directly to governors to help save jobs and drive education reform. The Department is awarding SFSF funds in two phases. In Phase I, states submitted applications for approximately \$36 billion. In Phase II, states will apply for the remaining roughly \$12.6 billion. 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.

In Phase I applications, State governors were required to assure that their states would take action and make progress in four areas of education reform: Adopting internationally benchmarked standards and assessments that prepare students for success in college and the workplace; recruiting, developing, and retaining effective teachers and principals; building data systems that measure student success and inform teachers and principals how they can improve their practices; and turning around our lowest-performing schools.

In Phase II applications, Governors would be required to provide data in each of these four areas of reform. The data would be made available to educators and the public, empowering them to identify needs and drive reform. States would not need to demonstrate progress on the indicators in order to get funds; instead, states would ensure that the information is in place (or will shortly be in place) so that parents, teachers, and policymakers know where our schools and students stand.

The State Fiscal Stabilization Fund produced the largest jobs impact of all Department of Education ARRA programs to date, in keeping with its objective of providing flexible emergency relief to states facing severe budget shortfalls. The bulk of job retention or creation from this fund has already been identified in most states, with increases likely in the coming quarters in the few states yet to report a jobs impact from this program.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The State had sole responsibility over its reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

SFSF Phase I Education Grants State-by-State Award Information

STATE	Award Amounts from Department of Education to States	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by States for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$26,979,303,496	\$9,841,862,957	\$9,817,024,903	255,834.2	\$27,654,385
Alabama	\$536,720,284.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Alaska	\$62,338,919.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	91.0	\$0.00
Arizona	\$557,352,452.00	\$481,347,266.40	\$393,770,907.85	6,977.3	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$243,245,523.00	\$35,074,708.00	\$0.00	205.2	\$0.00
California	\$4,387,948,882.00	\$3,270,198,909.00	\$3,270,198,909.00	53,390.5	\$4,201,000.00
Colorado	\$416,658,526.00	\$227,635,835.33	\$232,325,921.78	2,673.1	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$296,978,743.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2,771.2	\$0.00

Delaware	\$73,914,445.00	\$0.00	\$3,925,427.85	205.0	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$48,983,997.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	140.6	\$0.00
Florida	\$1,479,922,294.00	\$78,234,814.00	\$132,625,396.88	13,196.5	\$0.00
Georgia	\$844,735,394.00	\$491,832,743.00	\$491,832,743.00	9,658.0	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$105,325,166.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$135,138,787.00	\$62,457.00	\$0.00	141.0	\$0.00
Illinois	\$1,126,357,559.00	\$1,038,987,578.70	\$1,038,987,578.70	8,689.4	\$0.00
Indiana	\$625,982,529.00	\$610,787,539.69	\$610,099,999.99	13,232.0	\$0.00
Iowa	\$258,870,409.00	\$98,025,101.00	\$89,410,091.00	2,283.1	
Kansas	\$246,173,298.00	\$144,954,612.53	\$144,954,612.53	2,937.2	\$1,102,375.48
Kentucky	\$356,974,381.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$388,326,963.00	\$0.00	\$13,774,922.00	3,452.0	\$182,853.00
Maine	\$106,027,721.00	\$34,484,290.69	\$34,484,290.69	106.0	
Maryland	\$482,183,579.00	\$137,381,710.66	\$139,433,168.28	915.5	\$7,611,000.00
Massachusetts	\$544,913,152.00	\$322,005,765.16	\$324,656,712.46	3,800.3	\$5,686,380.00
Michigan	\$872,587,225.00	\$597,316,672.64	\$597,471,882.64	12,454.0	\$298,404.68
Minnesota	\$447,485,056.00	\$26,140,532.19	\$27,024,375.53	5,868.2	
Mississippi	\$262,685,523.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$504,625,464.00	\$110,450,045.00	\$101,979,791.00	8,541.4	\$0.00
Montana	\$81,490,928.00	\$18,956,266.00	\$18,956,266.00	2,531.3	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$156,750,470.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	656.0	\$0.00
Nevada	\$217,351,168.00	\$155,024,323.00	\$155,024,323.00	4,158.0	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$110,043,449.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2,040.9	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$729,184,969.00	\$113,058,900.00	\$128,539,900.00	11,377.6	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$174,492,387.00	\$16,362,196.75	\$29,735,860.01	2,914.4	\$0.00
New York	\$1,653,933,720.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	18,603.6	\$8,466,589.00
North Carolina	\$778,494,148.00	\$136,095,122.65	\$136,095,122.65	8,916.7	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$57,381,706.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Ohio	\$980,685,675.00	\$125,051,461.69	\$128,775,850.52	3,399.5	\$0.00
Oklahoma	\$316,789,878.00	\$74,723,701.68	\$74,723,701.68	3,728.8	\$0.00
Oregon	\$391,827,688.00	\$168,995,705.42	\$168,995,705.42	4,068.0	\$0.00
Puerto Rico	\$354,927,046.00	\$33,703,224.03	\$33,703,224.03	4,292.4	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$90,391,135.00	\$35,216,032.00	\$35,343,804.74	524.0	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$510,967,172.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$69,876,101.00	\$68,107,143.72	\$68,526,114.72	-	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$519,340,474.00	\$42,278,985.24	\$42,278,985.24	2,011.4	\$0.00
Texas	\$2,177,682,329.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	415.6	\$0.00
Utah	\$263,029,820.00	\$223,582,422.00	\$223,582,422.00	2,594.6	\$0.00
Vermont	\$51,690,548.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	393.0	\$0.00
Virginia	\$659,190,155.00	\$801,492.10	\$801,492.10	3,306.2	\$105,783.00
Washington	\$549,364,388.00	\$444,369,610.56	\$444,369,610.56	24,242.0	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$146,040,550.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$480,615,789.00	\$480,615,789.00	\$480,615,789.00	3,931.6	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$45,305,532.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

SFSF Phase I Education Grants State-by-State Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	N/A
Alaska	Teaching and Support Staff
Arizona	Funding was used to restore basic funding for local schools, community colleges, and universities. Funding was primarily used for personnel services both salaries and fringe benefits.
Arkansas	No Narrative
California	With respect to elementary and secondary schools, jobs created or retained include approximately 18,878 positions: 15 percent classified positions, 84 percent certificated positions, and 1 percent ven
Colorado	As stipulated by the U.S. Department of Education, State Fiscal Stabilization Funds were primarily utilized to provide support for salaries and benefits related to the classroom and laboratory instruction, student services and administrative support within the Colorado public university system. As such, the majority of the positions covered related to the Professorial job series as well as Graduate Teaching Assistants. Other positions supported included accountants, administrative assistants, general professionals, IT support staff, as well as college and central level administrators.
Connecticut	For Central Administration staff, 1.02 jobs created and 32.15 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 48.10 jobs created and 2465.52 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 2.00 jobs created and 144.10 jobs retained. For Clerical Support staff, 1.89 jobs created and 12.75 jobs retained. For Guidance Counselors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 18.55 jobs retained. For School Nurse/Health Services staff, 0.00 jobs created and 3.00 jobs retained. For Custodial staff, 1.44 jobs created and 24.38 jobs retained. For Technical/Computer Specialists staff, 0.00 jobs created and 4.00 jobs retained. For Library/Media staff, 0.00 jobs created and 10.76 jobs retained. For Food Services staff, 0.50 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Athletics/Coaches staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.50 jobs retained. For Class Advisors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.50 jobs retained. For All Outside Consultants and Vendors except for RESCs and SERC staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For the current fiscal year, SFSF comprises 14.26 percent of the Education Cost Sharing (ECS) grant, Connecticut's major education funding mechanism (9.19 percent from the Education State Grants and 5.07 percent from Government Services). While no SFSF funds have been paid to the LEAs as of September 30th due to the pending approval of the State biennial budget and the implementing, towns were assured that there would be no reduction to the ECS grant and set their board of education appropriations accordingly. Therefore, LEAs were able to assess what the impact would have been had their approved budget reflected a 14.26 percent reduction to their ECS grant.
Delaware	205 teaching and paraprofessional positions broken down as follows: Administrative 7, Guidance 4, Secretaries 4, Paraprofessionals 29, Substitutes 3, Technical support 2, Nurse 1, Teachers 155
District Of Columbia	The District of Columbia is providing an early and conservative estimate of the number of jobs created or retained with State Fiscal Stabilization Funds (SFSF). The Office of the State Superintendent of Education (OSSE) anticipates that the anticipated receipt of SFSF funds as part of our uniform per student funding formula allocations to our Local Education Agencies (LEAs) will create and/or retain additional jobs in future reporting. This number, pro-rated for the current school year, is based solely on the primary district in the state (DCPS) and based on an estimate provided in the FY10 budget. This number does not reflect actions by the other LEAs, which are exclusively public charter schools.
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 12393.41 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 803.13. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 18042 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 2934. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to adjunct faculty, faculty, classroom teachers, school-based administrators, clerical personnel, instructional aides, librarians/media specialists, career specialists, supervisors, and paraprofessionals.

Georgia	The following job titles were retained using State Fiscal Stabilization Education Funds: Professors, Associate Professors, Assistant Professors, Instructors, Adjuncts, Teachers, Teacher Support Specialists, Counselors, and other certified educational staff.
Hawaii	0
Idaho	Higher Education retained faculty, administrative and infrastructure support staff. The number of jobs reported as created or retained has been calculated in a manner consistent with OMB and ED report
Illinois	Teachers-7,637.14Food Service Occupations-256.70Administration-212.49Administration Support-200.10Building Maintenance & Construction-162.80Social Workers & Counselors-100.23Transportation-36.16Health
Indiana	FTEs funded include elementary and secondary certified teaching professionals as well as non-certified staff. The estimate of FTEs is based on data provided by LEAs for those positions funded by the proportion of ARRA funds in relation to annual state funding adjusted for the partial year. No further funding to elementary and secondary schools from this source is planned. The impact will be reduced FTEs reported in future quarters.
Iowa	<p>Top Executives (11-1000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 360 FTEs - 1.13</p> <p>Other Management Occupations (11-9000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 213 FTEs - 0.58</p> <p>Computer Occupations (15-1100): Work Period - 06/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 99 FTEs - 0.62</p> <p>Drafters, Engineering Technicians, and Mapping Technicians (17-3000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 801 FTEs - 2.50</p> <p>Life Scientists (19-1000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 186 FTEs - 0.58</p> <p>Physical Scientists (19-2000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 2799 FTEs - 8.75</p> <p>Social Scientists and Related Workers (19-3000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 947 FTEs - 2.96</p> <p>Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 06/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 2353 FTEs - 4.96</p> <p>Lawyers, Judges, and Related Workers (23-1000): Work Period - 07/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 148 FTEs - 0.46</p> <p>Postsecondary Teachers (25-1000): Work Period - 06/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 146256 FTEs - 381.51</p> <p>(list truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)</p>
Kansas	Higher Education: Total jobs 77.54 FTE Construction jobs including painters, electricians, plumbers, flooring installers, glass installers, concrete workers, and carpenters. These projects could not have been completed without the Recovery Act funds. Elementary and Secondary Education: The jobs saved or created was 2,859.7 This included 2,208.83 teachers and related staff, 508.83 other non licensed personnel, and 142.04 administrative staff.
Kentucky	N/A
Louisiana	The majority of the jobs retained and/or created are instructional jobs (teachers, faculty, and professors). Other jobs created are for pupil support, operational support, school administration, and clerical or service worker related. Retaining educational jobs during an economic downturn ensures the continued education of the youth in the state. Education is a major economic driver and vital for the success of the state's and country's economy.
Maine	98 retained as a result of the ARRA funds and 8 jobs were created; 97 teachers, 1 guidance counselor and 8 educational technicians
Maryland	Administrative positions, full-time classroom teachers, summer program teachers, staff development programs, substitute teachers, tutors, support staff.
Massachusetts	These funds supported administrators, teachers, paraprofessionals, and staff members in school districts across Massachusetts. In addition, these funds supported administrators, faculty members, and staff members at the state and community colleges.

Michigan	State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) sub-recipients created and retained jobs in several categories. The majority of sub-recipients retained jobs, indicating that they would have had to lay off the positions that were retained by the use of SFSF monies. The following jobs categories apply to the positions that were created and/or retained: K-12 Teachers in the following subject areas - Language Arts, Science, Math, Physical Education, Social Studies, Art, Music, Drama, Spanish, Computer Technology, English as a Second Language, Business Management, Reading Recovery, English, Home Economics, Chemistry, Physics, Economics, Government, U.S. History, World Languages, and General Education; Supplemental Enrichment Instructors; Paraprofessionals; Bus Drivers; Custodians; Mechanics; Administrative Professionals; School Librarians; School Counselors; Recess Aides; Library Aides; Social Workers; Nurses; Hall Monitors; Athletic Directors; Media Specialists; Literacy Coaches; Cooks; Technology Assistants; Principals; School Administrators; Support Staff; and Assistant Principals.
Minnesota	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, school psychologists, licenses instructional support, non-licensed instructional support, substitute teachers, counselors, non-instructional support, educational speech language/pathologist, school nurses, and non-instructional support.
Mississippi	N/A
Missouri	Teachers, Aides, Para Professionals, Guidance Personnel, Ancillary Personnel, Other Pupil Services, Administrators, Secretaries, Speech Therapy, Custodian
Montana	In the Montana University System, Education Stabilization dollars were allocated to reduce budget shortfalls and mitigate the need to increase tuition. As a result, the number of jobs created/retained for higher education primarily relate to the retention of jobs at the 8 campuses within the Montana University System (MUS) and the three community colleges. The stimulus funds supported job retention of faculty, classified staff, and administrative professional positions. For Montana K-12 education, Education Stabilization dollars were allocated to support the formula funding for school districts. A portion of the funding is being used for instructional, classified, and administrative positions in Montana's public elementary and secondary schools. [2531.25 FTE Cumulative = 1513.20 university system and 1018.05 K-12 school districts.]
Nebraska	Various professional and non-professional staff members in support of primary and elementary education. For the State of Nebraska, the distribution of "SFSF Grant" funds to sub-recipients did not start until September 1. Funds are disbursed on a reimbursement basis to sub-recipients, which means the job created could have occurred in September with sub-recipients not requesting funds for the jobs created until after the September 30 end of the quarter.
Nevada	Retention and employment of K-12, community college and university education personnel. These include instructional, administrative, clerical, operations and maintenance staff. The number of jobs is estimated at 2,094 for K-12 and 2,064 for higher education. The estimates are based on average annual salaries and benefits of \$66,681 for K-12 and \$45,052 for higher education.
New Hampshire	Teachers, support staff at School Administrative Units across the states, as well as at the University of New Hampshire system. Funds had yet to be drawn-down as of 9/30, in compliance with the Cash Management Improvement Act, which for this funding, stipulates that funds be spent within 3 days of draw down or that the draw-down be on a reimbursement basis. New Hampshire paid our statutory adequacy payment to LEAs in September. We made the draw-down after receiving proof expenditure, in the form of payroll documents from School Administrative Units. The request for draw-down was made on October 8th, following the submission of Section 1512 job reporting. Per the OMB guidance, the number of jobs created / retained was calculated by taking the total number of hours worked (2,628,708.3) over the total number of hours for one FTE from February 17th through September 30th (1,288), per the overarching OMB guidance. This results in 2,040.92 jobs created / retained as of 9/30/2009. The number of FTE positions created / retained is likely to decline in future reporting periods, as New Hampshire used a substantial portion of the SFSF funding at the beginning of the award period.
New Jersey	With regard to K-12 education, a total of 10,237 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 6,210 (61%) were instructional positions, 760 (7%) were student support services positions, 159 (2%) were administrative positions, and 3,108 (30%) did not indicate a job classification. With regard to higher education, a total of 1,140.61 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 433.01 (38%) were full-time faculty positions, 173.88 (15.2%) were administrative positions, 70.32 (6.2%) were clerical positions, 264.7 (23.2%) were part-time faculty/adjunct positions, 6.2 (0.5%) were police/security positions, and 192.5 (16.9%) were teaching assistant positions.

New Mexico	Of the 2,251.87 jobs budgeted by New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools, over 96% provide direct support to students in the classroom. The majority of the 2,251.87 budgeted positions are comprised of the following job categories: 1000 teachers, 138 instructional assistants, 149 guidance counselors/social workers, 519 special education ancillary support including speech therapists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, diagnosticians, psychologists, audiologists, and interpreters. In addition to the budgeted positions, there are additional positions that are included in the total number of jobs created/jobs saved resulting from the OMB guidance to consider the impact of non salary and benefit expenditures.
New York	New York State primarily used the ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) to restore proposed cuts in 2009-10 school aid compared to 2008-09 levels caused by the severe economic recession effect on State tax revenues. Public school districts were eligible for the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) portion of the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund. Districts overwhelmingly used the ESF funds to retain jobs that would have been lost due to cuts in state aid. According to the first quarterly report, there were over 18,500 jobs retained or created due to the availability of these funds. Some districts had already planned for the restoration of the state aid at the time of their 2009-10 budget preparation in the spring and had found other ways to reduce staff costs, such as attrition and retirement incentives. In those cases, the job impacts may have shown up as jobs created when they hired or filled positions. Some other districts used the stabilization funds for other allowable purposes, such as program expenditures or vendor contracts. School districts were asked to gather direct job estimates from vendors and these are reported in the numbers. Other non-personnel expenditures added educational value to the State's students that would not have been provided, absent the ARRA funds. In addition to funds for elementary and secondary education, education stabilization funds were used to keep tuition low at community colleges.
North Carolina	For the LEAs and Charter Schools these are the following job types: Teachers, Teacher Assistants, Assistant Principals, Instructional Support, Clerical Personnel, Custodians, and Transportation Personnel. For the Community Colleges these are the following job types: curriculum faculty; curriculum academic administration positions, including directors, deans, and support personnel who support and/or supervise curriculum programs; positions involved in the operations of the college-at-large (excluding the plant operation and executive management), including staff working in human resources, communications, planning, institutional effectiveness; and student services staff, including admissions officer, registrars, counselors, career guidance staff, placement officers, and financial aid administration. For the Universities the job type was: Instructional Faculty. (this list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
North Dakota	No jobs were created with these funds.
Ohio	Primary and secondary education institutions retained teachers, administrators, instructional aides, student support staff, information technology staff, school nurses, librarians, and bus drivers.
Oklahoma	This funded a portion of public schools and higher education institutions FTEs by offsetting a portion of the current year budget reduction.
Oregon	Teachers, instructional aides, and professors for Oregon public K-12 and university educational institutions.
Puerto Rico	Primary and secondary level teachers for schools harbored under the Schoolwide Program around Puerto Rico. Professors and administrative personnel in all campuses of the University of Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Conservatory of Music and the Fine Arts School.
Rhode Island	In Rhode Island, State Fiscal Stabilization Funds were used to supplant the loss of Education Aid. Their primary purpose to date has been to ensure the retention and continuity of existing services. The job impact for the sub recipient workforce and vendors includes jobs for Instructional Teachers, Teachers Assistants, Program Administrators, Paraprofessionals/Tutors, Test Administrators, School Resource/Security Officers, School Nurses, Student Assistance Specialists, Library Media Specialists, and Support Staff. (this list was truncated, for full list, see: www.federalreporting.gov)
South Carolina	None Created
South Dakota	No job retention or creation can be directly attributed to this activity.

Tennessee	DOE: Teachers, K-12 Higher Education: Support staff, Professional support staff, professional support, temporary, Student workers, Adjunct faculty, Overload faculty, Accountant, Instructor of Engineering, Lecturers Professors, Student assistant Administrative staff, Graduate Assistants, Graduate Teaching Assistants, Instructors, IT technicians (this list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
Texas	Instructional and non-instructional staff employed by school districts and open enrollment charter schools, including but not limited to teachers, counselors, educational aides, librarians, school nurses, federal program director, RTI specialist, reading specialist, SES coordinator, technology coordinator, computer technician and contractor. During the reporting period, LEAs reported the creation/retention of 415 jobs in accordance with USDE guidance on calculating jobs created and retained. LEAs are responsible for submitting the data to address the federal reporting requirements. As TEA receives further guidance from the USDE and OMB on additional reporting requirements and data elements, the information will be disseminated to the grantees. By submitting an application for SFSF funds, LEAs agreed to provide information in the form, time, and manner requested so that TEA can meet its reporting requirements and deadlines
Utah	Instructional, teaching and administrative positions for Local Education Agencies (1,567.43 FTEs), Higher Education Institutions (897.98 FTEs) and Applied Technology Colleges (129.2 FTEs) within the State of Utah.
Vermont	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides
Virginia	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types and estimated jobs as: 2,614 teachers, 28 bus drivers, 30 technology support personnel, 48 Principals, 233 instructional assistants, 29 guidance counselors, 9 librarians, 121 aids, 114 clerical personnel, 6 nurses, 1 speech therapist 61 custodians, 11 truancy managers, and 1 communication specialist. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
Washington	The jobs reported represent 24,242 full-time equivalent positions in the K-12 education system funded with \$444 million in Recovery Act dollars during the last quarter of the 2008-2009 school year.
West Virginia	No stabilization necessary for FY2009.
Wisconsin	Jobs created and retained include teachers, education aides, administrative assistants, custodians, bus drivers, principals, and information technology specialists.
Wyoming	The State of Wyoming will use the Education Stimulus Fund to help mitigate serious revenue shortfalls which could affect the progress made in recent years towards the State's maintenance of effort of funding for schools, K through 12 and IHEs. The distribution for elementary and secondary education will be 90% with the remaining 10% for Institutions of Higher Education, based on a determination made by the Governor.

As mentioned above, the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund included \$8.8 billion for states to use for the Government Services Fund to support a broader scope of activities, which may include education, public safety, or other government services. The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for their Government Services Fund grants. The States had sole responsibility over their reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

SFSF Government Services Grant State-by-State Award Information

STATE	Award Amount from Department of Education to States	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by States for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$8,265,804,111	\$2,506,401,536	\$2,486,361,794	62,517.6	\$78,323
Alabama	\$132,685,536.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Alaska	\$20,701,535.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Arizona	\$185,085,841.00	\$50,054,931.00	\$50,054,931.00	366.3	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$80,777,078.00	\$2,604,067.00	\$0.00	195.2	\$0.00
California	\$1,084,768,673.00	\$1,084,768,673.00	\$1,084,768,673.00	18,229.0	\$0.00
Colorado	\$138,364,142.00	\$37,321,569.45	\$37,321,569.45	524.3	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$98,620,828.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1,583.9	\$0.00
Delaware	\$24,545,540.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$16,266,627.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$491,453,230.00	\$23,886,244.00	\$23,821,355.51	1,034.8	\$0.00
Georgia	\$280,520,092.00	\$100,704,647.00	\$100,704,647.00	3,265.0	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$34,976,427.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$44,876,946.00	\$129,233.08	\$129,233.08	7.5	\$78,323.00
Illinois	\$374,041,302.00	\$189,058,500.00	\$189,058,500.00	5,544.0	\$0.00
Indiana	\$183,259,587.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Iowa	\$85,965,797.00	\$10,040,189.86	\$9,411,650.86	62.5	
Kansas	\$81,749,334.00	\$10,845,402.36	\$9,220,445.72	821.7	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$118,544,206.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$128,955,784.00	\$4,560,000.00	\$4,560,000.00	217.4	\$0.00
Maine	\$35,209,731.00	\$2,174,999.36	\$2,174,999.36	-	
Maryland	\$160,123,730.00	\$11,466,483.27	\$15,373,292.00	884.6	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$180,954,993.00	\$90,000,115.00	\$90,000,115.00	2,177.6	\$0.00
Michigan	\$289,769,140.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.9	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$148,601,030.00	\$24,928,527.61	\$24,928,527.61	1,227.9	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$87,232,721.00	\$16,720,238.00	\$16,720,231.33	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$167,576,241.00	\$48,220,152.42	\$45,500,785.05	20.2	\$0.00
Montana	\$27,061,542.00	\$8,529,477.30	\$8,588,079.60	1,304.4	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$52,053,764.00	\$2,627,809.33	\$2,627,809.33	357.2	\$0.00
Nevada	\$72,178,069.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	198.0	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$36,543,276.00	\$15,676,762.00	\$15,676,762.00	744.8	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$242,148,057.00	\$166,615,872.00	\$166,615,872.00	3,128.0	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$57,945,507.00	\$27,965.00	\$46,410.86	2.1	\$0.00
New York	\$367,990,143.00	\$49,900,000.00	\$49,900,000.00	186.5	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$258,522,671.00	\$217,307,642.00	\$217,307,642.00	10,343.9	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$19,055,342.00	\$0.00	\$45,805.53	-	\$0.00
Ohio	\$325,666,520.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Oklahoma	\$105,199,719.00	\$18,700,000.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Oregon	\$103,784,840.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1,050.0	\$0.00
Puerto Rico	\$117,864,326.00	\$35,089,925.18	\$37,362,345.47	1,481.5	\$0.00

Rhode Island	\$30,017,127.00	\$20,000,000.00	\$20,000,000.00	294.3	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$126,318,970.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$23,204,486.00	\$15,237,390.00	\$15,237,390.00	-	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$172,462,807.00	\$1,917,391.21	\$1,917,391.21	1,563.2	\$0.00
Texas	\$723,165,683.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Utah	\$87,347,055.00	\$14,000,000.00	\$14,000,000.00	24.5	\$0.00
Vermont	\$17,165,419.00	\$6,710,818.53	\$6,710,818.53	456.5	\$0.00
Virginia	\$218,904,149.00	\$109,452,075.00	\$109,452,075.00	-	\$0.00
Washington	\$182,433,162.00	\$39,561,725.00	\$39,561,725.00	2,996.0	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$48,497,209.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$159,603,097.00	\$77,562,711.00	\$77,562,711.00	2,221.0	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$15,045,080.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

SFSF Government Services State-by-State Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	0
Alaska	Program grants not issued yet.
Arizona	During this reporting period 1,305 correctional officers were partially funded over a period of five pay periods. There were a total of 15 pay periods during this reporting period which equals 362.5
Arkansas	No Narrative
California	AARA funds were provided in lieu of State General fund to cover payroll expenditures in adult prison facilities. The number of Correctional Officers retained with ARRA Funds was calculated using the mid-step salary range for a Correctional Officer. This does not include additional overtime payments or benefits related to the position. Salary ranges were taken from the 2009-10 Salaries and Wages document published by the Department of Finance.
Colorado	The Recovery Act State Fiscal Stabilization Fund - Government Service Fund funded correctional jobs within the Department of Corrections (DOC) are responsible for supervising and managing violent and non-violent offenders. Security and Housing personnel are responsible for monitoring, inspecting, searching, directing, transporting and restraining offenders; maintaining equipment, keeping inventories of keys, tools, and weapons; and conducting physical searches of persons and facilities to control contraband.
Connecticut	For Central Administration staff, 0.56 jobs created and 19.36 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 22.25 jobs created and 1273.47 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff,
Delaware	N/A
District Of Columbia	No funds have been reimbursed yet. Therefore, there are no correlating jobs created to report.
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 966.26 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 68.52. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 3509 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 415. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to classroom teachers, paraprofessionals, adjunct faculty, faculty, school-based administrators, clerical support, managers, librarians/media specialists, career specialists, supervisors, and guidance counselors.

Georgia	The following job titles were retained using State Fiscal Stabilization Government Services Funds: Tax Examiner/Collector/Revenue Agents, Compliance Investigators, Auditor/Examiners, Programmers, Computer System Analysts, Corrections Officers, Warehouse Techs, Lab Scientists and Technicians, Medical Examiners, Investigators, Special Agents, Juvenile Correction Officers, Teachers, Nurses, Psychologists, Social Service Workers, Food Service Workers, Probation and Parole Supervisors, Radio Operators, and other administrative support staff
Hawaii	0
Idaho	Transportation will create 0.01 FTP for project development engineering; Administration will create 7.5 jobs. These will include a technology director, communications director, part-time administrative assistant, two project managers, account services manager, sales engineer, and installation technician. 1) 1 FTE State of Idaho - Technology Director Idaho Education Network; 2) 1 FTE State of Idaho - Communications Director Idaho Education Network; 3) .5 FTE State of Idaho - Administrative Assistant; 4) 1 FTE Qwest - Project Manager; 5) 1 FTE Education Networks of America - Account Services Manager; 6) 1 FTE Education Networks of America - Project Manager for Idaho Implementation; 7) 1 FTE OneVision Solutions -Sales Engineer; 8) 1 FTE OneVision Solutions - Installation Technician. Total New/Retained Positions to date: 7.5 FTE New positions were created to implement the Idaho Education Network. (list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
Illinois	Teachers-5,061.65Food Service Occupations-88.62Administration-71.13Administration Support-120.72Building Maintenance & Construction-98.24Social Workers & Counselors-27.25Transportation-34.66 (list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
Indiana	Jobs data and description will be reported cumulatively when funds are disbursed.
Iowa	Postsecondary Teachers (25-1000): Work Period - 06/01/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 9025 FTEs - 20.27Other Education, Training, and Library Occupations (25-9000): Work Period - 06/01/2009 to 08/
Kansas	The grant funds prevented the State of Kansas from taking deeper cuts in public safety or other government services. The funds were utilized to pay salaries and benefits on 821.65 FTE from July 1, 20
Kentucky	N/A
Louisiana	The positions retained Administrative, Fiscal, and Accounting; Support/Clerical; Maintenance/mechanical; Informational Technology; Veterinarians; Wage/Student; Enforcement/Regulatory, including Assistant Attorneys General, Examiners, and Investigators. The resulting impact of the grant is the continuation of vital government services including public safety and law enforcement.
Maine	The State clarified with the vendors that no additional jobs were created in order to create the vaccine. No jobs were created. As the same nurses are providing the H1N1 vaccine shots to students during their regular flu vaccine shots, no additional jobs were created.
Maryland	The Government Services Fund supports the salaries of Maryland State Police Field Operations staff, Community Supervision positions at the Department of Juvenile Services, as well as Corrections officers, and Parole and Probation Officers at the Department of Public Safety and Correctional Services.
Massachusetts	These funds supported administrators, teachers, paraprofessionals, and staff members in school districts across Massachusetts.
Michigan	During the reporting period, the following job types were created/retained: communications, policy, and administrative/managerial. To date, five jobs (four full-time and one part-time) were created/
Minnesota	Jobs created/retained include the following: physicians, nurses, psychologists, social workers, therapists, correctional officers, security counselors, and dietary, pharmacy and administrative support. The employment impact was the continuation of positions for the job classifications described above.
Mississippi	0
Missouri	The jobs created with the money provided to higher education institutions through the 2018 fund include a variety of faculty, technical staff, and support personnel primarily focused on health-related programs and services

Montana	<p>Public Safety: In the Montana Department of Corrections, General Government Stabilization funds are used to retain 27.90 positions that would otherwise not be staffed due to a required vacancy savings rate. Only direct care correctional staff at the following facilities are impacted by these funds: Montana State Prison, Montana Women's Prison, Montana Youth Transition Center, Riverside Youth Correctional Facility, Pine Hills Youth Correctional facility, and Treasure State Correctional Training Center.</p> <p>Public Institutions of Higher Education: In the Montana University System, General Government Stabilization dollars were allocated to reduce budget shortfalls and mitigate the need to increase tuition. As a result, the number of jobs created/retained for higher education primarily relate to the retention of jobs at the 8 campuses within the Montana University System (MUS) and the three community colleges. The stimulus funds supported job retention of 1,270 faculty, classified staff, and administrative professional position.</p> <p>Public Assistance: The Department of Public Health and Human services has utilized a portion of these funds to create 1.50 FTE and retain 5.00 FTE. Newly created positions include: 0.50 cook and a 1.00 information tech. Retained positions include 1.00 outreach worker, 1.00 senior center director, 1.00 personal care aide, 1.00 assistance tech and 1.00 long term care ombudsman.</p> <p>State Building Modernization and Repair: Five percent of the total General Government Stabilization award will be used for energy related deferred maintenance on state owned buildings. Work on these projects has not started as of September 30, 2009.</p>
Nebraska	Custody and unit management staff retained in maximum security institution
Nevada	With the funding Nevada State Prison was able to remain open saving 198 positions, even though funds wont be received until July 01, 2010.
New Hampshire	Retained NH State workers, including workers at Supreme, Superior, and Probate courts, New Hampshire State Prison for Men, Lakes Region Facility, Berlin Prison, Shea Farm, Secure Psychiatric Unit, New Hampshire State Prison for Men: Minimum Security Unit, New Hampshire State Prison For Women, Calumet House, Mental Health, Medical-Dental, Residential Treatment Program, District Offices, and the Audit Division for the months of March 2009 through June 2009. The number of FTE positions created / retained is likely to decline in future reporting periods, as New Hampshire used a substantial portion of the SFSF funding at the beginning of the award period.
New Jersey	With regard to the Government Services Fund dollars used for K-12, 622 positions were created or retained. Of those, 211 were instructional, 64 were related to student support programs, 37 were admin
New Mexico	Public Information Officer?\Federal Reporting Compliance Officer?\Fiscal Compliance Auditor
New York	<p>New York State used the ARRA State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) for other government services to stabilize the New York State budget by restoring funding for a number of educational services and one foreclosure prevention service. Sub-recipients used part of these funds to save or create jobs. The purposes of these programs and the number of jobs that recipients estimate will be saved or created in the first quarter are reported below. As these programs are implemented it is expected that sub-recipients will report additional jobs saved or created in future quarters.</p> <p>Teacher Computer Training and Resource Centers provide professional development to teachers of New York State school districts.</p> <p>Mentor-Teacher Internship Program provides release time for beginning teachers to participate in professional development conducted by experienced mentor teachers to increase the retention and effectiveness of new teachers.</p> <p>(list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)</p>
North Carolina	Prison custody, food service, medical, education, program, maintenance and administrative staff. Probation and parole officers, parole board members, and administrative staff, Substance abuse counsel
North Dakota	No jobs have been created or retained as a result of this grant award.
Ohio	Project not yet started
Oklahoma	This may be used to fund a portion of public schools' FTEs by offsetting a portion of the current year budget reduction. It may create jobs on future water conservation projects. None have been created now as funds have not been expended.
Oregon	Although the dollars have not been expended at this date, by having the funds available for the biennial budget cycle, the Oregon Department of Corrections retained correctional officer positions at all 14 correctional institutions.
Puerto Rico	Construction management jobs: Construction Managers, Cost Estimators and Field Inspectors. Construction jobs: Roofers, Plumbers, Electricians and Builders. ARRA Administrative jobs: Program Managers, Accountants, Legal Service Providers, Audit Service Providers and other administrative functions. Public safety jobs.
Rhode Island	Retained 287.5 Correctional Officers, 1.6 Correctional Officer - Lieutenants, and 4.3 Correctional Officer - Captains. Positions.

South Carolina	None Created
South Dakota	No jobs were created or retained using this funding.
Tennessee	Education Job Descriptions 236.17 \t Coordinated School Health positions retained. 104 \t Family Resource Center positions retained. 1044.25 \t Extended Contract Teacher and Administrator positions retained. 28
Texas	0
Utah	Up to this point, 24.5 FTE positions have been retained within the Utah Department of Health include: Medical Examiners/Forensic Pathologists, Lab technicians, investigators, and support staff within
Vermont	State Troopers, Sheriffs Deputies, and Administration, skilled and professional workers in the public safety field, Technicians, and Labor (fleet). Although it is impossible to know whether these jobs
Virginia	Funds were used for salary reimbursements paid to local sheriffs' offices and regional jails. The localities were initially reimbursed with state funds, but ARRA funds were later used to alleviate the state's burden.
Washington	Correctional custody, Officers 1 and 2, Sergeants, Lieutenants, Captains, provide a positive role model for offenders by working to ensure the safety and security of the correctional institutions, offenders, staff and the public. FTEs are based on statewide accounting/payroll information. These jobs represent the service and workforce reductions throughout state government that would have likely occurred without the Recovery Act funding.
West Virginia	Not Started
Wisconsin	Of the jobs created or retained, 1,647 were municipal positions with the counties and another 573 positions were with Local Education Agencies. Municipal positions include: law enforcement, correctional officers, nurses, administrative staff, clerical workers, accountants, court clerks, economic support specialists, child support specialists, county clerks, health and human service staff, psychiatrists, food service staff, highway equipment operators, legal secretaries, and Youth Aid workers. Positions in Local Education Agencies include: teachers, education aides, administrative assistants, custodians, administrators, information technologists and other professional positions.
Wyoming	We will not know how many jobs will be created with these funds until after such applications are received, reviewed and approved, and the contracts are bid. These funds are expected to be used in calendar years 2010 and 2011. Between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 of the Government Services SFSF award may be directed toward Regional Drug Enforcement Teams affected by budget reductions.

Title I

Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act is intended to ensure that all children have a fair, equal, and significant opportunity to obtain a high-quality education and reach, at a minimum, proficiency on challenging State academic achievement standards and state academic assessments.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provides significant new funding for programs under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA). Specifically, the ARRA provides \$10 billion in additional Fiscal Year (FY) 2009 Title I, Part A funds to local education agencies (LEAs) for schools that have high concentrations of students from families that live in poverty in order to help improve teaching and learning for students most at risk of failing to meet state academic achievement standards.

ARRA Title I funding is already demonstrating a significant impact on employment, with 34,605.0 jobs reported as saved or created to date. These numbers vary markedly by state at this stage of ARRA implementation, as local programs using this substantial investment are developed and executed. These numbers are expected to increase in future quarters for many states.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The States had sole responsibility for their reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the "Jobs Description" narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

Title I State-by-State Award Information

STATE	Award Amounts from Department of Education to States	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by States for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$9,884,636,070	\$745,558,057	\$783,012,703	34,605.0	\$96,861
Alabama	\$162,969,217.00	\$4,080,773.80	\$5,268,062.24	148.0	\$0.00
Alaska	\$29,449,710.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	84.7	\$0.00
Arizona	\$195,087,321.00	\$7,782,706.75	\$3,391,446.27	435.7	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$111,092,138.00	\$9,153,148.00	\$10,787,178.80	245.7	\$0.00
California	\$1,124,920,473.00	\$450,284,592.00	\$450,284,592.00	4,389.0	\$0.00
Colorado	\$111,135,922.00	\$278,962.00	\$278,962.00	2.0	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$70,714,174.00	\$2,232,582.00	\$3,565,509.00	252.0	\$0.00
Delaware	\$32,433,643.00	\$288,523.00	\$2,694.41	7.0	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$37,602,323.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$490,575,352.00	\$31,984,102.19	\$27,669,721.80	2,054.3	\$0.00
Georgia	\$351,008,292.00	\$3,815,453.51	\$3,808,253.51	1,346.9	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$33,171,874.00	\$3,284,796.56	\$3,284,796.56	202.5	\$0.00
Idaho	\$34,955,709.00	\$116,495.32	\$116,495.32	0.6	\$0.00
Illinois	\$420,263,561.00	\$523,189.00	\$523,189.00	0.9	\$0.00
Indiana	\$168,676,901.00	\$27,965,031.11	\$27,965,031.02	742.0	\$0.00
Iowa	\$51,497,022.00	\$8,107,771.00	\$8,107,771.00	68.2	
Kansas	\$70,868,075.00	\$2,839,614.00	\$2,839,614.00	264.1	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$155,347,894.00	\$6,657,234.00	\$6,799,434.00	5.0	\$0.00

Louisiana	\$177,156,777.00	\$16,323,356.00	\$17,797,055.00	734.0	\$0.00
Maine	\$37,184,258.00	\$824,156.00	\$824,156.00	3.0	
Maryland	\$135,958,438.00	\$0.00	\$155,400.00	191.0	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$163,680,278.00	\$2,042,574.00	\$5,373,668.00	71.0	\$96,860.67
Michigan	\$389,902,873.00	\$2,137,163.21	\$2,361,991.21	402.6	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$94,711,036.00	\$5,767.43	\$75,731.27	525.9	
Mississippi	\$132,888,489.00	\$651,711.98	\$651,711.98	33.8	\$0.00
Missouri	\$146,140,449.00	\$966,849.16	\$966,849.16	971.7	\$0.00
Montana	\$34,650,000.00	\$101,153.00	\$101,153.00	108.5	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$47,808,954.00	\$881,797.00	\$881,797.00	183.0	\$0.00
Nevada	\$70,126,139.00	\$535,000.00	\$0.00	6.4	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$30,947,654.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$182,971,299.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	904.8	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$80,803,396.00	\$1,129,939.95	\$1,129,939.56	54.8	\$0.00
New York	\$907,152,149.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	6,101.4	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$257,444,956.00	\$9,569,113.67	\$9,569,113.67	1,463.6	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$27,437,105.00	\$277,206.94	\$292,730.07	161.7	\$0.00
Ohio	\$372,673,474.00	\$7,475,503.01	\$7,475,503.01	1,608.9	
Oklahoma	\$109,442,502.00	\$54,695,815.64	\$54,695,815.64	373.4	\$0.00
Oregon	\$93,735,666.00	\$20,689.42	\$20,689.42	320.9	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$400,603,678.00	\$46,688,799.36	\$46,688,799.36	481.8	
Puerto Rico	\$386,407,681.00	\$0.00	\$37,454,449.96	5,312.4	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$35,834,427.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	11.4	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$142,838,916.00	\$17,941,530.03	\$17,941,530.03	828.7	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$34,650,000.00	\$867,886.00	\$867,886.00	225.0	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$194,074,879.00	\$8,389,761.27	\$8,389,761.27	880.7	\$0.00
Texas	\$948,737,780.00	\$13,403,670.19	\$13,403,670.19	1,720.8	\$0.00
Utah	\$49,536,283.00	\$238,072.00	\$204,984.00	14.7	\$0.00
Vermont	\$12,882,703.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	33.7	\$0.00
Virginia	\$164,458,751.00	\$341,838.94	\$341,838.94	449.4	\$0.00
Washington	\$135,123,099.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	83.8	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$60,981,290.00	\$625,647.22	\$625,647.22	89.2	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$147,729,443.00	\$28,081.00	\$28,081.00	4.5	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$26,191,647.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

Title I State-by-State Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	Teachers, Counselors, Other Certificated School Personnel, School Support Personnel
Alaska	Teaching and Support Staff
Arizona	Title I teachers, paraprofessionals, professional development positions and education coaches.

Arkansas	74.59 Unclassified Jobs Created * 22.5 Contracted Staff Jobs Created * 28.625 Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 7.32 Non- Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 78.95 Unclassified Jobs Retained * 8 Contracted Staff Jobs Retained * 16.75 Licensed Staff Jobs Retained * 9 Non- Licensed Staff Jobs Retained *
California	Jobs created or retained include approximately 20 percent classified positions, 79 percent certificated positions, and 1 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions.
Colorado	Reading interventionist and teacher retained
Connecticut	For Central Administration staff, 5.27 jobs created and 17.07 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 93.71 jobs created and 78.16 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 17.46 jobs created and 17.48 jobs retained. For Clerical Support staff, 2.70 jobs created and 0.35 jobs retained. For Guidance Counselors staff, 0.20 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For School Nurse/Health Services staff, 0.50 jobs created and 0.08 jobs retained. For Custodial staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Technical/Computer Specialists staff, 2.00 jobs created and 1.00 jobs retained. For Library/Media staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Food Services staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Athletics/Coaches staff, 0.75 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Class Advisors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For All Outside Consultants and Vendors except for RESCs and SERC staff, 7.84 jobs created and 7.43 jobs retained.
Delaware	Funding was used to increase the number of services available to Title I Students including the need to hire additional staffing to serve them.
District Of Columbia	No funds have been reimbursed yet. Therefore, there are no correlating jobs created to report.
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 1206.9 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 847.41 The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 1326 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 1032. Types of jobs included but were not limited to classroom teachers, instructional aides, school-based administrators, clerical support, librarians/media specialists, supervisors, guidance counselors, social workers, psychologists, and instructional district-based administrators.
Georgia	Teachers (578.23 retained & 227.14 created); Aides & Paraprofessionals (134.26 retained & 52.01 created); Clerical Staff (1.00 retained & 1.00 created); Technology Specialist (1.20 retained & 2.20 created); Teacher Support Specialist (5.75 created); Elementary Counselor (1.00 retained & 1.00 created); Secondary Counselor (1.92 retained & 21.50 created); School Psychologist (1.00 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (3.37 retained & 46.38 created); Other Management (16.31 retained & 30.30 created); Other Administration (64.53 retained & 85.20 created); Other Salaries & Compensation (40.00 retained & 22.98 created); Other (7.66 retained); Administrative Specialist - GaDOE (1.00 created)
Hawaii	The initial Title I Recovery Act Extended Learning Opportunities (ELO") project ELO provided a stimulus to the local economy by providing additional employment opportunities during the summer of 2009.
Idaho	One elementary school teacher retained, one middle school teacher kept at full time instead of reduction to part time, and one high school teaching aide retained.
Illinois	General Education
Indiana	At risk intervention teachers and aides. Instructional coaches for professional development.
Iowa	Other Management Occupations (11-9000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 24 FTEs - 0.02Life, Physical, and Social Science Technicians (19-4000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 0.02
Kansas	For this program the following jobs were retained or created.185 Teachers and related staff 2 Administrative staff 77 other non-licensed personnel
Kentucky	Funds were used to retain Title I teachers through June 30, 2009. Most local school districts had not been anticipating a potential loss of funds and positions in these program areas, so they were no jobs to report at this time.
Louisiana	Title I ARRA Statement For Jobs Saved - Retained Districts have targeted 4 major areas regarding pending Title I Part A ARRA funding. The areas are as follows:(1) College and career-ready standards
Maine	3 jobs created.

Maryland	The type of jobs created and retained includes teachers, paraprofessionals, coordinators, and other instructional and administrative support staff. These jobs enable local school systems and schools to maintain and in some cases upgrade the level of supplemental services to students failing or at-risk of failing who are enrolled in high poverty schools. The jobs created and retained data was obtained from reports submitted from each sub-recipient. Each sub-recipient report is maintained at the Maryland State Department of Education
Massachusetts	Title I teachers, paraprofessionals, and support staff members were hired or retained.
Michigan	The following jobs were created and retained with ARRA Title I, Part A funds: Academic Counselors, Aides/Paraprofessionals, Classroom/Instructional Interventionists, Early Childhood Intervention Specialists, Instructional Coaches, Instructional Specialists, Program Coordinators, Reading Recovery Teachers, Social Workers, Substitute Teachers, Summer School Teachers, Teachers, and Tutors.
Minnesota	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, licensed instructional support, non-licensed instructional support, paraprofessionals, substitute teachers, counselors, non-instructional support, and cultural liaisons.
Mississippi	The jobs created/retained with Title I, Part A ARRA funds include instructional and non-instructional positions which all directly impact increasing the academic achievement of at-risk populations. Instructional positions include teachers, paraprofessionals, speech therapists, interventionists, in-school and after school tutors. Non-instructional positions include guidance counselors, social workers, security officers, and library/media specialists.
Missouri	Teachers, Para Professionals, Ancillary Personnel, Administrators, Other Pupil Services, Guidance Personnel.
Montana	Jobs related to the provision of educational services in public elementary and secondary schools under Title I, Part A Improving Basic Programs Operated by Local Educational Agencies, Recovery Act.
Nebraska	Title I funds are used to provide services to meet the educational needs of low-achieving students and to work toward closing the achievement gap between high- and low-performing students.
Nevada	Teachers of Students- 3.5 FTE Teachers were retained. 1.0 FTE Nurse was retained in a school district. .5 FTEs were retained as Bilingual Assistants to district teachers. 1.37 FTEs teacher assistants
New Hampshire	Not yet started
New Jersey	A total of 904.8 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 686.5 (76%) were instructional positions, 100.2 (11%) were direct student support services positions, 28 (3%) were administrative positions a
New Mexico	New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools budgeted 205.72 positions in the Title I Grant. The majority of the 205.72 budgeted positions is comprised of the following job categories: 1
New York	The Title I portion of the ARRA was an increase to the allocation under ESEA Sections 1125 and 1125A for Title I Part A. Sub-recipients of ARRA Title I included 650 public school districts and 150 charter schools
North Carolina	Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used for instructional support.
North Dakota	52.18 Title I Classroom Teachers, 22.33 Title I Reading Teachers, 15.35 Title I Math Teachers, 48.14 Paraprofessionals, 5.975 Preschool Teachers, 2.03 Parent Coordinators, 3 Parent Liaisons. 1 School Improvement Coordinators, 1 Reading Coach, 3.2 Data Coordinators, 6.4 Intervention Specialists, .5 ELL Teacher, .63 Title I Coordinator
Ohio	Teachers, tutors, administrators, psychologists, social workers, paraprofessionals, aides, curriculum coaches.
Oklahoma	Teachers and Support Staff
Oregon	The jobs created or retained with these Recovery Act funds include K-12 teachers, instructional assistants, and mentor positions for new teachers. Teaching positions focus on reading and math. Of the total number of jobs reported, over 50% are newly created positions.
Pennsylvania	Professional and support staff to provide educational services to economically disadvantaged students.
Puerto Rico	Teaching jobs and related support staff in schools.

Rhode Island	<p>LEAs created and/or retained jobs with Title I Part A ARRA funds to help improve teaching and learning for students most at risk of failing to meet state standards and to close achievements gaps. The job impact for the sub recipient workforce and vendors includes jobs for instructional staff, support services, and consultants.</p> <p>Instructional staff are being hired or retained to provide instructional programming for students. Job titles in this category include Teachers for Reading, Math, Preschool, Kindergarten, and Technology; Math Coaches; Literacy Coaches; Substitutes; and Teacher Assistants. ARRA funds are also being used to provide stipends for additional hours of work for teachers in after school programs, summer school programs, services to students in private schools, and participation in afterschool professional development activities.</p> <p>(description truncated, see www.federalreporting.gov for full text)</p>
South Carolina	Education consultant-Apex, Assembly Clerk, BP Moore Consulting - Consulting/Supervising, Educational Services, Bus Driver, Child Development Aide, Classroom Teachers, Coordinator, Family/Parenting Lit
South Dakota	Teacher and paraprofessional positions were created to improve teaching and learning for students most at risk of failing to meet State academic achievement standards.
Tennessee	Jobs created and retained included the following: teachers, paraprofessionals, instructional facilitators, parent involvement liaisons, guidance counselors, resource specialists, technology coaches,
Texas	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. The major job categories include counselors, teachers, educational aides and administrators.
Utah	Classroom Teachers
Vermont	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides -
Virginia	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types such as: teachers, paraprofessionals, literacy coaches, reading specialist, math specialists, intervention specialist, aids, and resource professionals. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
Washington	Educational Services
West Virginia	Title I ARRA funds were used to fund additional positions such as the following: Title I reading and math teachers; administrator for curriculum or school improvement; academic coaches; counselors; RTI interventionists; Pre-K teachers; and technology integration specialists. In addition to the 89.15 number of jobs created, an additional 58.77 jobs were retained.
Wisconsin	4.5 jobs have been created by \$28,081 of expenditures to date. These positions include: Teacher, education consultant, office associate.
Wyoming	N/A

Education Technology

The primary goal of the Ed Tech Grants program is to improve student academic achievement through the use of technology in schools. It is also designed to help ensure that every student is technologically literate by the end of eighth grade and to encourage the effective integration of technology with teacher training and curriculum development.

The ARRA and regular FY 2009 grants provide an unprecedented opportunity for states, districts, and schools to use innovative strategies to enhance instruction, facilitate teaching and learning, and improve student achievement. They also will enable districts to acquire new and emerging technologies, create new, state-of-the-art learning environments, and offer new training and more support for teachers so that students acquire the technological skills they will need to compete in a global economy.

It is important to note that these funds have been awarded to States, however States are in the process of distributing these funds to school districts through formula or competition. The bulk of the jobs impact from this program is therefore expected to be experienced in future reporting periods.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. States had sole responsibility for their reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

Education Technology State-by-State Award Information

STATE	Award Amount from Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$640,901,809	\$657,576	\$1,890,869	238.5	\$0
Alabama	\$10,451,213.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Alaska	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	8.5	\$0.00
Arizona	\$12,454,386.00	\$20,578.80	\$20,578.80	-	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$7,125,783.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
California	\$71,578,424.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Colorado	\$7,032,633.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$4,614,065.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Delaware	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$30,195,950.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Georgia	\$22,044,403.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Illinois	\$26,497,894.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indiana	\$10,921,523.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Iowa	\$3,344,836.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.5	
Kansas	\$4,528,493.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$9,899,923.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$12,145,171.00	\$0.00	\$165,213.00	10.0	\$0.00

Maine	\$3,209,375.00	\$77,238.00	\$0.00	-	
Maryland	\$8,526,689.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$10,545,670.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Michigan	\$24,409,625.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$6,117,378.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$8,507,492.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$8,758,728.00	\$10,372.14	\$10,372.14	28.9	\$0.00
Montana	\$3,209,375.00	\$6,000.00	\$4,063.61	0.2	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Nevada	\$4,235,108.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$11,972,572.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$5,138,804.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New York	\$55,621,510.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$16,337,364.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Ohio	\$23,863,457.00	\$222,593.52	\$222,593.52	20.8	
Oklahoma	\$7,019,163.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Oregon	\$6,004,508.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$25,302,703.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Puerto Rico	\$24,075,634.00	\$0.00	\$1,150,554.50	163.0	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$9,149,805.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$12,258,365.00	\$313,200.83	\$313,200.83	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$59,515,765.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Utah	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Vermont	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.2	\$0.00
Virginia	\$10,783,251.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.1	\$0.00
Washington	\$8,686,500.00	\$7,592.90	\$4,292.23	3.5	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$3,950,012.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$9,146,384.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.0	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$3,209,375.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for "Expenditure" is usually very close to the figure for "Funds Received." If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

Education Technology State-by-State Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	Not Applicable
Alaska	Teaching and Support Staff
Arizona	N/A
Arkansas	No Narrative
California	None
Colorado	N/A
Connecticut	No jobs were reported as either created or retained.
Delaware	No jobs created at this time.
District Of Columbia	N/A
Florida	N/A at this time.
Georgia	This information is to be determined.
Hawaii	None at this time.
Idaho	Funding is still being allocated. No jobs created or retained at this time.
Illinois	No Jobs Created Due to Program Inactivity.
Indiana	Technology grants have not yet been executed.
Iowa	Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 600 FTEs - 0.47
Kansas	No jobs were retained or created at this time.
Kentucky	Project not started.
Louisiana	Technology Facilitators address school-wide improvement efforts through the effective and expanded use of instructional technology. They develop and support exemplary instructional technology models and assist teachers with integration of technology into the curriculum improving teaching practice and technology proficiency and increasing student performance. Site-based facilitators provide professional development collaborate with staff to plan and implement technology-rich lessons and model classroom activities focusing on effective integration models.
Maine	No jobs created or retained.
Maryland	Grant funds will be distributed on a competitive basis. An RFP has been issued but no grants have been awarded yet. There are no SEA administrative expenditures and no jobs created for this quarter.
Massachusetts	No funds have yet been expended to create or retain jobs related to the use and integration of new and emerging technologies.
Michigan	Grant awards will be made available to sub-recipients in the quarter beginning October 1, 2009.
Minnesota	Not applicable
Mississippi	None
Missouri	Teachers, Ancillary Personnel, Para Professionals, Counselors, Media Personnel, Administrators.
Montana	Jobs related to the provision of educational services in elementary and secondary schools under Title II, Part D Enhancing Education Through Technology. For this quarter: Prime Recipient 0.16 FTE, Sub-recipients 0.0 FTE (sub-grants will be awarded in the next quarter).
Nebraska	Competitive grant currently underway no grants have been awarded, so job descriptions are not available at this time.
Nevada	No jobs were created for the period ending 7/31/2009
New Hampshire	Not yet started
New Jersey	Awards made.
New Mexico	No jobs created for this reporting period.

New York	The ARRA Title II-Part D grant will be used by local educational agencies and charter schools to improve student academic achievement through the use of instructional technology. Grantees will be determined through a competitive process that is under development. Allowable expenditures will include 1) acquiring technology equipment and digital devices, 2) purchasing or subscribing digital content and resources for teaching and learning, 3) hiring personnel including project coordinators, technical support, technology integration specialists, professional development experts or consultants to implement the projects and 4) engage in program accountability and evaluation activities. At this time, no job estimates are available.
North Carolina	Instructional Technology - Salary - Instruct. Support I - Reg. Instructional Technology - Salary - Instruct. Support II - Adv. Instructional Technology - Salary - Lead Teacher Instructional Technology.
North Dakota	Funds have not been award yet.
Ohio	Technology Coaches; Distance Learning Coordinator; Integration Specialists
Oklahoma	none at this time
Oregon	Not Applicable
Pennsylvania	NA
Puerto Rico	Teaching and school support jobs.
Rhode Island	No jobs have been created or retained this quarter.
South Carolina	None created to date.
South Dakota	NA
Tennessee	No jobs were created or retained.
Texas	There are zero jobs created/retained to be reported for this period.
Utah	NA
Vermont	Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Audiovisual & Instructional Technology Staff
Virginia	An indirect Technology support position.
Washington	Educational Services
West Virginia	0
Wisconsin	Operations Program Associate - Instructional Media and Technology Team
Wyoming	N/A

Homeless Youth – McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act

Subtitle B of title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act provides that each State educational agency shall ensure that each child of a homeless individual and each homeless youth has equal access to the same free, appropriate public education, including a public preschool education, as provided to other children and youths. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act provides \$70 million supplemental funds for homeless youth so that state educational agencies can provide equal care for these students.

The impact from this investment in homeless youth services is beginning to be felt in select states, with jobs numbers expected to increase in future quarters as programming is developed and implemented across the nation.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The State had sole responsibility over its reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

McKinney-Vento State-by-State Award Information

STATE	Award Amount from Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$69,229,980	\$5,173,212	\$4,687,808	154.3	\$0
Alabama	\$1,078,910.00	\$0.00	\$37,734.30	2.1	\$0.00
Alaska	\$225,433.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Arizona	\$1,618,216.00	\$120,246.37	\$74,991.09	12.9	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$644,533.00	\$644,553.00	\$8,021.91	-	\$0.00
California	\$13,795,989.00	\$2,549,120.20	\$2,549,120.20	29.0	\$0.00
Colorado	\$924,815.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$336,688.00	\$10,074.00	\$54,949.00	1.2	\$0.00
Delaware	\$189,306.00	\$31.86	\$2,694.41	-	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$3,124,358.00	\$46,992.00	\$103,694.54	9.3	\$0.00
Georgia	\$1,873,212.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	6.2	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$212,196.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Illinois	\$2,581,569.00	\$96,886.00	\$96,886.00	1.1	\$0.00
Indiana	\$959,295.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Iowa	\$443,632.00	\$420,282.00	\$420,282.00	0.8	
Kansas	\$460,431.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$1,319,915.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$1,954,563.00	\$0.00	\$42,013.00	33.0	\$0.00
Maine	\$186,722.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Maryland	\$845,389.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.5	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$1,118,480.00	\$59,593.00	\$71,988.00	1.2	\$0.00
Michigan	\$2,360,691.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$691,988.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.5	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$896,372.00	\$3,389.35	\$3,389.35	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$1,054,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	4.8	\$0.00
Montana	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$228,080.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.3	\$0.00
Nevada	\$523,263.00	\$4,300.00	\$4,300.00	1.0	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$190,310.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$908,581.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.0	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$548,313.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.2	\$0.00
New York	\$6,136,119.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	6.9	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$1,627,010.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.2	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$175,966.00	\$2,317.85	\$2,317.85	0.5	\$0.00
Ohio	\$1,913,813.00	\$26,249.89	\$26,249.89	9.4	
Oklahoma	\$786,074.00	\$786,074.00	\$786,074.00	0.4	\$0.00
Oregon	\$1,030,141.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	3.1	\$0.00

Pennsylvania	\$1,874,497.00	\$374,899.38	\$374,899.38	0.3	
Puerto Rico	\$1,470,714.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$817,322.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	5.4	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$1,011,156.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$5,547,622.00	\$28,202.66	\$28,202.66	8.1	\$0.00
Utah	\$669,027.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Vermont	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Virginia	\$1,100,421.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Washington	\$1,298,061.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.5	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$340,343.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	4.7	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$904,290.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$175,966.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

McKinney-Vento State-by-State Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	Teachers, School Support Personnel
Alaska	Teaching and Support Staff
Arizona	Partial Social Worker Salaries, Partial Homeless Liaison Salaries, and Partial Bus Router Salaries.
Arkansas	No Narrative
California	Jobs created or retained include approximately 65 percent classified positions, 15 percent certificated positions, and 20 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions and classified positions would be non-teaching positions such as bus drivers, teacher assistants, office staff, district coordinators, and instructional aides.
Colorado	N/A
Connecticut	For Central Administration staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.47 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 0.20 jobs created and 0.38 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 0.00
Delaware	no jobs created
District Of Columbia	N/A
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 6.21 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 3.06. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 10 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 6. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to paraprofessionals and social workers.
Georgia	Clerical Staff (0.08 retained); Elementary Counselor (0.24 retained); Secondary Counselor (0.48 retained); School Social Worker (0.50 retained & 1.00 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (1.60 created); Other Administration (0.42 retained & 1.50 created); Other (0.33 retained)
Hawaii	None at this time.
Idaho	No jobs have been created or retained at this time.
Illinois	General Education

Indiana	Program has not yet started- no jobs created.
Iowa	Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 160 FTEs - 0.32 Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 600 FTEs - 0.47
Kansas	No jobs were saved or created at this time.
Kentucky	No funds spent during this reporting period.
Louisiana	The types of jobs created with Education of Homeless Children and Youth Recovery Act funds include a clerical assistant to support the districts Homeless Liaison in meeting required timelines for identification and provision of allowable services to Homeless children and youth district level part-time Homeless Program coordinator to increase capacity of the school district to address needs of Homeless student population an additional Homeless Liaison assigned to support specific schools with high Homeless student counts academic content area tutors for Homeless students failing or most at-risk of failing core content area courses teachers and tutors for special summer camp and an itinerant paraprofessional to directly assist identified homeless students with immediate supports during the regular school year.
Maine	No jobs created or retained.
Maryland	The type of jobs created and retained includes instructional support staff. The tutoring services enable the local school system and schools to provide homeless children and youth with equal access to the same free, appropriate public education available to other children. The jobs created and retained data was obtained from reports submitted from each sub-recipient. Each sub-recipient report is maintained at the Maryland State Department of Education.
Massachusetts	Educators who provide services to homeless children and youth were supported with these funds.
Michigan	Grant awards will be made available to sub-recipients in the quarter beginning October 1, 2009.
Minnesota	The types of jobs created or retained for this grant include teachers.
Mississippi	There were no jobs created this quarter.
Missouri	Other Pupil Services and Ancillary Personnel
Montana	NA
Nebraska	Professional and non-professional staff to deal with the needs of homeless children and families.
Nevada	School district teacher
New Hampshire	Not yet started
New Jersey	A total of 3 jobs were created or retained. 1 (33%) was an instructional position; 1 (33%) was an administrative position; and 1 (33%) was a position for which a job classification was not indicated.
New Mexico	1 position was created with the homeless funds to provide school/student support in the Las Cruces Public School District.
New York	The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 recently provided the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth program of the New York State Education Department (SED) \$6,136,119.
North Carolina	Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used instructional support as well as central support directors and supervisors. Assistant Principal (Non-teaching) Include the salary of the person, licensed as an assistant principal, who has been designated by a local board of education to perform the duties of a non-teaching assistant principal. (description truncated, see www.federalreporting.gov for full text)
North Dakota	Homeless Liaison
Ohio	Teachers/tutors, life skills coaches, support staff
Oklahoma	Teachers and Support Staff
Oregon	For districts that currently have created or retained jobs due to these funds, they report those jobs include homeless liaisons and, in some cases, support staff to those liaisons.
Pennsylvania	Coordinator, Regional Coordinator, Site Liaison
Puerto Rico	Not applicable at this moment.

Rhode Island	<p>The ARRA provides \$70 million in fiscal year (FY) 2009 funds under the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth program, which is authorized under Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act, 42 U.S.C. 11431 et seq. (McKinney-Vento Act). The McKinney-Vento ARRA funds are a one-time source of funds that supplement the McKinney-Vento funds made available under the regular FY 2009 appropriation.</p> <p>McKinney-Vento ARRA funds must be used for activities authorized under Title VII-B of the McKinney-Vento Act and are subject to the same statutory and regulatory requirements as McKinney-Vento funds made available through the regular FY 2009 appropriation. LEAs created and/or retained jobs with McKinney-Vento ARRA funds to address the educational and related needs of some of children and youth experiencing homelessness.</p> <p>(description truncated, for full description see www.federalreporting.gov)</p>
South Carolina	Teacher, Social Worker, Social Worker Aide, Parent Facilitator, McKinney-Vento Educator
South Dakota	Put description here
Tennessee	No jobs were created or retained.
Texas	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. Job categories include counselors, teachers, social workers, attendance officer and case managers.
Utah	NA
Vermont	N/A
Virginia	As of 9/30/2009, no direct or indirect jobs created or saved were attributed to this award.
Washington	Educational Services
West Virginia	The 4.66 new jobs equates to 15 part time positions. These positions are part-time teachers, counselors, public school liaisons and parent involvement specialist needed to ensure that all homeless children have equal access to public education.
Wisconsin	At this time there have been no jobs created.
Wyoming	N/A

IDEA Part B

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) appropriates significant new funding for programs under Parts B and C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The IDEA funds under ARRA will provide an unprecedented opportunity for States, LEAs, and early intervention service providers to implement innovative strategies to improve outcomes for infants, toddlers, children, and youths with disabilities while stimulating the economy.

Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA) provides funds to State educational agencies and local educational agencies to help them ensure that children with disabilities, including children ages three through five, have access to a free appropriate public education to meet each child's unique needs and prepare him or her for further education, employment, and independent living. Through ARRA, the IDEA Part B funds are provided under two authorities: \$11.3 billion is available under Part B Grants to States and \$400 million is available under Part B Preschool Grants.

ARRA IDEA Part B funding is already demonstrating a significant impact on employment, with 33,502.4 jobs reported saved or created to date for Part B Grants to States and 1319.1 reported for Part B Preschool Grants. These numbers vary markedly by State at this stage of ARRA implementation, as local programs using this substantial investment are developed and executed. The jobs impact is expected to increase in future quarters for many states.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each State regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

**IDEA Part B Grants to State
State-by-State Award Information**

STATE	Award Amount from the Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by States for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$11,299,607,617	\$758,151,853	\$770,344,187	33,502.4	\$8,873,484
Alabama	\$181,864,783.00	\$4,535,931.36	\$4,801,245.01	675.6	\$0.00
Alaska	\$32,956,419.00	\$32,956,419.00	\$0.00	59.0	\$0.00
Arizona	\$178,476,064.00	\$8,666,553.75	\$7,358,522.05	52.9	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$112,177,900.00	\$7,499,072.67	\$9,263,876.83	270.3	\$0.00
California	\$1,226,944,052.00	\$260,513,398.00	\$260,513,398.00	4,162.0	\$0.00
Colorado	\$148,730,571.00	\$4,091,882.00	\$4,091,882.00	166.0	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$132,971,468.00	\$6,811,293.00	\$15,536,851.00	653.7	\$0.00
Delaware	\$32,700,531.00	\$585,534.00	\$2,694.41	20.6	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$16,441,924.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$627,262,665.00	\$55,221,372.31	\$78,855,143.83	3,180.8	\$0.00
Georgia	\$313,758,336.00	\$4,012,370.64	\$3,637,731.40	2,325.3	\$0.00
Guam	\$510,352.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$39,925,269.00	\$19,962,635.00	\$19,962,635.00	346.9	\$0.00
Idaho	\$53,247,375.00	\$580,391.57	\$580,391.57	18.0	\$0.00
Illinois	\$506,479,753.00	\$4,091,868.00	\$4,091,868.00	62.0	\$0.00
Indiana	\$253,534,865.00	\$55,408,123.00	\$55,379,847.00	1,215.0	\$0.00
Iowa	\$122,095,134.00	\$24,419,035.00	\$24,419,035.00	187.7	
Kansas	\$106,871,769.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$157,569,975.00	\$7,304,732.00	\$7,556,035.00	48.0	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$188,749,525.00	\$8,851,651.00	\$11,707,373.00	706.0	\$0.00
Maine	\$53,163,974.00	\$4,258,909.00	\$4,258,909.00	18.0	
Maryland	\$200,241,802.00	\$89,675.10	\$3,415,426.61	620.8	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$280,551,559.00	\$8,227,146.00	\$13,469,480.01	368.7	\$222,298.49
Michigan	\$400,607,836.00	\$7,053,109.77	\$7,589,084.95	698.4	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$189,839,228.00	\$51,937.06	\$148,397.43	902.8	
Mississippi	\$117,836,482.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$227,175,274.00	\$1,324,184.90	\$1,324,184.90	902.3	\$0.00
Montana	\$36,708,056.00	\$401,369.00	\$401,369.00	97.3	\$40,580.00
Nebraska	\$74,676,976.00	\$1,543,084.00	\$1,543,084.00	185.0	\$143,761.00
Nevada	\$67,119,396.00	\$830,748.46	\$0.00	6.1	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$47,461,265.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$360,691,433.00	\$859.60	\$1,443.60	1,419.6	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$91,147,493.00	\$1,101,856.47	\$1,101,856.47	41.2	\$0.00
New York	\$759,193,324.00	\$15,449,885.00	\$15,449,885.00	3,544.0	\$6,059,218.00

North Carolina	\$314,410,039.00	\$24,907,333.07	\$24,907,333.07	1,596.8	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$26,552,439.00	\$1,277,378.88	\$1,277,378.88	40.6	\$0.00
Northern Mariana Islands	\$174,906.00	\$1,386.00	\$6,612.00	-	\$0.00
Ohio	\$437,736,052.00	\$10,363,647.94	\$10,363,647.94	2,053.9	\$2,040,519.30
Oklahoma	\$147,924,906.00	\$73,932,846.34	\$73,932,846.34	814.2	\$0.00
Oregon	\$128,979,436.00	\$6,969,654.97	\$6,969,654.97	673.5	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$427,178,222.00	\$57,467,783.63	\$57,467,783.63	48.9	\$0.00
Puerto Rico	\$109,098,472.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	91.0	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$43,734,211.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	10.8	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$173,239,745.00	\$1,456,763.90	\$1,456,763.90	492.3	\$13,562.00
South Dakota	\$31,630,863.00	\$47,864.00	\$47,864.00	164.0	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$229,613,418.00	\$10,415,501.01	\$11,157,996.98	769.9	\$0.00
Texas	\$945,636,328.00	\$15,695,221.72	\$15,695,221.72	1,733.9	\$0.00
Us Virgin Islands	\$162,186.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Utah	\$105,540,856.00	\$3,499,023.00	\$4,327,012.00	270.7	\$0.00
Vermont	\$25,601,621.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	41.7	\$0.00
Virginia	\$281,415,033.00	\$726,103.73	\$726,103.73	716.3	\$0.00
Washington	\$221,357,461.00	\$107,910.50	\$107,910.50	650.4	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$75,951,991.00	\$2,501,613.17	\$2,501,613.17	226.4	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$208,200,108.00	\$2,936,794.22	\$2,936,794.22	153.4	\$353,545.00
Wyoming	\$25,786,496.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

IDEA Part B Grants to States State-by-State Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	Teachers, Other Certificated School Personnel, School Support Personnel
Alaska	Teaching and Support Staff. Jobs reported in accordance to OMB and USDOE September 11, 2009 guidance.
Arizona	Paraprofessionals, transition coordinators, special education teachers, occupational therapists, speech-language pathologists.
Arkansas	31 Unclassified Jobs Created * 35.5 Contracted Staff Jobs Created * 22.125 Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 18.78 Non- Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 128 Unclassified Jobs Retained * 17.5 Contracted Staff
California	Jobs created or retained include approximately 50 percent classified positions, 45 percent certificated positions, and 5 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions and classified positions would be non-teaching positions such as food service, bus drivers, teacher assistants, custodians, office staff, librarians, and instructional aides for special education.
Colorado	Special education teachers, speech pathologists, personal care paraprofessionals, social workers, psychologists.
Connecticut	For Central Administration staff, 7.41 jobs created and 3.95 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 153.37 jobs created and 187.15 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff,
Delaware	Funding was used to increase the number of services available to Special Ed Students including the need to hire additional staffing to serve them.
District Of Columbia	No funds have been reimbursed yet, therefore there are no correlating jobs that have been recorded to date.

Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 2,243.82 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 937. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 2,833 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 1,316. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to classroom teacher, para-professionals, career specialists, school-based administrators, clerical, supervisors, guidance counselors, pre-kindergarten teachers, psychologists, social workers, and technicians.
Georgia	Teachers (414.21 retained & 231.89 created); Aides & Paraprofessionals (1219.25 retained & 193.00 created); Clerical Staff (16.75 retained & 5.83 created); Interpreter (0.63 retained); Technology Specialist (2.50 retained & 4.20 created); School Nurse (2.80 retained & 0.89 created); Physical Therapist (2.00 retained & 2.50 created); Teacher Support Specialist (28.00 retained & 30.62 created); Secondary Counselor (0.50 retained & 0.50 created); School Psychologist (8.03 retained & 9.59 created); School Psychologist (1.00 created); School Social Worker (1.00 retained & 4.00 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (4.32 created); Bus Drivers (17.44 retained & 16.00 created); Other Management (6.73 retained & 10.92 created); Other Administration (37.00 retained & 38.38 created); Other Salaries & Compensation (0.19 retained & 9.30 created); Speech Language Therapist (0.75 retained & 0.20 created); Other (4.33 retained)
Guam	No jobs created for this reporting period.
Hawaii	Contracted special education-related services. Vendors have provided services in the areas of school-based behavioral health services, and assistance to students diagnosed with the autism spectrum disorder. Based on vendor data and prime recipient-analyzed detailed records of minutes, and 445,834 hours of service, and standard cumulative hours since grant origination date of February 17, 2009 to September 30, 2009 of 1,285.33 hours, the FTE calculation is 346.86.
Idaho	Special Education Teachers, special education teaching aides, and special education records position.
Illinois	Special Education
Indiana	Special Ed teachers
Iowa	Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 160473 FTEs - 162.30 Other Teachers and Instructors (25-3000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 4060 FTEs - 10.53 Other Education, Training, and Library Occupations (25-9000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 13117 FTEs - 14.70 Motor Vehicle Operators (53-3000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 08/31/2009 Hours Worked - 91 FTEs - 0.16
Kansas	No jobs have been retained or created at this time.
Kentucky	Funds were used to retained special education teachers through June 30, 2009. Most local school districts had not been anticipating a potential loss of funds and positions in these program areas, so they were not in the position where this supplemental funding would be making up for regular federal funding lost and saving potentially lost positions. Therefore, since regular federal funding was not decreasing, there were few jobs which would have been normally displaced or eliminated without this supplemental funding. These federal funds were released in the last quarter of the state fiscal year. Most local school districts plan and budget for personnel and other program expenditures earlier in the fiscal year, so the primary use of these supplemental funds would not occur until the following fiscal year was underway. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the numbers of jobs retained or created with federal funding will be significantly higher for the next reporting quarter.
Louisiana	IDEA 611 ARRA Statement For Jobs Saved - Retained Districts have targeted four major areas regarding IDEA 611 ARRA funding. The areas are as follow- (1) College and career-ready standards and high quality valid and reliable assessments for all students including ELL's and students with disabilities.(2) Pre-K to Higher Education data systems that meet the principles in the America COMPETES Act. (3) Teacher effectiveness and equitable distributions of effective teachers and (4) Intensive support and effective interventions for lowest performing schools. All jobs that have been retained or saved by districts supporting programs and services for students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act have targeted the four major areas of focus. They include Teachers Paraprofessionals Interventionists (Reading/Math/Behavioral) Instructional Coaches (Reading/ Math) Literacy Coaches Special Education Nurses Vocational Skills Teachers AIMSweb Instructionalists Instructional Leaders/Facilitators Inclusions Support Teachers Inclusion Support Assistants/Para-educators Inclusion Consultants Curriculum Interventionists Drop-Out Prevention Specialists Academic Interventionists Social Workers Counselors Psychologists Speech/Language Pathologists Occupational Therapists Physical Therapists Transition Coordinators Graduation Advocates Assistive Technology Specialists/Assistants Job Coaches Educational Coaches and RTI Coordinators.
Maine	Retained 6, created 12 on the SAU level
Maryland	Teachers, Teaching Assistants, Student Services, Staff Development workshop staff, Dropout Prevention Specialists, Technology Specialist, Behavior Specialists, Psychologist Intern, Physical Therapists

Massachusetts	Special education teachers, paraprofessionals, and service providers were hired or retained.
Michigan	Teachers of students with Cognitive Impairment, Emotional Impairment Autism Spectrum Disorder, Visual Impairment and Early Childhood Special Education and Resource Room Teachers; School Psychologists;
Minnesota	Types of jobs created or retained with this grant include, administrators, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, school psychologists, licensed instructional support, mental health professionals, non-licensed instructional support, paraprofessionals, counselors, physical/occupational therapist, non-instructional support, educational speech/language pathologist, audiologist, school nurse, regional low incidence consultant, and certified orientation and mobility specialist.
Mississippi	No jobs created as of time of submission due to the fact no funds have been drawn down.
Missouri	Teachers, Para Professionals, Administrators, Ancillary Personnel, Other Pupil Services, Guidance Counselors, Assistants
Montana	Teachers, aides, specialists, and administrative staff needed to provide special education instruction and related services for K-12 elementary and secondary schools.
Nebraska	Positions created or retained were to provide a free appropriate public education for students with verified disabilities.
Nevada	3.57 FTE Teachers jobs retained. .5 FTE Teachers aide jobs retained. 3.0 FTE para-professional teacher jobs retained.
New Hampshire	Not yet started
New Jersey	A total of 1419.6 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 807 (57%) were instructional positions, 306.4 (22%) were student support services positions, 20 (1%) were administrative positions and 286.2 (20%) did not indicate a job classification. We provide funds on a reimbursement basis, and therefore it is not unusual for LEAs to report jobs created or retained prior to actually receiving the funds.
New Mexico	New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools budgeted 58.22 positions in the IDEA Special Education Basic Grant. The majority of the 58.22 budgeted positions is comprised of the following job categories: 29.53 teachers, 9.4 coordinator/subject matter specialists and 12.4 instructional assistants.
New York	New York State used the ARRA IDEA grants for sub-recipients receiving IDEA funds and used part of these funds to save or create jobs. The purposes of these programs and the number of jobs that recipients estimate will be saved or created in the first quarter are reported below. These programs were implemented consistent with federal IDEA requirements and it is expected that sub-recipients will report additional jobs saved or created in future quarters. The IDEA ARRA 611 sub-grant provides education services for children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 3,598 jobs will be saved or created with these funds. The IDEA ARRA 619 sub-grant provides services of preschool children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 142 jobs will be saved or created with these funds.
North Carolina	Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used instructional support as well as central support directors and supervisors. Assistant Principal (Non-teaching) Include the salary of the person, licensed as an assistant principal, who has been designated by a local board of education to perform the duties of a non-teaching assistant principal. Teacher Include the salary of the person certified to teach the standard course of studies and assigned to instruct pupils not classified elsewhere: (i.e., academic instruction, and CTE). Includes any extended contract days when on teacher duties and responsibilities. (list truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
North Dakota	Special Education Teachers, Instructional Assistants, Instructional Coaches, RTI Strategist, Behavior Strategists, Assistive Technology Specialist, Transition Coordinator, Mentors, Autism Consultant,
Northern Mariana Islands	N/A
Ohio	Intervention Specialists, licensed as a Special Education Teachers , special education aide, director of pupil services, tutoring, paraprofessional positions, support staff, Behavior Intervention Specialist
Oklahoma	Teachers and Support Staff

Oregon	These Recovery Act funds have been crucial to retain jobs to provided educational services to students with disabilities. Of jobs reported, 72% are those that have been retained. These positions include autism specialists, behavioral specialists, case managers, early interventionists, instructional assistants, literacy specialists, occupational therapists, psychologists, reading specialists, nurses, special education teachers, speech and language pathologists, and transition specialists.
Pennsylvania	Special Education Teachers, Educational Assistants, Curriculum Specialists, Coordinators, Project Managers, Psychologies, Speech Therapists
Puerto Rico	Education and related services for special education students, including psychological therapists, pathologists, physical therapists, occupational therapists and other educational professionals.
Rhode Island	LEAs are creating and/or retaining jobs with IDEA ARRA funds to help ensure that children with disabilities, including those aged three through five, have access to a free appropriate public education to meet each child's unique needs and prepare each child for further education, employment, and independent living. Jobs being created under ARRA IDEA serve to implement innovative strategies to improve outcomes for children and youth with disabilities. The job impact for the sub recipient workforce and vendors includes jobs for instructional staff, related service providers, and consultants. Instructional staff are being hired or retained to provide evaluations to determine disabilities; specially designed instruction for students with disabilities; supports for inclusion of students with disabilities in general education classes; and/or added interventions for subgroups of students in general education experiencing academic or behavioral challenges. Most of these staff interact routinely with students? families/caregivers and make joint decisions with parents regarding students? individualized educational programs (IEPs). Job titles among instructional staff include special education teachers from preschool through secondary levels; special education teacher assistants; literacy and mathematics specialists/ coaches; and substitute teachers to enable staff to participate in professional development. (list truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
South Carolina	Special Education Itinerant Teacher, Special Education Self-Contained Teacher, Special Education Resource Teacher, Classroom Teacher, Guidance Counselor, Speech Interventionist, Interventionist, Other Instructional-Oriented Professional, Special Education Instructional Technology Specialist, Speech Therapist, School Nurse, Social Worker, Special Education Coordinator, Psychologist, Support Personnel, IDEA Transition Coordinator, Special Education Assistant/Aide, ABT Therapists, Instructional Aide, Instructional Coach, Other School District Staff, Bus Driver, Transportation Supervisor, Lead Clinical Staff, Mental Health Counselor, Special Education Transition Coach, Substitute Teacher, Education Consultant, Network Engineer, Library Designer, New Order Entry Clerk, Assembly Clerk, Fulfillment Clerk, Installer, Account Manager, Technical Support Engineer, Professional Development Staff Trainer, Account Associate, Sales Representative. NOTE: 288.76 jobs reported by sub-recipients with official sub-awards on which funds could be drawn; 494 reported by all subs, not all of whom were required to report. Additional jobs may exist among those not required to report this quarter for this grant.
South Dakota	Teacher and paraprofessional positions were created to assist school districts in providing special education and related services to children with disabilities in accordance with Part B of the IDEA.
Tennessee	Teachers, paraprofessionals, support and related services.
Texas	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. The major job categories include counselors, teachers, educational aides, admin
Us Virgin Islands	No jobs created
Utah	Classroom Teachers
Vermont	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Elementary Teachers (Grades 1-6), Secondary Teachers (Grades 7-12), Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides - (PAID only), Psychological, Speech Pathology, Audiology, Occupational The, Admin. Assists., Clerical & Secretarial Support Staff, Special Education Directors, Consultants/Contractors/Other contracted staff
Virginia	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types such as: special education teachers, counselors, psychologists, special education services coordinators, and early intervention specialists. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
Washington	Educational Services
West Virginia	Teachers, interventionists, paraprofessionals, therapists, administrators, nurses, bus drivers, psychologists, academic coaches

Wisconsin	The types of jobs created and/or retained as a direct result of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act at the local district level include: special education teachers, special education paraprofessionals, substitute special education teachers, transition coordinators, speech and language therapists, occupational therapists and assistants, school psychologists, social workers, directors of special education, special education program support teachers and coordinators, diagnostician, behavioral analyst, audiologists, orientation and mobility specialists, and personnel supporting infrastructure investments (i.e. electricians, construction workers, etc.). An ARRA Coordinator position has also been created at the SEA level.
Wyoming	N/A

**IDEA Part B Grants Preschool Grants
State-by-State Award Information**

STATE	Award Amount from Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$403,890,940	\$20,185,991	\$21,436,522	1319.1	\$339,294
Alabama	\$5,969,828.00	\$4,240.00	\$77,561.08	11.0	\$0.00
Alaska	\$1,332,736.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	7.0	\$0.00
Arizona	\$5,702,860.00	\$469,009.07	\$428,652.00	4.5	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$5,565,646.00	\$351,395.69	\$339,637.08	10.0	\$0.00
California	\$41,028,219.00	\$8,205,642.00	\$8,205,642.00	149.0	\$0.00
Colorado	\$5,281,455.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$5,089,013.00	\$240,890.00	\$481,938.00	35.9	\$0.00
Delaware	\$1,332,738.00	\$12,969.00	\$25,283.86	3.0	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$260,486.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$19,700,808.00	\$975,124.00	\$1,363,076.34	46.7	\$0.00
Georgia	\$10,449,347.00	\$98,318.42	\$92,722.86	102.4	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$1,061,069.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$2,268,765.00	\$7,274.47	\$7,274.47	0.6	\$0.00
Illinois	\$18,311,491.00	\$178,040.00	\$178,040.00	10.9	\$0.00
Indiana	\$9,232,530.00	\$1,269,908.00	\$1,269,908.00	41.0	\$0.00
Iowa	\$4,141,398.00	\$828,281.00	\$828,281.00	2.1	
Kansas	\$4,496,577.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$10,596,756.00	\$495,275.00	\$509,704.00	3.0	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$6,909,542.00	\$228,734.00	\$304,688.00	24.0	\$0.00
Maine	\$2,607,704.00	\$96,409.00	\$96,409.00	-	
Maryland	\$6,922,121.00	\$0.00	\$178,499.08	50.3	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$10,263,466.00	\$91,280.65	\$372,772.41	4.0	\$0.00
Michigan	\$13,396,405.00	\$67,790.91	\$86,676.16	9.3	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$7,707,311.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	93.6	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$4,510,940.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$6,397,033.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Montana	\$1,260,947.00	\$9,168.00	\$9,168.00	4.3	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$2,340,561.00	\$29,298.00	\$29,298.00	19.3	\$0.00
Nevada	\$2,391,080.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	0.7	\$0.00

New Hampshire	\$1,616,311.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$11,804,929.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	54.3	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$3,401,589.00	\$24,163.93	\$24,163.93	4.9	\$0.00
New York	\$35,017,461.00	\$792,472.00	\$792,472.00	116.0	\$306,356.00
North Carolina	\$12,071,141.00	\$803,846.38	\$803,846.38	70.5	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$861,549.00	\$22,121.00	\$22,121.00	3.7	\$0.00
Ohio	\$13,359,358.00	\$272,372.24	\$272,372.24	109.6	\$0.00
Oklahoma	\$7,763,880.00	\$3,880,383.12	\$3,880,383.12	51.2	\$0.00
Oregon	\$3,999,911.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	23.0	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$14,495,034.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Puerto Rico	\$3,336,115.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$1,743,233.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	14.5	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$7,572,406.00	\$65,973.06	\$65,973.06	40.2	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$1,520,277.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	21.0	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$7,345,943.00	\$246,131.09	\$252,020.63	29.2	\$0.00
Texas	\$24,328,422.00	\$127,924.79	\$127,924.79	71.8	\$0.00
Utah	\$3,694,292.00	\$103,755.00	\$127,213.00	7.6	\$0.00
Vermont	\$916,299.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	1.7	\$0.00
Virginia	\$9,470,492.00	\$40,316.11	\$40,316.11	27.7	\$0.00
Washington	\$8,475,569.00	\$1,422.54	\$1,422.54	28.8	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$3,614,632.00	\$96,002.19	\$96,002.19	6.0	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$9,827,791.00	\$45,059.96	\$45,059.96	4.9	\$32,938.00
Wyoming	\$1,125,474.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

**IDEA Part B Grants Preschool Grants
State-by-State Job Description Narratives**

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	Teachers, School Support Personnel
Alaska	to OMB and USDOE Teaching and support Positions. Jobs reported in accordance to OMB and USDOE September 11, 2009 guidance.
Arizona	Para-professions, special education teacher.
Arkansas	4 Unclassified Jobs Created * 2 Licensed Staff Jobs Created * 1 Unclassified Jobs Retained * 3 Licensed Staff Jobs Retained *
California	Jobs created or retained include approximately 60 percent classified positions, 30 percent certificated positions, and 10 percent vendor jobs. Certificated positions would include teaching positions and classified positions would be non-teaching positions such as food service, bus drivers, teacher assistants, custodians, office staff, librarians, and instructional aides for special education.
Colorado	N/A

Connecticut	For Central Administration staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Teachers/Instructors/Department Heads staff, 8.82 jobs created and 4.94 jobs retained. For Paraprofessionals staff, 6.34 jobs created and 11.73 jobs retained. For Clerical Support staff, 0.60 jobs created and 1.65 jobs retained. For Guidance Counselors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 1.00 jobs retained. For School Nurse/Health Services staff, 0.25 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Custodial staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Technical/Computer Specialists staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Library/Media staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Food Services staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Athletics/Coaches staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For Class Advisors staff, 0.00 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained. For All Outside Consultants and Vendors except for RESCs and SERC staff, 0.54 jobs created and 0.00 jobs retained.
Delaware	Funding was used to increase the number of services available to Special Ed Students including the need to hire additional staffing to serve them.
District Of Columbia	No funds have been reimbursed yet, therefore there are no correlating jobs that have been recorded to date.
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs (FTEs) saved during this quarter was 14.65 and the number of jobs (FTEs) created was 32.02. The number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) saved for this period was 51 and the number of actual jobs (full- and part-time) created was 72. The majority of the jobs saved and created related to instruction or instructional support. Types of jobs included but were not limited to paraprofessionals, instructional aides, classroom teachers, clerical, administrators, managers, psychologists, and social workers.
Georgia	Teachers (31.37 retained & 14.04 created); Aides & Paraprofessionals (28.67 retained & 17.85 created); Physical Therapist (0.27 retained); Teacher Support Specialist (0.25 retained); School Psychologist (1.50 created); Family Services/Parent Coordinator (1.00 retained & 2.17 created); Bus Drivers (0.50 retained); Other Management (3.05 retained); Other Administration (0.25 created); Speech Language Therapist (0.48 retained); Other (1 created)
Hawaii	None at this time.
Idaho	Approximately 70% towards preschool special education aides, approximately 30% to part time preschool teachers
Illinois	Special Education
Indiana	Retain early childhood professional staff, such as teachers, aides, and coordinators.
Iowa	Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 1242 FTEs - 2.08
Kansas	No jobs have been retained or created at this time.
Kentucky	Funds were used to retained special education preschool teachers through June 30, 2009. Most local school districts had not been anticipating a potential loss of funds and positions in these program areas, so they were not in the position where this supplemental funding would be making up for regular federal funding lost and saving potentially lost positions. Therefore, since regular federal funding was not decreasing, there were few jobs which would have been normally displaced or eliminated without this supplemental funding. These federal funds were released in the last quarter of the state fiscal year. Most local school districts plan and budget for personnel and other program expenditures earlier in the fiscal year, so the primary use of these supplemental funds would not occur until the following fiscal year was underway. Accordingly, it is anticipated that the numbers of jobs retained or created with federal funding will be significantly higher for the next reporting quarter.
Louisiana	All jobs that have been retained or saved by districts supporting programs and services for preschool students with disabilities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act are designed to increase effectiveness in improving outcomes. They include Behavior Strategists Teachers Paraprofessionals Speech/Language Pathologists Early Intervention Coordinators Instructional Technology Teachers/Facilitators and Inclusion Specialists.
Maine	No jobs created or retained.
Maryland	Preschool Special Education Teachers, Instructional Assistants, Speech/Language Therapist, Occupational Therapist, Assistant Principal, Psychologists, Autism Consultants, Bilingual Speech/Language Therapist
Massachusetts	Pre-school special education paraprofessionals and service providers were hired or retained.

Michigan	<p>IDEA Part B, Section 619 for ARRA 1512 Reporting:</p> <p>1) Early Childhood Special Education Classroom Teacher, Preprimary Impaired Teacher, and Early Childhood Developmentally Delayed Teacher - Provides direct classroom instruction to preschool-aged children with disabilities.</p> <p>2) Early Childhood Special Education Program Aide and Early Childhood Paraprofessional - Assists Early Childhood Special Education Classroom Teacher with instruction; provides one-to-one assistance for children with specific needs.</p> <p>3) Autism Specialist - Provides services to preschool-aged children diagnosed with autism spectrum disorder. 4) Speech Pathologist/Therapists - Provides speech and language services for preschool-aged children with speech and/or language delays. 5) Project Find Contact/Screeners - Accepts referrals for eligibility determinations for special education eligibility; may conduct brief screening assessments prior to formal referral. 6) Early Childhood Professional Development Specialist - Supports Early Childhood Teachers, Aides, and Therapists with curriculum, instruction, classroom management and assessment information and techniques. 7) Data Specialist - Collects, disseminates, develops and maintains individual child/student data for ARRA Special Education Preschool Data as well as IEP data for accountability purposes. 8) Early Childhood Special Education Supervisor - Provides administrative and professional support for Early Childhood Teachers, Aides, and Therapists; conducts administrative and accountability activities.</p>
Minnesota	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, licensed nursing service, teachers, non-licensed classroom personnel, school psychologist, licensed instructional support, mental health professional, non-licensed instructional support, paraprofessional, physical/occupational therapist, non-instructional support, educational speech/language pathologist, child find facilitator, audiologists, regional low incidence coordinators, non-instructional support, and cultural liaisons.
Mississippi	No jobs created as of time of submission due to fact no funds have been drawn down.
Missouri	NONE
Montana	Jobs related to the provision of special education and related services for preschool aged children under IDEA, Part B 619, Recovery Act.
Nebraska	Positions created or retained were to provide a free appropriate public education for children with verified disabilities.
Nevada	.62 FTE Special Education Teachers aid jobs retained. .06 FTE Special Education Teachers assistant jobs retained.
New Hampshire	Not yet started
New Jersey	A total of 54.3 jobs were created or retained. Of those, 26 (47%) were instructional positions, 16.2 (30%) were student support services positions, 1 (2%) was an administrative position and 11.1 (21%)
New Mexico	New Mexico's public school districts and charter schools budgeted 2.14 positions in the IDEA Special Education Preschool Grant. The positions include 1 special education teacher and 1.14 special education instructional assistants.
New York	<p>New York State used the ARRA IDEA grants for sub-recipients receiving IDEA funds and used part of these funds to save or create jobs. The purposes of these programs and the number of jobs that recipients estimate will be saved or created in the first quarter are reported below. These programs were implemented consistent with federal IDEA requirements and it is expected that sub-recipients will report additional jobs saved or created in future quarters. The IDEA ARRA 611 sub-grant provides education services for children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 3,598 jobs will be saved or created with these funds.</p> <p>The IDEA ARRA 619 sub-grant provides services of preschool children with disabilities. Recipients estimate that 142 jobs will be saved or created with these funds.</p>
North Carolina	<p>Director and/or Supervisor Include the salary of the person assigned to direct or supervise staff members, a function, a program, or a supporting service. This code can be used instructional support as well as central support directors and supervisors.</p> <p>Assistant Principal (Non-teaching) Include the salary of the person, licensed as an assistant principal, who has been designated by a local board of education to perform the duties of a non-teaching assistant principal.</p> <p>Teacher Include the salary of the person certified to teach the standard course of studies and assigned to instruct pupils not classified elsewhere: (i.e., academic instruction, and CTE). Includes any extended contract days when on teacher duties and responsibilities.</p> <p>(list truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)</p>
North Dakota	Physical Therapist, Instructional Assistants, RTI Strategist, Para-educator, Preschool Teacher, Preschool Aide.

Ohio	Preschool special education teacher 24.116 FTE Preschool special educ. aide/ass't teacher 29.047 FTE PSE related services (psych & therapists) 7.58 FTE PSE supervisors and other administrative staff 9.02 FTE
Oklahoma	Teachers and Support Staff
Oregon	Jobs created and retained primarily include those for staff providing direct services to children, such as early childhood educators, speech and language pathologists, occupational therapists, and educational assistants. These positions will help ensure children receive appropriate evaluation and instruction. In addition, a few support staff positions such as secretaries and records clerks have been retained.
Pennsylvania	Funds have not been distributed to sub-recipients so no jobs to report.
Puerto Rico	Not applicable at this moment.
Rhode Island	LEAs are creating and/or retaining jobs with IDEA ARRA funds to help ensure that children with disabilities, including those aged three through five, have access to a free appropriate public education
South Carolina	Special Education Teacher (Itinerant), Prekindergarten Teacher (child development), Special Education Teacher (Self-Contained), Special Education Teacher (Resource), Classroom Teacher, Other Instruction-Oriented Professional, Speech Therapist, School Nurse, Special Education Coordinator, Psychologist, Instructional Aide, Special Education Aide, Bookkeeper. NOTE: 36.55 jobs reported by sub-recipients who have sub-awards on which funds could be drawn; 40.17 jobs reported by all sub-recipients, not all of whom were required to report. Additional jobs may exist among others not required to report this quarter.
South Dakota	Teacher and paraprofessional positions were created to assist school districts in making available special education and related services to children with disabilities age 3 through 5 years, and at a State's discretion, to 2 year old children with disabilities who will reach age three during the school year.
Tennessee	LEAs hired paraprofessionals and speech teachers.
Texas	The positions created or retained during this period included professional jobs as well as positions for support staff. The major job categories include counselors, teachers and educational aides.
Utah	Classroom Teachers
Vermont	Preschool/Pre-Kindergarten Teachers, Teachers of Ungraded Classes (include EEE, Special Ed.), Teachers Aides - (PAID only), Special Education Directors
Virginia	Jobs created as of 9/30/2009 represent employment types such as: teachers, paraprofessionals, and coordinators. This total is made up of both saved and created positions.
Washington	Educational Services
West Virginia	teachers, paraprofessionals, instructional coaches
Wisconsin	The types of jobs created and/or retain as a result of using American Recovery and Reinvestment Act funds include teaching positions and a school psychologist at the local district level and an ARRA Coordinator at the SEA level.
Wyoming	N/A

IDEA Part C

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) appropriates significant new funding for programs under Parts B and C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The IDEA funds under ARRA will provide an unprecedented opportunity for states, LEAs, and early intervention service providers to implement innovative strategies to improve outcomes for infants, toddlers, children, and youths with disabilities while stimulating the economy.

Part C of the IDEA provides funds to each state lead agency designated by the Governor to implement statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary interagency programs and make early intervention services available to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. \$500 million is available under ARRA IDEA, Part C Grants for Infants and Families.

The impact from this investment in early intervention services is beginning to be felt in select states, with jobs numbers expected to increase in future quarters as programming is developed and implemented across the nation.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

IDEA Part C State-by-State Award Information

STATE	Award Amount from Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by States for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$460,547,214	\$50,258,289	\$42,735,802	734.7	\$0
Alabama	\$6,739,356.00	\$1,065,767.52	\$662,073.00	4.2	\$0.00
Alaska	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Arizona	\$4,993,979.00	\$4,993,979.00	\$4,993,979.00	-	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$4,459,793.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
California	\$26,616,654.00	\$16,076,364.00	\$16,076,364.00	-	\$0.00
Colorado	\$7,954,827.00	\$39,222.95	\$71,499.64	4.4	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$4,559,747.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Delaware	\$2,398,294.00	\$2,398,294.00	\$5,780.00	1.4	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$24,291,623.00	\$164,714.50	\$164,714.50	-	\$0.00
Georgia	\$15,925,491.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Guam	\$52,064.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$2,689,423.00	\$52,097.00	\$78,901.00	-	\$0.00
Illinois	\$19,401,942.00	\$8,772,243.00	\$8,772,243.00	64.0	\$0.00
Indiana	\$9,717,801.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Iowa	\$4,568,504.00	\$619,368.00	\$619,368.00	2.6	\$0.00
Kansas	\$4,625,010.00	\$791,873.00	\$791,873.00	8.7	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$6,301,722.00	\$910,874.80	\$910,874.80	-	\$0.00
Louisiana	\$6,931,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Maine	\$2,398,294.00	\$300,000.00	\$300,000.00	-	\$0.00
Maryland	\$22,216,990.00	\$0.00	\$74,706.70	7.2	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$8,488,034.00	\$3,169,317.41	\$3,169,317.41	297.5	\$0.00

Michigan	\$13,312,456.00	\$185,465.66	\$226,938.22	26.6	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$7,856,562.00	\$3,089.03	\$3,089.03	28.5	
Mississippi	\$4,871,669.00	\$4,871,669.00	\$48,116.72	0.8	\$0.00
Missouri	\$8,859,988.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Montana	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$2,927,516.00	\$20,954.00	\$20,954.00	0.9	\$0.00
Nevada	\$4,383,658.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$12,025,919.00	\$591,967.24	\$591,967.24	23.3	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$5,841,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
New Mexico	\$3,245,348.00	\$66,316.77	\$66,316.77	8.3	
New York	\$26,406,499.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$14,506,562.00	\$5,932.42	\$5,932.42	3.0	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Northern Mariana Islands	\$16,323.00	\$495.00	\$495.00	-	\$0.00
Ohio	\$16,403,578.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Oklahoma	\$5,907,674.00	\$1,354,329.00	\$1,354,329.00	119.0	\$0.00
Oregon	\$5,487,762.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	17.6	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$16,117,921.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Puerto Rico	\$5,015,032.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$6,744,328.00	\$1,906,922.00	\$1,906,922.44	-	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$2,398,294.00	\$27,678.79	\$12,445.00	65.4	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$9,204,937.00	\$6,791.83	\$6,791.83	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$44,454,366.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Us Virgin Islands	\$27,753.00	\$27,753.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Utah	\$6,247,589.00	\$51,997.97	\$51,997.97	3.6	\$0.00
Vermont	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Virginia	\$11,377,635.00	\$1,743,721.00	\$1,708,721.00	43.6	\$0.00
Washington	\$9,570,687.00	\$39,091.09	\$39,091.09	2.0	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Wisconsin	\$8,022,420.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$2,398,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.1	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

IDEA Part C State-by-State Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alaska	0
Arizona	N/A
Arkansas	No Narrative
California	none
Colorado	Professional development project staff
Connecticut	Currently stimulus money has not been distributed, therefore no jobs have been created.
Delaware	Created .98 FTE to reduce delays in developmental assessments and provide early childhood special education services. .46 FTE retained for service coordination for infants, toddlers and their families
District Of Columbia	No funds have been reimbursed yet, therefore there are no correlating jobs that have been recorded to date.
Florida	16 temporary full time jobs will be created to help retain and recruit early intervention providers. One temporary part time job will be filled to write procurement documents and contract language for ARRA expenditures.
Georgia	No Jobs created.
Guam	N/A
Hawaii	N/A
Idaho	Not applicable
Illinois	Therapist (61) - developmental evaluations and assessments, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech/language therapy, and developmental therapy. Service Coordinator (3) - function as case managers to complete intake, collect information to determine eligibility for Part C/EI services and develop and monitor a child's Individual Family Service Plan.
Indiana	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.
Iowa	Preschool, Primary, Secondary, and Special Education School Teachers (25-2000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 1125 FTEs - 2.64
Kansas	The jobs created or saved are affiliated with Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. These jobs are responsible for providing 16 direct services to children, ages birth to three, with disabilities, and their families. Jobs saved or created with these funds included specialists in early childhood special education, speech/language therapy, occupational therapy, physical therapy, nursing, and audiology.
Kentucky	The sub recipients are in the process of creating a number of jobs and recruiting qualified candidates, but have not yet completed the hiring process.
Louisiana	None
Maine	No jobs created or retained.

Maryland	Jobs created to support the early intervention system in Maryland consist of Occupational Therapists, Community Health Nurse, Teachers, Speech Language Pathologist, Consulting Services, Service Coordinators, Spanish Instructor and Data Manger that provide continuous services to infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.
Massachusetts	This financing enabled sub-recipients and MDPH to retain hundreds of jobs for the social service providers and therapists employed in the EI program. The Commonwealth estimates that in addition to this direct job retention impact, because of this ARRA financing EI services were available to over 7,500 infants and toddlers and their families that otherwise would not have received this care.
Michigan	Position Classifications for Part C of IDEA for ARRA 1512 Reporting: 1) Program Coordinator - Assists the lead agency in ensuring local system compliance with all applicable regulations policies and procedures; ensures procedural safeguards are met. 2) Service Coordinator - Provides assistance to eligible children and their families to receive the rights, procedural safeguards, and services that are authorized to be provided under the state's early intervention program; serves as the single point of contact; and facilitates the development of plans for transitioning to other programs/resources. 3) Multidisciplinary Evaluation and Assessment Team Member - Conducts the initial and ongoing assessments of the child and family to identify the; family resources, priorities and concerns; needed supports and services; and the child's present level of development for eligibility. 4) Service Provider - Designs and delivers early intervention services, based on the Individualized Family Service Plan, family routines and learning opportunities within the natural environment.
Minnesota	The types of jobs created or retained with this grant include administrators, licensed nursing supervision, teachers, social workers, non-licensed classroom personnel, licensed instructional support,
Mississippi	The CSPD contract will assist the Part C Coordinator with training contract service providers and early intervention staff on the requirements of Part C of IDEA, and developing a comprehensive system of personnel development. The two contracts in Public Health District 9 will provide speech therapy and special instruction for children served in the First Steps Early Intervention Program.
Missouri	NONE
Montana	No Jobs Created or Retained
Nebraska	Positions created or retained were to provide a free appropriate public education for infants and toddlers with verified disabilities
Nevada	No dollars have been expended yet so no jobs have been created
New Hampshire	Projects not yet started
New Jersey	The growth in direct service hours resulted in the retention and increase to the number of FTEs needed to deliver services. The delivery of direct early intervention services includes evaluation, assessment, Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) development and review meetings, developmental intervention, behavioral intervention, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech and language therapy, and family training and counseling.
New Mexico	Currently there are no jobs that have been created using this ARRA Grant.
New Mexico	Jobs created and retained utilizing this ARRA grant include speech and language pathologists, physical therapists, occupational therapists, social workers and developmental specialists. These profess
New York	No jobs have been created as of 9/30/09. Our plans include job creation in the future.

North Carolina	Provide direct services to infants and toddlers who have developmental delays or established health conditions that lead to developmental delays. These positions focus on geographical areas of the Early Intervention (EI) program which have experienced increased enrollment in the EI program during 2008-2009 and/or are anticipated to experience increased enrollment for 2009-2010 and beyond. These positions also work directly with families whose children are referred to the EI program. These positions will coordinate and provide evaluations for eligibility, access resources for families, develop the service plans and monitor the provision of early intervention services.
North Dakota	No jobs have been created
Northern Mariana Islands	N/A
Ohio	The ODH has recently released a Request for Proposals to FCFC to apply for funding. Funding is scheduled to begin November 1, 2009 thus no jobs have been created to date.
Oklahoma	Enabled the retention of nursing, therapy, and clerical staff for 2 months providing Early Intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.
Oregon	Jobs created and retained primarily include staff providing direct services to children such as early intervention specialists, speech and language pathologists, occupational therapists, and educational assistants. In addition, a few support staff positions such as secretaries and records clerks have been retained.
Pennsylvania	Funding has not yet been drawn down.
Puerto Rico	ADMINISTRATIVE WORK RELATED WITH SERVICES CONTRACT WAS DONE, CONTRACT ARE PENDING OF EXECUTION, UPON COMPLETION SERVICES WILL BE IMPLEMENTED AND NEW JOBS, SAVED AND RETAINED WILL BE REPORTED AS REQUIRED.
Rhode Island	None
South Carolina	There were no jobs created/retained so no jobs description is applicable
South Dakota	Managing and providing Early Invention Services for statewide Birth to Three Connections program.
Tennessee	No jobs created or retained.
Texas	NA
Us Virgin Islands	No jobs created at this time
Utah	Staff who functioned as Learning consultants and Development Specialists to parents and children in early intervention programs.
Vermont	N/A
Virginia	The jobs created (24.87) and retained (18.74) were comprised of infant educators, service coordinators, nutritionist, data entry specialists, program manager, speech language pathologists, and central point of entry personnel. The jobs figure represents the cumulative figure of sub recipients. The cumulative figure of 43.61 is pro-rated to 10.9 for the quarterly reporting.
Washington	Hire 2 FTEs (Information Technology 5 and Office Assistant 3) to assist in the implementation of a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, inter-agency system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.
West Virginia	Not Started - No Jobs Created
Wisconsin	Position authority approved but not hired yet: One FTE Position created to manage ARRA contracting requirements and monitor activities to assure compliance with funding use in Birth to 3 Program. Also, ARRA funds to create a 1 FTE that is 50% supported by ARRA funds to assist with program enhancements of fiscal and data management requirements, integration of county and state reporting systems and to develop new funding mechanisms for early intervention services in the future. Funds remain for a 50% position or contractor once ARRA funds are no longer available.

Wyoming	Estimated full time equivalents (FTEs) of special education staff retained or hired as reported by sub recipients. This is calculated as total hours worked in jobs created or retained divided by the number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the sub-recipients for the period of 02/17/2009 - 09/30/2009 attributed to the availability of ARRA funds.
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Vocational Rehabilitation

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) appropriates significant new funding for the Vocational Rehabilitation (VR) State Grants program, authorized under Title I of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Rehabilitation Act). The VR State Grants program provides grants to states to help individuals with disabilities, especially those individuals with the most significant disabilities, prepare for, obtain, and maintain employment.

The ARRA provides an unprecedented opportunity for states and VR agencies to implement innovative strategies to improve employment outcomes for individuals with disabilities. Under the ARRA, \$540 million is provided for the VR State Grants program.

The impact from this investment in vocational rehabilitation services is beginning to be felt in select states, with jobs numbers expected to increase in future quarters as programming is developed and implemented across the nation.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants Program State-by-State Award Information

STATE	Award Amount from Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by State for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$502,076,057	\$50,166,896	\$30,062,653	167.6	\$64,471
Alabama	\$9,790,731.00	\$793,243.50	\$306,317.99	-	\$0.00
Alaska	\$1,800,000.00	\$167,598.51	\$219,928.00	-	\$0.00
Arizona	\$13,086,333.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$5,799,052.00	\$225,000.00	\$221,098.76	-	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$395,390.00	\$29,506.17	\$57,134.89	3.0	\$0.00
California	\$56,470,213.00	\$28,235,106.00	\$7,287,078.44	13.3	\$0.00
Colorado	\$7,307,044.00	\$176,137.00	\$176,137.00	0.4	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$2,834,353.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	2.5	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$500,180.00	\$2,739.80	\$30,459.31	0.5	\$0.00
Delaware	\$1,530,000.00	\$273,129.49	\$369,167.76	-	\$0.00

Delaware	\$135,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$1,879,421.00	\$1,879,421.00	\$120,346.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$26,691,837.00	\$1,897,787.00	\$1,988,207.00	28.0	\$0.00
Florida	\$5,467,003.00	\$39,519.00	\$11,382.45	1.0	\$0.00
Georgia	\$18,686,184.00	\$67,297.64	\$67,297.64	7.4	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$2,249,150.00	\$650,805.00	\$597,097.79	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$2,903,676.00	\$119,625.48	\$128,600.66	5.6	\$0.00
Idaho	\$395,956.00	\$24,891.04	\$22,331.93	1.0	\$0.00
Illinois	\$20,079,289.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indiana	\$6,167,675.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Iowa	\$4,629,724.00	\$207,820.00	\$207,404.00	6.9	\$0.00
Iowa	\$1,085,985.00	\$169,706.00	\$177,922.00	2.9	\$0.00
Kansas	\$5,108,753.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$8,013,716.00	\$430,894.08	\$513,196.15	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$1,304,558.00	\$2,434.69	\$2,525.57	0.3	\$0.00
Maine	\$2,109,022.00	\$6,865.00	\$3,816.26	0.1	\$0.00
Maine	\$478,735.00	\$50,435.75	\$43,883.75	0.2	\$0.00
Maryland	\$6,879,192.00	\$769,687.00	\$1,032,498.00	0.6	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$1,060,294.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$6,008,334.00	\$17,176.00	\$24,597.77	1.2	\$0.00
Michigan	\$7,703,691.00	\$4,576.64	\$4,576.64	0.1	\$0.00
Michigan	\$2,718,949.00	\$0.00	\$5,087.50	-	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$6,344,891.00	\$119,836.00	\$53,530.00	4.8	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$1,392,781.00	\$211,116.00	\$191,434.00	1.9	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$7,214,520.00	\$2,144,112.85	\$2,144,112.85	7.8	\$0.00
Missouri	\$4,948,240.00	\$1,880,165.37	\$1,880,165.37	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$739,392.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Montana	\$1,029,522.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$2,694,971.00	\$97,549.54	\$97,549.54	2.8	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$494,377.00	\$125,869.00	\$125,869.00	1.9	\$0.00
Nevada	\$4,217,502.00	\$593,195.42	\$591,848.31	-	\$0.00

New Hampshire	\$1,923,884.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$1,891,094.00	\$1,891,094.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$7,564,378.00	\$64,059.05	\$1,064,059.05	4.0	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$409,438.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$3,607,485.00	\$1,800.00	\$1,900.00	2.2	\$0.00
New York	\$4,111,175.00	\$5,373.00	\$5,373.00	-	\$0.00
New York	\$21,583,669.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$1,487,393.00	\$4,374.00	\$4,374.00	0.5	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$15,054,222.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$1,800,000.00	\$26,894.00	\$26,894.00	3.0	\$0.00
Ohio	\$21,589,801.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Oklahoma	\$7,583,850.00	\$480,759.00	\$480,759.00	12.1	\$0.00
Oregon	\$883,014.00	\$147,653.19	\$166,752.98	3.0	\$0.00
Oregon	\$6,181,100.00	\$1,303,487.19	\$1,490,486.11	14.0	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$20,925,941.00	\$218,909.80	\$226,619.80	-	\$0.00
Puerto Rico	\$12,596,832.00	\$535,423.75	\$535,423.75	-	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$1,734,860.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$629,625.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	8.0	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$8,427,296.00	\$294,000.00	\$310,580.01	5.3	\$36,781.00
South Dakota	\$360,000.00	\$33,256.59	\$33,962.59	0.6	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$1,440,000.00	\$161,224.57	\$182,277.92	-	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$12,177,598.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$8,962,193.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$35,848,775.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Utah	\$3,003,321.00	\$12,359.00	\$14,257.00	0.2	\$0.00
Vermont	\$216,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Vermont	\$1,584,000.00	\$7,447.40	\$137,612.73	-	\$0.00
Virginia	\$1,508,211.00	\$25,234.00	\$22,101.88	-	\$0.00
Virginia	\$10,093,413.00	\$2,508,841.10	\$2,505,369.51	0.1	\$0.00
Washington	\$8,872,246.00	\$160,093.87	\$160,093.87	3.0	\$0.00
Washington	\$1,565,691.00	\$122,906.00	\$128,689.00	5.2	\$27,690.00
West Virginia	\$4,312,919.00	\$0.00	\$552,633.84	12.3	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$10,000,997.00	\$0.00	\$2,561,369.95	-	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$1,800,000.00	\$748,461.00	\$748,461.00	-	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for "Expenditure" is usually very close to the figure for "Funds Received." If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

**Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants Program
State-by-State Job Description Narratives**

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	N/A
Alaska	No jobs created during this reporting period.
Arizona	N/A
Arkansas	No Narrative
Arkansas	* Project: REHABILITATION SERVICES-VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION * Status Date: 09/30/2009 * 3.00 Jobs Retained (N/A)
California	Jobs created or retained include: vocational rehabilitation counselors, student assistants and retired annuitants.
Colorado	IT system related - Project Managers, Support Desk, Special Projects
Connecticut	Positions are with prime recipient: Project Director; Employment Developers (direct service).
Connecticut	The following jobs were previously existing positions that were refilled as a result of ARRA funds: 1. Administrative Assistant at the ARI of Connecticut in Stamford CT. This position assists the Clinical Director in organizing activities such as annual sibling conference, running job club and business advisory Council. 2. Receptionist Manchester Association for Retarded Citizens in Manchester CT. The position answers incoming calls and routes to appropriate person. On the job training to offset costs of training and salary to the employer. 3. Executive Secretary to the Vice President, Chapel Haven, New Haven CT. This position performs general clerical duties such as answering phone, greeting visitors, order office supplies and assist administrator with tasks.
Delaware	NA
Delaware	N/A
District Of Columbia	no jobs created.
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of actual jobs created for this period was 53. This number was then converted to the 28 FTEs shown in the report in accordance with the federal rules. There were no positions identified as retained. The positions created are part-time vocational rehabilitation technicians.
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of jobs created for this period was 1 and the number of
Georgia	The Jobs created were for Summer Interns.
Hawaii	N/A
Idaho	Seven clients placed in jobs that would not be filled without the additional stimulus support to the employer. One half time Epilepsy outreach worker for Northern Idaho. A three quarter time Epilepsy outreach worker for Eastern Idaho. One full time Executive Director and two additional part time positions saved at Epilepsy Foundation.
Idaho	The Idaho Commission f/t Blind & Visually Impaired (ICBVI) has hired an assistive technologist and purchased assistive technology equipment to be utilized in the training of vocational rehabilitation
Illinois	0
Indiana	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.
Iowa	Business Operations Specialists (13-1000): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 3639 FTEs - 2.84 Computer Occupations (15-1100): Work Period - 02/17/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked -
Iowa	Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 08/03/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 706 FTEs - 2.94
Kansas	None

Kentucky	N/A
Kentucky	An employee assigned to the Office for the Blinds (OFB) central office has been hired to track Recovery Act expenditures for its three grant awards. The employee will be responsible for reporting
Maine	7 Rehabilitation Assistants, 9 Rehabilitation Counselor I's, .5 Management Analyst II, and 1 OIT Business Systems Analyst. In the first quarter, 1 Rehab Counselor 1 has been hired - the remaining positions will be hired throughout the 2nd quarter.
Maine	The job created in DBVI was for an individual to make the data entry system within the Unemployment Insurance (UI) division accessible by scripting the screen reader program (JAWS).
Maryland	The agency has directly hired 2 Vocational Counselors whose hours for this quarter equaled to .6 FTEs?
Massachusetts	The Commission for the Blind will create five (5) positions throughout the two years of funding. These positions will begin to be reporting in the Commonwealth's next ARRA reporting period.
Massachusetts	The Massachusetts Rehabilitation Commission is in the process of rolling out several ARRA projects that will result in job creation. We will report on jobs created in the next reporting period.
Michigan	Jobs created/retained currently include management time necessary to develop/plan for this project.
Michigan	Not applicable.
Minnesota	1 public policy analyst, 3 clerical, 4.5 project managers, 1 vocational placement
Minnesota	Professional jobs created include vocational rehabilitation counselors, placement specialists, technology specialist, and a rehabilitation program specialist
Mississippi	MDRS is reporting .5 FTE's as jobs created and 7.32 jobs maintained as a result of the ARRA funding expended through this reporting period. The majority of jobs maintained were related to Sales Representative positions as funding provided sales staff with the opportunity to maintain their current positions. In addition to the sales staff, we also noted various office staff positions were maintained due to this funding. The jobs maintained and created were related to vendor purchases related to direct client services for which our counselors authorized on behalf of eligible clients.
Missouri	NONE
Missouri	N
Montana	No Jobs Created or Retained
Nebraska	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Job coach for individuals with disabilities currently employed and requiring additional services to maintain employment. 2. GED instructor for individuals with disabilities participating in the Juvenile Justice Program. 3. Employment specialists to provide supported employment services to individuals with traumatic brain injuries. 4. Peer support specialist to assist individuals with behavioral health and/or substance abuse issues become employed. 5. Support services for supported employment program. 6. Increase capacity of placement services in the VR agency through succession planning.
Nebraska	Orientation Counselor for the Blind; Computer Programmer, Counselors for the Blind
Nevada	None at this time
New Hampshire	Not yet started
New Jersey	Activities not started.
New Jersey	Part-Time VR Counselor - this position interviews and counsels individuals with disabilities and places them in the appropriate job. Breaking Barriers Jobs - These jobs are Video Production Assistants performing all of the activities to make a final program for use on cable TV or in a promotional video.
New Mexico	No jobs created at this time as project has not yet been started. Status change projected for second period.
New Mexico	Vocational Specialists provided a comprehensive scope of job readiness, job placement and retention services for persons with deafness or hard of hearing. Case Managers provided coordination of services.
New York	No jobs have been created during this period.
New York	The ARRA grant for Vocational Rehabilitation Services to States provided under the Recovery Act assists New York State in operating a statewide comprehensive, coordinated, effective, efficient and accountable program of vocational rehabilitation to provides services needed by individuals with disabilities throughout their lives. The State Education Department will award the funds to vendors through a competitive process which is under development. There are no job estimates at this time.

North Carolina	This position provides direct, accurate, and comprehensive benefits planning using parameters established by SSA Work Incentives programs, assistance, management and follow-up to SSI recipients and SS
North Carolina	N/A
North Dakota	2 employment specialists, 1 support staff. These positions are temporary in nature and will not be sustained when funding is discontinued.
Ohio	No jobs activity to report at this time.
Oklahoma	Assistive Technology Trainers and Job Developers
Oregon	1 Rehabilitation Instructor for the Blind with the recipient agency; 2 Instructors for the Blind with the recipient agency
Oregon	ARRA funds allowed the Department of Human Services to hire vendors to provide services such as medical/dental care, occupational/physical therapy, driving school, auto repair, education, etc., to meet clients' specific needs.
Pennsylvania	Not Applicable
Puerto Rico	N/A
Rhode Island	None
South Carolina	Data Coordinator II - Performs professional analysis using statistical techniques in the collection, analysis and presentation of data. Tracks and provides reports based on federal requirements; Human Services Coordinator I - Provides assessment of the physical, mental, social and emotional abilities, limitations and tolerance of blind and visually impaired consumers. Visits local offices and provides job readiness counseling to consumers; Human Services Coordinator I (O & M Ins.) Provides individualized orientation and mobility services to consumers in their homes, places of employment, schools and other community settings; Human Services Specialist II (Home Mgmt)-Provides individualized home management instruction to consumers in their homes and other designated training locations; Human Services Specialist II (Communication Instructor)-Provides evaluation, instructions and training to consumers; Instructor/Training Coordinator I (Woodshop Instructor) - Introduces consumers to the safe use of hand and power tools; Human Services Specialist II (Upward Mobility Specialist)- Coordinates and performs administrative, business management or support services activities. Performs inspection of vendor equipment and facilities to determine compliance; Program Coordinator II - Assists in securing new facilities for BEP through marketing and promoting the program.
South Carolina	Under the supervision of a VR Counselor, the intern learns the VR process which includes: Initial interview with potential clients, analysis of disability related records leading to an eligibility decision, IPE development, service delivery, amendments to the IPE, case closure, and interns also assist with vacant case loads. Infrastructure impact construction will create number of jobs in the architectural field and in the various construction trades.
South Dakota	One position was filled due to receipt of ARRA funds. An intern position was frozen due to state budget short falls. A Senior Intern position was filled once ARRA funds were received providing a paid internship to a masters level student pursuing a masters degree in vocational rehabilitation counseling. ARRA funds are used to pay the salary of this position.
South Dakota	None
Tennessee	NA
Texas	NA
Texas	NA
Utah	Vocational Rehabilitation Counselor
Vermont	N/A
Vermont	N/A
Virginia	None
Virginia	Position titles - VR Quality Service Rep, Enclave Coordinator, and Employee Specialist.
Washington	Vocational Rehabilitation Services
Washington	General contracting, electrical, construction, and social services. Created short term jobs with general contracting / 10% construction projects. BEP build-out will have long term economic impact of \$
West Virginia	Among the different Community Rehabilitation Providers, jobs created or retained to date include: Instructor, Financial Officer, Paper Shredder, Embroidery Specialist, Scanner, Visual Quality Control
Wisconsin	At this time there are no jobs created.
Wyoming	No jobs created at this time.

Independent Living

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) appropriates significant new funding for the Independent Living (IL) programs authorized under Title VII, Chapter 1, Part B and Part C, and Chapter 2 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended (Rehabilitation Act). The IL programs support services to individuals with significant disabilities and older individuals who are blind to maximize their leadership, empowerment, independence, and productivity, and to promote the integration and full inclusion of individuals with disabilities into the mainstream of American society.

The ARRA funds provide an unprecedented opportunity to implement innovative strategies to improve and expand IL services for individuals with significant disabilities and older individuals who are blind. Under the ARRA, \$140 million in recovery funds are provided under three authorities:

- State IL Services Program (State IL Grants): \$18,200,000
- IL Services for Older Individuals Who Are Blind Program (OIB): \$34,300,000
- Centers for Independent Living Program (CIL): \$87,500,000 (not yet obligated)

The impact from this investment in early intervention services is beginning to be felt in select states, with jobs numbers expected to increase in future quarters as programming is developed and implemented across the nation.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by States to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The State had sole responsibility for its reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is a state-by-state list of awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a state-by-state list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each state regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program.

Independent Living State Grants State-by-State Award Information

TOTAL REPORTED	\$17,699,845	\$2,781,756	\$869,143	29.5	\$0
Alabama	\$242,913.00	\$15,592.88	\$6,927.06	-	\$0.00
Alaska	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Arizona	\$281,463.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$29,150.00	\$26,235.00	\$29,149.98	-	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$213,763.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
California	\$1,623,089.00	\$1,623,089.00	\$3,825.40	0.7	\$0.00
Colorado	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$206,476.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$36,437.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Delaware	\$206,476.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Delaware	\$36,437.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$137,771.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$672,646.00	\$19,157.00	\$50,236.00	1.9	\$0.00
Georgia	\$423,819.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$242,913.00	\$14,845.00	\$13,821.30		\$0.00

				3.5	
Idaho	\$133,602.00	\$133,602.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Idaho	\$109,311.00	\$13,161.08	\$13,161.08	-	\$0.00
Illinois	\$570,697.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indiana	\$281,753.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Iowa	\$194,331.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	-	
Iowa	\$48,582.00	\$912.00	\$896.00	0.0	
Kansas	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$211,334.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$31,579.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Maine	\$242,913.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	-	
Maryland	\$249,474.00	\$0.00	\$13,000.00	-	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$42,958.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$243,433.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Michigan	\$290,695.00	\$255,165.00	\$271,315.00	15.0	\$0.00
Michigan	\$156,528.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$43,724.00	\$9,700.00	\$10,339.00	0.1	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$199,189.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$242,913.00	\$15,466.26	\$15,466.26	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$14,849.60	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$227,089.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$33,933.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Montana	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$215,586.00	\$40,207.19	\$40,207.19	-	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$27,327.00	\$945.00	\$945.00	-	\$0.00
Nevada	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$77,137.00	\$77,137.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$308,547.00	\$0.00	\$3,248.57	-	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$43,724.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
New Mexico	\$199,189.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New York	\$719,782.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New York	\$137,102.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$402,340.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Ohio	\$509,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Oklahoma	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Oregon	\$212,549.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Oregon	\$30,364.00	\$3,021.26	\$3,417.04	-	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$552,058.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Puerto Rico	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$31,579.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$211,334.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$242,913.00	\$11,769.67	\$13,676.76	-	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$273,379.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$849,148.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$212,287.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Utah	\$242,913.00	\$4,932.00	\$14,090.00	-	\$0.00

Vermont	\$60,728.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Vermont	\$182,185.00	\$182,185.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Virginia	\$342,443.00	\$162,660.00	\$162,660.00	-	\$0.00
Washington	\$41,647.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Washington	\$245,573.00	\$60,598.46	\$60,598.46	3.5	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$242,913.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$248,731.00	\$6,084.23	\$36,871.84	4.1	\$0.00
Wyoming	\$242,913.00	\$52,491.00	\$52,491.00	0.7	

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

Job Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	N/A
Alaska	Project has not started, no jobs created.
Arizona	N/A
Arkansas	No Narrative
Arkansas	No Narrative
California	Retired annuitant is involved in coordinating the independent living projects.
Colorado	None
Connecticut	n/a
Connecticut	N/A
Delaware	NA
Delaware	N/A
District Of Columbia	n/a
Florida	N/A at this time.
Florida	The number of jobs reported represents the calculation of full-time equivalent positions (FTE) as required by federal instructions. The number of actual jobs created for this period was 2. (list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
Georgia	None
Hawaii	Independent Living Specialist
Idaho	n/a
Idaho	N/A
Illinois	0
Indiana	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.
Iowa	No job information available at this time.
Iowa	Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 04/16/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 13 FTEs - 0.01\t\t\t
Kansas	None
Kentucky	N/A
Kentucky	No jobs have been created at this time.
Maine	No jobs created this period.
Maryland	No jobs created at this point

Massachusetts	This ARRA funding is intended to advance efforts that enable individuals who are blind to live independently. The majority of funding will be for direct care and will not involve creation of new jobs
Massachusetts	MRC is in the process of rolling out Independent Living programs utilizing ARRA funds. We anticipate that several jobs will be created and retained over the next quarter. (list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
Michigan	Jobs created/retained include a broad range of labor categories: Clerical Support, Rehabilitation Counselors, Therapists, Supervisors, etc. necessary to support individuals with disabilities. (list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
Michigan	Not Applicable.
Minnesota	One partial rehabilitation program specialist
Minnesota	N/A
Mississippi	No jobs were reported as being created or maintained as a result of the \$35,135.88 expended in this reporting period.
Missouri	no jobs created
Missouri	NONE
Missouri	N
Montana	No Jobs Created or Retained
Nebraska	None
Nebraska	None
Nevada	None at this time
New Hampshire	Not yet started
New Jersey	Activities not started.
New Jersey	Current staff were used to perform implementation activities.
New Mexico	No jobs created at this time as project has not yet been started. Status change projected for second period.
New Mexico	Not applicable
New York	The ARRA grant for Independent Living Services provided under the Recovery Act assists New York State in providing independent living services to individuals with significant disabilities. (list is truncated, for full list see: www.federalreporting.gov)
New York	No jobs have been created during this period.
North Carolina	N/A
North Dakota	No jobs have been created
Ohio	Jobs data not available as of September 30, 2009.
Oklahoma	None
Oregon	No job creation activity to date.
Oregon	n/a
Pennsylvania	Not Applicable
Puerto Rico	N/A
Rhode Island	None
South Carolina	N/A
South Carolina	No jobs have been created at this time.
South Dakota	None
Tennessee	NA
Texas	NA
Texas	NA
Utah	NA
Vermont	N/A
Vermont	N/A

Virginia	None
Washington	N/A
Washington	Vocational Rehabilitative Services
West Virginia	N/A
Wisconsin	Independent Living Centers were able to create and retain jobs such as Independent Living Specialists, Independent Living Coordinators, a program assistant and director.
Wyoming	Independent living specialist who provides direct services to consumers/clients. Administrative support positions for the independent living program.
Oberon School District 16	North Dakota
Bureau of Indian Affairs	North Dakota
New Town Public School Dst	North Dakota
Bell School District 33	Oklahoma
Wagner School	South Dakota
Timber Lake School Dst 20-3	South Dakota
Todd County School Dst 66-1	South Dakota
Smee School District 15-3	South Dakota
SOUTH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT 26-5	South Dakota
Timber Lake School Dst 20-3	South Dakota
Oelrichs School District 23-3	South Dakota
Ft Sam Houston Indpdnt Sch Di	Texas
Lackland Independent Schl Dst	Texas
Copperas Cove Ind Schl Dst	Texas
Randolph Field Ind Schl Dst	Texas
Killeen Independent School Dst	Texas
Uintah River High School	Utah
Nespelem School District 14	Washington
Wellpinit School District 49	Washington
Laconner School District	Washington
Mount Adams School District	Washington
Queets Clearwater Schl Dst 20	Washington
Inchelium School District 70	Washington
Central Kitsap School Dst 401	Washington
Keller School District	Washington
Cape Flattery Sch Dist 401	Washington
Lac Du Flambeau School Dst	Wisconsin
School District of Bayfield	Wisconsin
FREMONT CO SCHOOL DISTRICT 21	Wyoming
Fremont County School Dst 14	Wyoming

**Independent Living – Services for Older Blind Individuals
State-by-State Award Information**

STATE	Award Amount from Department of Education to the State	Funds Received (State Draw-Downs)	Expenditures (Payments Made by States for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED	\$33,470,276	\$5,912,424	\$558,435	7.3	\$0
Alabama	\$565,407.00	\$22,161.07	\$7,547.58	-	\$0.00
Alaska	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Arizona	\$722,405.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Arkansas	\$353,503.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
California	\$3,707,077.00	\$3,707,077.00	\$9,877.28	0.7	\$0.00
Colorado	\$497,578.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Connecticut	\$427,951.00	\$0.00	\$482.49	-	\$0.00
Delaware	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
District Of Columbia	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Florida	\$2,549,536.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Georgia	\$940,207.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Hawaii	\$87,883.00	\$87,883.00	\$87,883.00	2.0	\$0.00
Idaho	\$89,539.00	\$205.20	\$205.20	-	\$0.00
Illinois	\$1,411,724.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Indiana	\$728,054.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Iowa	\$378,516.00	\$14,872.00	\$13,721.00	0.3	
Kansas	\$321,368.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Kentucky	\$508,466.00	\$814.96	\$2,257.80	0.3	\$0.00
Maine	\$119,998.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Maryland	\$629,924.00	\$98,868.00	\$132,911.00	-	\$0.00
Massachusetts	\$778,450.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Michigan	\$1,187,077.00	\$0.00	\$844.20	-	\$0.00
Minnesota	\$586,345.00	\$33,700.00	\$79,630.00	0.5	\$0.00
Mississippi	\$331,382.00	\$35,135.88	\$35,138.88	-	\$0.00
Missouri	\$707,956.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Montana	\$13,781.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Nebraska	\$173,530.00	\$5,611.00	\$5,611.00	0.3	\$0.00
Nevada	\$280,405.00	\$64,138.00	\$64,138.00	-	\$0.00
New Hampshire	\$80,095.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Jersey	\$1,026,700.00	\$1,026,700.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
New Mexico	\$213,300.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
New York	\$2,297,731.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
North Carolina	\$1,042,363.00	\$32,751.89	\$32,751.89	-	\$0.00
North Dakota	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Ohio	\$1,392,958.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Oklahoma	\$430,314.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Oregon	\$463,792.00	\$19,922.84	\$25,817.09	-	\$0.00
Pennsylvania	\$1,637,247.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	
Puerto Rico	\$469,910.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Rhode Island	\$23,999.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
South Carolina	\$538,106.00	\$0.00	\$715.47	3.0	\$0.00
South Dakota	\$3,170.00	\$1,553.29	\$1,553.29	-	\$0.00
Tennessee	\$738,619.00	\$0.00	\$11,605.18	-	\$0.00
Texas	\$2,281,461.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Utah	\$194,306.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00
Vermont	\$3,170.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	-	\$0.00

Virginia	\$866,036.00	\$24,616.35	\$22,414.62	-	\$0.00
Washington	\$736,414.00	\$736,414.00	\$0.00	0.3	\$0.00
West Virginia	\$252,612.00	\$0.00	\$21,080.00	-	\$0.00
Wisconsin	\$667,231.00	\$0.00	\$2,250.00	-	\$0.00

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for "Expenditure" is usually very close to the figure for "Funds Received." If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

Jobs Description Narratives

STATE	Jobs Description
Alabama	N/A
Alaska	Project has not started, no jobs created.
Arizona	N/A
Arkansas	No Narrative
California	A retired annuitant Rehabilitation Admin I Specialist is coordinating the OIB Stimulus Projects.
Colorado	None
Connecticut	N/A
Delaware	N/A
District Of Columbia	no jobs created.
Florida	N/A at this time.
Georgia	None
Hawaii	Independent Living Rehabilitation Specialist
Idaho	N/A
Illinois	0
Indiana	Jobs data and description will be reported upon disbursement of funds.
Iowa	Counselors, Social Workers, and Other Community and Social Service Specialists (21-1000): Work Period - 04/16/2009 to 09/30/2009 Hours Worked - 231 FTEs - 0.26
Kansas	None
Kentucky	An Independent Living Counselor has recently been hired to serve consumers in Northern Kentucky. Direct services will include skills training to persons with visual impairments/blindness who are age 55 and over, outreach activities to locate referral sources, community resources and potential consumers. Providing these types of services will enhance the consumers' ability to maintain a greater level of independence in their daily activities. The Counselor will serve approximately 100 consumers in FFY 2010.
Maine	No jobs created this period.
Maryland	No Jobs created at this time
Massachusetts	MCB created one job with this ARRA financing. This individual was hired in early October, and the Commonwealth will report it in its next quarterly report. The Commission does not anticipate any additional hires with this ARRA funding, as the majority of this funding is intended to support individuals who are blind through a range of direct services.
Michigan	Not applicable.
Minnesota	Professional jobs created include two rehabilitation counselors and a rehabilitation program specialist. These positions began work after July 1, 2009.
Mississippi	No jobs were reported as being created or maintained as a result of the \$35,135.88 expended in this reporting period.
Missouri	N
Montana	No Jobs Created or Retained
Nebraska	Orientation Counselor for the Blind, Software Programmer
Nevada	None at this time
New Hampshire	Not yet started

New Jersey	Activities not started.
New Mexico	No jobs created at this time as project has not yet been started. Status change projected for second period.
New York	No jobs have been created during this period.
North Carolina	N/A
North Dakota	No jobs have been created
Ohio	Jobs data not available as of September 30, 2009.
Oklahoma	None
Oregon	n/a
Pennsylvania	Not Applicable
Puerto Rico	N/A
Rhode Island	None
South Carolina	Human Services Coordinator I (O & M Ins.) ? Provides individualized orientation and mobility services to consumers in their homes, places of employment, schools and other community settings; LPN (Two
South Dakota	None
Tennessee	NA
Texas	NA
Utah	NA
Vermont	N/A
Virginia	None
Washington	BUDGET/FISCAL ANALYST LEAD-Perform complex technical fiscal analysis & financial reporting . Design, develop, evaluate and interpret financial info systems and budget/fiscal policies and procedures for mgmt and ops staff., CONTINUING EDUCATION SPECIALIST 3-Work with university units to design, plan, manage and evaluate extension or continuing education programs, courses and/or other instructional materials., MANAGER OF PROGRAM OPERATIONS-Plans, coordinates & implements program ops and services ensuring program objectives/goals are reached. Allocates resources and compiles info to plan/project future needs for review by Sr official., RESEARCH SCIENTIST/ENGINEER 4-Make ind. judgments re: appl of scientific techniques/procedures. Conduct work req substantial adaptation/modification. Devise new approaches and utilize complex principles, theories and concepts., RESEARCH SCIENTIST/ENGINEER-SENIOR-Independently apply advanced scope of scientific knowledge and principles in planning and executing lab research. Work involves extremely complex problems of diverse scope.
West Virginia	N/A
Wisconsin	None
Oregon	n/a
Pennsylvania	Not Applicable
Puerto Rico	N/A
Rhode Island	None
South Carolina	N/A
South Carolina	No jobs have been created at this time.
South Dakota	None
Tennessee	NA
Texas	NA
Texas	NA
Utah	NA
Vermont	N/A
Vermont	N/A
Virginia	None
Washington	N/A
Washington	Vocational Rehabilitative Services
West Virginia	N/A
Wisconsin	Independent Living Centers were able to create and retain jobs such as Independent Living Specialists, Independent Living Coordinators, a program assistant and director.
Wyoming	Independent living specialist who provides direct services to consumers/clients. Administrative support positions for the independent living program.

Impact Aid

Many local school districts across the United States include within their boundaries parcels of land owned by the Federal Government or lands that have been removed from the local tax rolls by the Federal Government, including Indian lands. These school districts face special challenges — they must provide a quality education to the children living on the Indian and other Federal lands and meet the requirements of the No Child Left Behind Act, while sometimes operating with less local revenue than is available to other school districts, because the Federal property is exempt from local property taxes.

Since 1950, Congress has provided financial assistance to these local school districts through the Impact Aid Program. Impact Aid was designed to assist local school districts that have lost property tax revenue due to the presence of tax-exempt Federal property, or that have experienced increased expenditures due to the enrollment of federally connected children, including children living on Indian lands.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) appropriated \$100 million in new funding for Impact Aid under section 8007 of Title VIII of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA). The first \$40 million of this funding has been obligated on a formula basis directly to the 179 local school districts that qualify for this program. (The remainder will be awarded via competitive grants.) Section 1512 reporting is therefore submitted directly by the school district rather than being aggregated at the state level.

The impact from this investment is already being felt in some communities, with jobs numbers expected to increase in future quarters as projects are planned and executed in all Impact Aid districts.

The following exhibits summarize the data submitted by grant recipients to the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board, as required by Congress in Section 1512 of ARRA, for this particular ARRA grant. The recipients had sole responsibility for their reporting process and calculations. In the first chart, there is list of school district awards made available by the Department as of 9/30/09 and corresponding information about reported draw downs and use of funds to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to “Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding” in Section II of this document.

In the second chart, there is a list of the “Jobs Description” narratives submitted by each grant recipient regarding any employment impact details related to this particular ARRA program. Impact Aid’s approximately 180 recipients are largely rural, isolated school districts which encountered significant technical difficulties in their first experience with recipient reporting. The Department is working closely with the recipients who were unable to report this period to ensure full compliance in January.

Impact Aid Recipient Award Information

Recipient	STATE	Award Amount from Dept of Education to the Recipient	Funds Received (Recipient Draw Down)	Expenditures (Payments Made by Recipient for Expenses)	# Jobs	Infrastructure Expenditures
TOTAL REPORTED		\$29,515,290	\$26,997,071	\$6,134,477	205.0	\$4,986,418
Lake & Peninsula School Dst	Alaska	\$77,998.00	\$77,998.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Kashunamiut School District	Alaska	\$91,847.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Hoonah City School District	Alaska	\$22,608.00	\$22,608.00	\$22,608.00	0.0	\$22,608.00
Hydaburg City School District	Alaska	\$13,566.00	\$13,566.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Annette Island School District	Alaska	\$81,109.00	\$81,109.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Klawock City School District	Alaska	\$28,826.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Lower Yukon School District	Alaska	\$490,885.00	\$490,885.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Lower Kuskokwim School Dst	Alaska	\$743,533.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00

Lower Kuskokwim School Dst	Alaska	\$743,533.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Aleutian Region School Dst	Alaska	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$6,500.00	0.0	\$6,500.00
Northwest Arctic Boro Schl Dst	Alaska	\$308,041.00	\$308,041.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Yukon Flats School District	Alaska	\$44,934.00	\$0.00	\$44,934.00	0.0	\$44,934.00
AK Dept Education Early Dev	Alaska	\$1,223,965.00	\$1,223,965.00	\$471,739.03	0.0	\$471,739.03
Pribilof School District	Alaska	\$30,805.00	\$30,805.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Bering Strait School District	Alaska	\$529,884.00	\$529,884.00	\$36,611.00	0.0	\$36,611.00
	Arizona	\$5,132.00	\$5,132.00	\$1,500.00	0.2	\$0.00
Painted Desert Demonstration P	Arizona	\$21,377.00	\$21,377.00	\$17,369.05	10.0	\$17,369.05
Parker Unified School Dst 27	Arizona	\$291,596.00	\$291,596.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Developng Innvtn In Nvajo Educ	Arizona	\$7,127.00	\$7,127.00	\$3,058.13	1.0	\$0.00
Ganado Unified Schoo	Arizona	\$522,763.00	\$522,763.00	\$49,768.08	3.0	\$0.00
Calli Ollin Academy	Arizona	\$17,102.00	\$17,102.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Hasan Educational Services	Arizona	\$10,547.00	\$9,754.00	\$9,754.00	5.0	\$9,754.00
Kayenta Unified School	Arizona	\$633,644.00	\$633,644.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Hasan Educational Services	Arizona	\$22,803.00	\$22,803.00	\$4,518.00	4.0	\$4,518.00
Chinle Unified School District	Arizona	\$1,085,435.00	\$1,085,434.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Commu	Arizona	\$77,816.00	\$77,816.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Tuba City Unified Schl Dst 15	Arizona	\$570,081.00	\$570,081.00	\$571,497.83	20.0	\$0.00
Silver Valley Unified Schl Dst	California	\$569,829.00	\$569,829.00	\$198,445.00	6.0	\$0.00
Central Un Elementary Schl Dst	California	\$421,053.00	\$421,053.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
San Psqual Vly Unified Schl Dst	California	\$163,087.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Round Valley School District	California	\$49,501.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Two Rock Union School District	California	\$24,287.00	\$24,287.00	\$17,598.97	0.1	\$17,598.97
El Paso County School Dst 8	Colorado	\$1,031,392.00	\$1,031,392.00	\$722,815.99	8.8	\$722,815.99
Camden County Board Education	Georgia	\$679,624.00	\$679,624.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Liberty County Board Education	Georgia	\$931,873.00	\$931,873.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Mascoutah Cmnty Schl Dst 19	Illinois	\$402,528.00	\$402,528.00	\$402,528.00	0.0	\$402,528.00
Geary Cnty Unified Sch Dstrct	Kansas	\$1,085,061.00	\$1,085,061.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Fort Leavenworth Usd 207	Kansas	\$404,595.00	\$404,595.00	\$103,939.03	1.5	\$103,939.03
Belle Chasse Academy Inc	Louisiana	\$173,832.00	\$173,832.00	\$173,832.00	0.0	\$173,832.00
Maine Indian Educ Pls Pt	Maine	\$18,835.00	\$18,835.00	\$0.01	0.0	\$0.01
Indian Island Bia School	Maine	\$15,126.00	\$15,126.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Nett Lake Ind School Dist 707	Minnesota	\$30,997.00	\$30,997.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Independent School Dst 38	Minnesota	\$388,542.00	\$388,542.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
	Minnesota	\$19,577.00	\$19,577.00	\$19,577.00	3.0	\$20,077.00
Pine Point Elementary School	Minnesota	\$17,944.00	\$17,944.00	\$0.00	1.0	\$0.00
Cass Lk Bena Ind Schl Dst 115	Minnesota	\$188,426.00	\$188,426.00	\$188,426.00	0.0	\$188,426.00
Waynesville R-6 School Dst	Missouri	\$967,854.00	\$967,854.00	\$692,743.54	27.0	\$692,743.54
Knob Noster Sch Dist R 8	Missouri	\$212,886.00	\$212,886.00	\$212,886.00	4.0	\$0.00
Harlem Elementary School	Montana	\$78,895.00	\$78,895.00	\$78,895.00	1.1	\$78,895.00
Lame Deer School District 6	Montana	\$107,299.00	\$107,299.00	\$102,616.30	8.0	\$0.00
	Montana	\$34,426.00	\$34,426.00	\$34,426.00	0.5	\$34,426.00
Lame Deer School District 6	Montana	\$51,067.00	\$51,067.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00

Yellowstone County Super of SC	Montana	\$6,026.00	\$6,026.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Rocky Boy Schools	Montana	\$43,608.00	\$43,608.00	\$23,204.17	0.0	\$23,204.17
	Montana	\$2,296.00	\$2,296.00	\$2,296.00	2.0	\$0.00
Wolf Pt Schl Districts 45 45a	Montana	\$84,347.00	\$84,347.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Heart Butte School District 1	Montana	\$42,173.00	\$42,173.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Box Elder School District 13-G	Montana	\$86,068.00	\$86,068.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Rocky Boy Schools	Montana	\$104,143.00	\$104,143.00	\$3,500.00	0.0	\$3,500.00
Browning School District 9	Montana	\$132,257.00	\$132,257.00	\$132,257.00	15.0	\$132,257.00
Browning School District 9	Montana	\$304,110.00	\$304,110.00	\$152,055.00	10.0	\$152,055.00
Big Horn Cnty Schl Dst 2 & 3	Montana	\$18,647.00	\$18,647.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Big Horn Cnty Schl Dst 2 & 3	Montana	\$14,345.00	\$14,345.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Dixon School District 9	Montana	\$12,338.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Poplar School District 9&9b	Montana	\$132,832.00	\$132,832.00	\$44,620.00	4.2	\$44,620.00
Poplar School District 9&9b	Montana	\$46,764.00	\$46,764.00	\$7,131.00	3.9	\$7,131.00
Bellevue Pub Schols Foundation	Nebraska	\$591,370.00	\$591,370.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Winnebago Public School Dst 17	Nebraska	\$109,491.00	\$109,491.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Santee School District C5	Nebraska	\$45,621.00	\$45,621.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
North Hnvr Twntship Bd Educatn	New Jersey	\$210,460.00	\$210,460.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Central Cnsld Schl Dist 22	New Mexico	\$1,394,434.00	\$1,394,434.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Jemez Valley Public School Dst	New Mexico	\$74,976.00	\$74,976.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Indian River Central Schl Dst	New York	\$620,394.00	\$620,394.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Solen Public School District 3	North Dakota	\$44,490.00	\$44,490.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Grand Forks Pub Schl Dst 1	North Dakota	\$219,009.00	\$219,009.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Oberon School District 16	North Dakota	\$12,055.00	\$12,055.00	\$9,138.92	0.2	\$9,138.92
Bureau of Indian Affairs	North Dakota	\$52,526.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
New Town Public School Dst	North Dakota	\$106,776.00	\$106,776.00	\$106,776.00	14.0	\$106,776.00
Bell School District 33	Oklahoma	\$17,181.00	\$17,181.00	\$0.00	1.0	\$0.00
Wagner School	South Dakota	\$84,164.00	\$84,164.00	\$84,164.00	5.0	\$84,164.00
Timber Lake School Dst 20-3	South Dakota	\$18,501.00	\$18,501.00	\$18,501.00	0.0	\$18,501.00
Todd County School Dst 66-1	South Dakota	\$444,175.00	\$444,175.00	\$444,175.00	6.0	\$444,175.00
Smee School District 15-3	South Dakota	\$60,817.00	\$13,358.27	\$13,358.27	10.0	\$13,358.27
SOUTH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT 26-5	South Dakota	\$18,735.00	\$18,735.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Timber Lake School Dst 20-3	South Dakota	\$7,783.00	\$7,783.00	\$7,783.00	2.0	\$0.00
Oelrichs School District 23-3	South Dakota	\$18,446.00	\$18,446.00	\$18,446.00	1.0	\$18,446.00
Ft Sam Houston Indpdnt Sch Di	Texas	\$224,777.00	\$224,777.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Lackland Independent Schl Dst	Texas	\$232,095.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Copperas Cove Ind Schl Dst	Texas	\$909,593.00	\$909,593.00	\$474,129.69	3.5	\$474,129.69
Randolph Field Ind Schl Dst	Texas	\$58,598.19	\$58,598.19	\$58,598.19	0.5	\$58,598.19
Killeen Independent School Dst	Texas	\$5,096,920.00	\$5,096,920.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Uintah River High School	Utah	\$19,197.00	\$19,197.00	\$19,197.00	0.6	\$19,197.00
Nespelem School District 14	Washington	\$73,502.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Wellpinit School District 49	Washington	\$132,187.00	\$132,000.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Laconner School District	Washington	\$109,682.00	\$109,682.00	\$109,682.00	12.0	\$109,682.00

Mount Adams School District	Washington	\$150,135.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Queets Clearwater Schl Dst 20	Washington	\$12,821.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Inchelium School District 70	Washington	\$38,461.00	\$38,416.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Central Kitsap School Dst 401	Washington	\$793,408.00	\$793,408.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Keller School District	Washington	\$21,082.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Cape Flattery Sch Dist 401	Washington	\$89,737.00	\$89,737.00	\$89,737.00	5.0	\$113,956.12
Lac Du Flambeau School Dst	Wisconsin	\$121,130.00	\$121,130.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
School District of Bayfield	Wisconsin	\$72,903.00	\$22,928.52	\$22,928.52	0.0	\$0.00
FREMONT CO SCHOOL DISTRICT 21	Wyoming	\$141,844.00	\$141,844.00	\$98,524.00	4.9	\$98,524.00
Fremont County School Dst 14	Wyoming	\$166,191.00	\$166,191.00	\$0.00	0.0	\$0.00
Freemont County School Dst 38	Wyoming	\$97,676.00	\$97,676.00	\$5,689.76	0.0	\$5,689.76

Note: Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for "Expenditure" is usually very close to the figure for "Funds Received." If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

Impact Aid Recipient Job Description Narratives

Recipient	STATE	Jobs Description
Lake & Peninsula School Dst	Alaska	No Jobs Created.
Kashunamiut School District	Alaska	No jobs created to date
Hoonah City School District	Alaska	No new jobs were created. Existing maintenance provided the labor to complete these projects.
Hydaburg City School District	Alaska	n/a
Annette Island School District	Alaska	This project has not started. Therefore, there is no job impact at this time.
Klawock City School District	Alaska	None
Lower Yukon School District	Alaska	none
Lower Kuskokwim School Dst	Alaska	Funds have not been used yet.
Lower Kuskokwim School Dst	Alaska	Funds have not been used yet.
Aleutian Region School Dst	Alaska	None
Northwest Arctic Boro Schl Dst	Alaska	NONE AT THIS TIME AS THE PROJECTS IDENTIFIED ARE IN THE PLANNING STAGES
Yukon Flats School District	Alaska	This funding stream did not create any jobs
AK Dept Education Early Dev	Alaska	n/a
Pribilof School District	Alaska	Project has not started.
Bering Strait School District	Alaska	none
	Arizona	Contracted construction and light electrical engineering.
Painted Desert Demonstration P	Arizona	Laborers, Painter, Electricians, HVAC specialists
Parker Unified School Dst 27	Arizona	None Yet
Developng Innvtn In Nvajo Educ	Arizona	Maintenance and Renovation employee
Ganado Unified Schoo	Arizona	Architect, general laborers, technicians, installers, plumbers, electricians
Calli Ollin Academy	Arizona	NA
Hasan Educational Services	Arizona	
Kayenta Unified School	Arizona	none at this time
Hasan Educational Services	Arizona	construction work
Chinle Unified School District	Arizona	n/a
Salt River Pima-Maricopa Commu	Arizona	N/A
Tuba City Unified Schl Dst 15	Arizona	VARIOUS LEVELS OF CONSTRUCTION TRADE JOBS

Silver Valley Unified Schl Dst	California	Vendor was hired to renovate and repair existing exterior walls damaged through water intrusion and deterioration. Vendor had repair/construction crew on-site for 10 weeks.
Central Un Elementary Schl Dst	California	N/A
San Psqual Vly Unfied Schl Dst	California	No jobs have been created at this point.
Round Valley School District	California	Project not started yet
Two Rock Union School District	California	Construction jobs including electrical, paving, and inspector
El Paso County School Dst 8	Colorado	Various construction related jobs including Construction - Supervisor, Project Manager, Plumbers, Roofers, Mechanics, Electricians, and Painters. All projects were funded solely by the ARRA Impact Ai
Camden County Board Education	Georgia	No activity has been completed to generate expenditures or job created data
Liberty County Board Education	Georgia	0
Mascoutah Cmnty Schl Dst 19	Illinois	No jobs were created
Geary Cnty Unified Sch Dstrct	Kansas	Not Started
Fort Leavenworth Usd 207	Kansas	This money was for construction projects at our Junior High School. We were able to contract for roof construction and interior renovations.
Belle Chasse Academy Inc	Louisiana	None
Maine Indian Educ Pls Pt	Maine	NONE
Indian Island Bia School	Maine	This will create work for several vendors and a contractor. We these minor projects do not qualify as countable job creation under the guidelines.
Nett Lake Ind School Dist 707	Minnesota	N/A
Independent School Dst 38	Minnesota	None - Funds have not been expended yet
	Minnesota	Carpeting, Tiling, Roofing
Pine Point Elementary School	Minnesota	Architect--A licensed professional was contacted to assist in the design and concept for new and existing structures in the school, i.e, school bus garage.
Cass Lk Bena Ind Schl Dst 115	Minnesota	no jobs were created
Waynesville R-6 School Dst	Missouri	0 JOBS WERE CREATED
Knob Noster Sch Dist R 8	Missouri	Excavation, plumbing
Harlem Elementary School	Montana	Carpenters, Roofers, Laborers, Back hoe operators
Lame Deer School District 6	Montana	Roofing
	Montana	Laborers, carpenters, roofers
Lame Deer School District 6	Montana	None
Yellowstone County Super of SC	Montana	0
Rocky Boy Schools	Montana	NONE
	Montana	Dirt Contractor Electrician
Wolf Pt Schl Districts 45 45a	Montana	Project has not started
Heart Butte School District 1	Montana	Jobs will involve repairs of building
Box Elder School District 13-G	Montana	0
Rocky Boy Schools	Montana	None
Browning School District 9	Montana	Site work, landscaping, sprinkler system install
Browning School District 9	Montana	Painters, painters helpers, custodians, cabinetry makers and installers, flooring installers
Big Horn Cnty Schl Dst 2 & 3	Montana	Not Started.
Big Horn Cnty Schl Dst 2 & 3	Montana	0
Dixon School District 9	Montana	N/A at this time
Poplar School District 9&9b	Montana	Temporary construction jobs for duration of the project activity per calculations of DOC.
Poplar School District 9&9b	Montana	Temporary construction jobs for duration of the project activity.

Bellevue Pub Schols Foundation	Nebraska	0
Winnebago Public School Dst 17	Nebraska	The restroom renovations project has not started. As a result, no workers were employed.
Santee School District C5	Nebraska	Not Started
North Hnver Twnship Bd Educatn	New Jersey	no jobs have been created as of this reporting period since the project has not started
Central Cnsld Schl Dist 22	New Mexico	NONE
Jemez Valley Public School Dst	New Mexico	NONE TO DATE
Indian River Central Schl Dst	New York	NA
Solen Public School District 3	North Dakota	None, yet.
Grand Forks Pub Schl Dst 1	North Dakota	None
Oberon School District 16	North Dakota	Carpenters to install windows and carpet classrooms.
Bureau of Indian Affairs	North Dakota	We do not know whether this funding will create new jobs. We will be hiring outside contractors to do the work. This will be done by the bid process.
New Town Public School Dst	North Dakota	For this project, the contractors utilized staff to remove the asbestos, replace floor and ceiling tiles, and installed new lights in each of the rooms.
Bell School District 33	Oklahoma	carpentry-maintenance
Wagner School	South Dakota	Jobs were retained for approximately 5 different employees from various project workers
Timber Lake School Dst 20-3	South Dakota	Timber Lake School has installed and upgraded security camera system by Knight Security
Todd County School Dst 66-1	South Dakota	demolition of old system and installation of new system
Smee School District 15-3	South Dakota	Our construction projects created jobs for the construction workers.
SOUTH CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT 26-5	South Dakota	Not applicable
Timber Lake School Dst 20-3	South Dakota	Jensen Rock and Sand was hired to come in and lay new cement in front of Day Care. New carpeting for the day care was purchased through SlumberLand
Oelrichs School District 23-3	South Dakota	Installer of maple flooring.
Ft Sam Houston Indpdnt Sch Di	Texas	Not Started
Lackland Independent Schl Dst	Texas	None
Copperas Cove Ind Schl Dst	Texas	GENERAL CONSTRUCTION
Randolph Field Ind Schl Dst	Texas	Jobs created - asphalt paving machine operator and common laborer
Killeen Independent School Dst	Texas	None
Uintah River High School	Utah	Construction
Nespelem School District 14	Washington	None
Wellpinit School District 49	Washington	No jobs were created
Laconner School District	Washington	construction roofing and framing.
Mount Adams School District	Washington	None to date
Queets Clearwater Schl Dst 20	Washington	N/A
Inchelium School District 70	Washington	0
Central Kitsap School Dst 401	Washington	SINCE NO WORK HAS BEEN STARTED AT THIS TIME, NO JOBS HAVE BEEN CREATED.
Keller School District	Washington	NOT YET STARTED
Cape Flattery Sch Dist 401	Washington	(4) Roofers(1) Project Manager

Lac Du Flambeau School Dst	Wisconsin	It is anticipated that the contractor that bids successfully for the project will provide this information.
School District of Bayfield	Wisconsin	No jobs were created.
FREMONT CO SCHOOL DISTRICT 21	Wyoming	UNDERGROUND SPRINKLER INSTALLATION, LANDSCAPING WORK EMPLOYING 5 PEOPLE 12 DAYS; MISC CONCRETE WORK EMPLOYING 21.5 PEOPLE 15 DAYS; OTHER EMPLOYED 13 PEOPLE 19 DAYS - JULY-SEPT.
Fremont County School Dst 14	Wyoming	To this point in time, no jobs have been preserved or created strictly from these funds
Freemont County School Dst 38	Wyoming	local professional contractor

Federal Student Aid

Federal Pell Grants, which provide need-based grants to low-income undergraduate and certain post baccalaureate students to promote access to postsecondary education, received over \$17 million in ARRA funding. Because this program provides grants to individuals, it is not subject to Section 1512 reporting.

The Federal Work Study program provides funds that are earned through part-time employment to assist students in financing the costs of postsecondary education. ARRA funding provided \$200 million in additional funding for this program for the 2009-2010 school year. Over 3000 different Institutions of Higher Education received funding from this grant but only the 1794 institutions receiving over \$25,000 were required to report under Section 1512. To view the Federal Work Study report from an individual Institution of Higher Education, go to www.recovery.gov. Below is the summary of the FSA data to date. For a description of each of the categories of data, please refer to "Total Department of Education Recipient Reported Funding" in Section II of this document.

FSA Recipient Award Information

	Award Amount	Funds Received	Expenditures	# Jobs
Total (1505 recipients reporting)	\$165,712,679.21	\$124,313,532.48	\$51,446,977.72	8,885.5

V. ARRA Reform and Outreach

The goals of ARRA education funding are to save and create jobs while also driving critical school reforms. The October 30th recipient reporting indicates the initial awards of over \$67 billion have had significant economic impacts by filling education budget shortfalls and supporting jobs. These dollars have also laid the foundation for priority reforms at the core of the Recovery Act legislation. These are:

- Making progress toward rigorous college- and career-ready standards and high-quality assessments that are valid and reliable for all students, including English language learners and students with disabilities;
- Establishing pre-K-to college and career data systems that track progress and foster continuous improvement;
- Making improvements in teacher effectiveness and in the equitable distribution of qualified teachers for all students, particularly students who are most in need; and
- Providing intensive support and effective interventions for the lowest-performing schools.

As confirmed through anecdotal accounts to the Department of Education, the Council of Great City Schools, and in the media provided in the state profile sections of this report, many school districts used first round ARRA funds to invest in projects aimed at one or more of these reform areas.

The reporting and accountability provisions of SFSF moved school systems in this direction through the assurances required of states in their applications. 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 **Investing 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 furthering the Recovery Act's four reform priorities in order to raise the bar on school performance in America.

The Department has been conducting outreach to national education organizations and state and local education officials regarding ARRA grants. Each month there are "stakeholder" meetings at the Department to bring together representatives from education networks across the country for updates on ARRA programs, in addition to other policy initiatives. There has been a series of webinars involving Secretary Duncan and/or senior staff to explain and answer questions regarding each Notice of Proposed Priorities, Use of Funds Guidance, or Final Notice for upcoming ARRA grants. All of these activities are open to the public and publicized on the agency's website. Presentations are also posted after each event.

In the coming weeks and months, there will be additional outreach efforts sponsored by the Department. Conference Calls for state educational agencies, local educational agencies, and governor's offices regarding the status of forthcoming Recovery Act grants are scheduled for November 10th, November 23rd, November 24th, January 13th, and February 3rd. In addition, on November 10th a New England ARRA Forum will be held in New Hampshire. This meeting is being organized by a collaboration of six education technical assistance and research centers in the northeast. A similar event involving partner entities in the Great Lakes East and Great Lakes West areas is occurring on November 19th and will include education leaders from Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and

Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, North Dakota, and South Dakota. The Department will also be holding forums regarding the Race to the Top fund in Boston on November 12th-13th; Atlanta on November 17th – 18th; and Denver on December 1st- 2nd.

Lastly, the Office of Risk Management Services continues to sponsor technical assistance webinars for state budget officers and other education officials from around the country. On November 16th the topic will be internal controls and on November 30th the topic will be sub-recipient monitoring.

VI. Conclusion

The Department of Education remains dedicated to efficient, transparent, and accountable implementation of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act in order to maximize its positive impact on our nation's economy and students. Ensuring rigorous reporting and accountability is paramount. Through ongoing support for the most effective and responsible use of ARRA funds, the Department will help accurately measure and track the results of this historic investment in our nation's education system.

VII. Appendix

Appendix 1: ARRA Recipient Reporting Process

Overview

Section 1512 of ARRA requires recipients of ARRA funding to submit a report to the Federal agency providing those funds no later than 10 days after the end of each calendar quarter (beginning the quarter ending September 30, 2009). The report must include the total amount of recovery funds received; the amount of recovery funds expended or obligated to projects and activities; a list of those projects and activities funded by name including a description, completion status, estimates of jobs created and retained; and detailed information on any subcontracts or sub-grants awarded by the recipient. The Federal agency must make the reports publicly available no later than 30 days after the end of that quarter.

To comply with Section 1512 of ARRA, OMB and the Recovery Accountability and Transparency Board created a central reporting site, FederalReporting.gov, to allow recipients to submit this information with a minimum of burden. Reports submitted to FederalReporting.gov will be posted Recovery.gov. The timetable for the first reporting period was as follows:

October 1–10	Prime Recipients submit reports
Oct 11-21	Prime Recipients review and revise reports
Oct 22-29	Agencies apply data quality review procedures and provide comments to recipients as appropriate, allowing recipients to revise.
October 30	Reports are publicly available on Recovery.gov

Outreach and Technical Assistance

OMB and the Department of Education provided significant outreach to maximize compliance with Section 1512 and optimize the quality of reports. In addition to OMB's extensive posted guidance, FAQs, and webinars, the Department of Education conducted agency-specific Recipient Reporting webinars on August 10 and September 21. The Department posted detailed Clarifying Guidance, Jobs Reporting Guidance, and Tip Sheets by program on a web page devoted to Section 1512 reporting. Individual program offices conducted additional outreach targeted to their unique grant communities.

Compliance

The Department of Education achieved virtually 100% compliance with Section 1512 Recipient Reporting among the state-level agencies receiving formula funding. State-level grantees received significant technical support from the federal government in addition to the Department of Education in resolving reporting issues during the first reporting cycle.

Prime Recipient Reporting Compliance through 10/29

Program	Expected reports	Actual	Percent Compliance	Expected Award \$	Actual Award \$	Percent Compliance
SFSF - Education	51	51	100%	\$26,979,303,496	\$26,979,303,496	100%
SFSF - Govt Services	51	51	100%	\$8,447,052,987	\$8,265,804,111	98%
Title I	52	52	100%	\$9,897,518,773	\$9,884,636,070	100%
Ed Tech	52	52	100%	\$640,901,809	\$640,901,809	100%
Homeless Youth	52	52	100%	\$69,230,000	\$69,229,980	100%

IDEA - B	56	55	98%	\$11,299,837,815	\$11,299,607,617	100%
IDEA - B Preschool	52	52	100%	\$400,000,000	\$403,890,940	101%
IDEA C	56	56	100%	\$499,989,362	\$460,547,214	92%
Vocational Rehab	77	75	97%	\$538,890,230	\$502,076,057	93%
Independent Living - State	73	72	99%	\$17,950,431	\$17,699,845	99%
Independent Living - Blind	52	50	96%	\$33,957,000	\$33,470,276	99%
Impact Aid	179	106	59%	\$39,598,712	\$29,515,290	75%
Federal Work Study	1796	1505	84%	\$183,006,769	\$165,712,679	91%

In addition to the state-level programs, two other Department of Education programs receiving ARRA funds were required to report this period: Impact Aid and Federal Work Study programs. Impact Aid’s approximately 180 recipients are largely rural, isolated school districts which encountered significant technical difficulties in their first experience with recipient reporting. The Department is working closely with the recipients who were unable to report this period to ensure full compliance in January. Similarly, Federal Work Study’s approximately 1800 recipients consist of Financial Aid Offices in Institutions of Higher Education who are not accustomed to this type of procedure. Not all could resolve various technical reporting issues in time to submit reports, and we will work with them closely to maximize compliance in January.

Despite these issues, by the time the Prime Recipient reporting period had ended, ED had accounted for 97% of its award money via Recipient Reporting.

The following exhibits details expected vs. actual reports submitted by program, and calculates percent compliance based on number of recipients and total award dollars reported.

Jobs Calculations

The key guidance provided to recipients regarding how to identify ARRA-created or retained jobs is as follows:

“A job created for the purposes of this reporting is a new position created and filled or an existing unfilled position that is filled as a result of Recovery Act funding; a job retained is an existing position that would not have been continued to be filled were it not for Recovery Act funding. A job may be counted regardless of whether or not the employee filling the position is paid for with Recovery Act funds as long as the job would not have been created or retained in the absence of the Recovery Act funding.”

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/section-1512.html>

Recipients are then instructed to calculate jobs on a full-time equivalent basis, in order to correct for seasonal and part-time employment avoid overstating the number of other than full-time, permanent jobs. Therefore some jobs are presented as fractions of full-time positions, resulting numbers including decimal points.

“The estimate of the number of jobs required by the Recovery Act should be expressed as FTEs, which is calculated as total hours worked in jobs created or retained divided by the number of hours in a full-time schedule, as defined by the recipient.”

ED’s full Jobs Reporting Guidance, in addition to Clarifying Guidance and Tip Sheets, may be accessed at:

<http://www.ed.gov/policy/gen/leg/recovery/section-1512.html>

Spending Information

ARRA Recipients are instructed to report financial data on Total Award, Amount Received, Expenditures, and Infrastructure Expenditure.

Award or Obligation: ARRA funds, like all of the Department’s awards, begin as an "obligation" or award to the State. When the funding is obligated, it has been made available to the State to spend on appropriate activities.

Funds Received/Invoiced: The Department’s tip sheets instructed recipients to enter the amount that the prime recipient had drawn down to date. This is alternatively known as an Outlay. Outlays typically do not occur until a bill for an expenditure must actually be paid, or even later as districts are reimbursed for spending that has already occurred.

Total Expenditure: This represents payments made by States for expenses related to projects, jobs, activities, etc. Because federal cash management procedures typically require that a State make payments within three days of drawing down funds, the figure for “Expenditure” is usually very close to the figure for “Funds Received.” If there is a discrepancy it is primarily due to the timing of the transfer of funds. States may have made payments based on the availability of Recovery Act funds prior to its actual draw down of these dollars. Conversely a State may have drawn down funds prior to processing all payments.

Infrastructure Expenditure: For grants under which Infrastructure is an allowable use of funds, recipients are to identify these expenditures. Infrastructure investment is defined as “financial support for a physical asset or structure needed for the operation of a larger enterprise.”

In reviewing ARRA financial data, the award or obligation should be considered the "point of economic activity" when job creation/retention can occur. Once the award has been made, State educational agencies can set school district allocations, and the districts in turn can begin to plan against their budgets. Schools can now begin to hire/retain teachers, develop programs, order supplies, etc., so spending may begin shortly after an award is made.

Given different State procedures for drawing down federal grants, comparing spending rates across States may not be meaningful. Furthermore, it is within OMB and Departmental guidance to report job creation/retention even in the absence of funds received. Contracts may have been extended on the basis of budgets determined with ARRA awards, so the jobs may be reported even though the funds have not yet been drawn down.

Appendix 2:

State Education Budgets – Detail Impact of SFSF on FY '09 K-12 Funding

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	\$4,150,060,642.00	\$3,673,574,155	358,868,782	4,032,442,937
Alaska	\$949,364,400.00	\$955,079,600	0	955,079,600
Arizona	\$4,134,295,900.00	\$3,976,080,400	250,000,000	4,226,080,400
Arkansas	\$2,165,600,327.00	\$2,167,084,430	0	2,167,084,430
California	\$38,031,000,000.00	\$34,383,000,000	3,243,000,000	37,626,000,000
Colorado	\$3,152,710,777.00	\$3,392,945,206	0	3,392,945,206
Connecticut	\$1,809,212,288.00	\$1,889,182,288	0	1,889,182,288
D.C.	\$849,502,051.00	\$831,627,051	17,875,000	849,502,051
Delaware	\$975,642,900.00	\$992,520,200	0	992,520,200
Florida	\$9,709,211,881.00	\$8,557,259,970	1,151,951,911	9,709,211,881
Georgia	\$8,612,388,951.00	\$8,348,948,047	680,416,795	9,029,364,842

Hawaii	\$2,141,675,145.00	\$2,234,296,784	0	2,234,296,784
Idaho	\$1,441,254,600.00	\$1,492,649,100	0	1,492,649,100
Illinois	\$4,444,977,400.00	\$3,568,680,300	1,038,987,600	4,607,667,900
Indiana	\$3,960,900,000.00	\$5,816,000,000	579,000,000	6,395,000,000
Iowa	\$2,176,398,666.00	\$2,193,991,287	40,000,000	2,233,991,287
Kansas	\$2,111,713,384.00	\$2,202,433,000	0	2,202,433,000
Kentucky	\$2,888,099,137.00	\$2,943,634,200	0	2,943,634,200
Louisiana	\$3,143,508,496.00	\$3,269,940,870	0	3,269,940,870
Maine	\$977,958,385.00	\$956,481,492	27,046,649	983,528,141
Maryland	\$4,955,387,972.00	\$5,123,308,874	0	5,123,308,874
Massachusetts	\$3,725,671,328.00	\$3,536,824,061	322,000,000	3,858,824,061
Michigan	\$9,727,091,920.00	\$9,457,121,100	429,000,000	9,886,121,100
Minnesota	\$6,394,590,400.00	\$6,496,574,300	0	6,496,574,300
Mississippi	\$1,767,704,327.00	\$1,717,703,955	49,000,372	1,766,704,327
Missouri	\$3,039,670,859.00	\$3,142,590,865	0	3,142,590,865
Montana	\$610,430,526.00	\$627,765,863	0	627,765,863
Nebraska	\$768,613,973.00	839,390,579	0	839,390,579
Nevada	\$2,145,298,287.00	\$2,064,495,722	139,626,106	2,204,121,828
New Hampshire	\$893,143,673.00	\$893,695,744	0	893,695,744
New Jersey	\$3,252,489,904.00	\$5,603,817,446	60,798,186	5,664,615,632
New Mexico	\$2,272,533,900.00	\$2,359,737,500	0	2,359,737,500
New York	\$18,782,355,682.00	\$20,417,212,126	0	20,417,212,126
North Carolina	\$8,197,121,797.00	\$8,263,631,370		8,263,631,370
North Dakota	\$356,930,497.00	\$379,902,482	0	379,902,482
Ohio	\$6,605,606,460.00	\$6,742,961,893	0	6,742,961,893
Oklahoma	\$2,012,537,640.00	\$2,035,970,233	0	2,035,970,233
Oregon	\$3,044,050,582.00	\$2,921,274,528	282,422,080	3,203,696,608
Pennsylvania				0
Puerto Rico	\$2,395,652,000.00	\$2,459,302,000	0	2,459,302,000
Rhode Island	\$690,880,749.00	\$641,292,856	49,587,893	690,880,749
South Carolina	\$2,812,562,001.00	\$2,573,002,107	338,561,119	2,911,563,226
South Dakota	\$318,511,828.00	\$314,600,171	22,069,562	336,669,733
Tennessee	\$3,478,347,000.00	\$3,563,382,700	18,000,000	3,581,382,700
Texas	\$18,664,009,841.00	\$18,134,114,155	529,895,686	18,664,009,841
Utah	\$2,432,363,600.00		138,899,600	138,899,600
Vermont	\$1,056,563,162.00	\$1,109,754,777	0	1,109,754,777
Virginia	\$5,956,267,859.00	\$6,245,522,103	104,150,037	6,349,672,140
Washington	\$6,388,815,500.00	\$6,525,838,500	362,000,000	6,887,838,500
West Virginia	\$1,680,312,324.00	\$1,721,793,398	0	1,721,793,398
Wisconsin	\$4,722,745,900.00	\$4,247,223,900	552,278,000	4,799,501,900
Wyoming	\$1,308,255,843.00	\$1,357,156,739	0	1,357,156,739

TOTAL	\$228,281,992,664	\$225,362,370,427	10,785,435,378	236,147,805,805
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State Education Budgets – Detail Impact of SFSF on FY '10 K-12 Funding

State	K12 FY10 projected without ARRA	K-12 FY10 restored due to ARRA	K-12 FY10 projected including ARRA
Alabama	\$3,657,784,748	0	3,657,784,748
Alaska	\$1,005,205,500	0	1,005,205,500
Arizona	\$3,926,080,400	223,234,181	4,149,314,581
Arkansas	\$2,174,588,000	0	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	0	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	0	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
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			0
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	0	1,357,122,684
TOTAL	\$217,976,807,950	17,084,336,989	235,061,144,939

State Education Budgets – Detail Impact of SFSF on FY '09 Institutions of Higher Education Funding

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	0	\$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	0	\$9,503,000,000
Colorado	\$652,927,495	\$555,289,004	150,676,055	\$705,965,059
Connecticut	\$656,149,622	\$665,651,849	0	\$665,651,849
D.C.	\$62,769,786	\$62,070,000	699,786	\$62,769,786
Delaware	\$221,616,900	\$221,707,400	0	\$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	0	\$730,301,024
Idaho	\$332,585,400	\$340,778,600	0	\$340,778,600
Illinois	\$1,657,500,073	\$1,657,594,043	0	\$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	0	\$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	0	\$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	0	\$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	0	\$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	0	\$961,515,803
Montana	\$150,980,024	\$162,524,979	0	\$162,524,979
Nebraska	\$584,063,890	\$608,776,382	0	\$608,776,382
Nevada	\$619,820,315	\$625,517,044	0	\$625,517,044
New Hampshire	\$129,037,645	\$137,447,218	0	\$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	0	\$807,558,400
New York	\$4,072,911,000	\$4,250,424,400	0	\$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	0	\$201,960,498
Ohio	\$1,944,967,656	\$2,087,134,229	0	\$2,087,134,229
Oklahoma	\$900,354,297	\$905,805,884	0	\$905,805,884
Oregon	\$653,252,106	\$584,622,225	107,727,003	\$692,349,228
Pennsylvania				\$0
Puerto Rico	\$807,568,000	\$850,864,156	0	\$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	0	\$6,331,131,783
Utah	\$796,124,500		62,764,900	\$62,764,900
Vermont	\$67,493,526	\$69,280,865	0	\$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	0	\$1,584,717,000
West Virginia	\$340,367,599	\$358,761,867	0	\$358,761,867
Wisconsin	\$1,235,329,200	\$1,282,651,000	0	\$1,282,651,000
Wyoming	\$311,156,739	\$311,156,739	0	\$311,156,739
TOTAL	\$68,878,947,075	\$65,330,925,675	2,153,836,858	\$67,484,762,533

State Education Budgets – Detail Impact of SFSF on FY '10 Institutions of Higher Education Funding

State	IHE FY10 projected	IHE FY10 restored due to ARRA	IHE FY10 projected including ARRA
Alabama	\$1,408,824,254	0	\$1,408,824,254
Alaska	\$323,505,000	0	\$323,505,000
Arizona	\$1,004,569,900	175,825,850	\$1,180,395,750
Arkansas	\$821,569,063	0	\$821,569,063
California	\$8,906,000,000	0	\$8,906,000,000
Colorado	\$555,289,004	150,676,055	\$705,965,059
Connecticut	\$698,847,703	0	\$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	0	\$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	0	\$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	0	\$3,452,275,917
North Dakota	\$213,488,888	0	\$213,488,888

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			\$0
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	0	\$6,455,465,090
Utah	\$671,133,700	49,906,658	\$721,040,358
Vermont	\$69,280,866	0	\$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	0	\$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