



AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS

Report of Findings:
Federal Public Education Revenues and the Sequester

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Abstract

This report of findings represents the fourteenth in a series conducted by the American Association of School Administrators (AASA) on the impact of the economic downturn on schools. AASA launched the series in fall 2008 in response to state budget shortfalls, federal aid and interventions, and a series of additional events characterizing a slowing, stagnant economy. As the economic situation worsened, AASA continued to monitor its impact on schools through a series of survey of school administrators nationwide.

The previous studies in the AASA Economic Impact Study Series (<http://www.aasa.org/research.aspx>) include:

- “Cut Deep: How the Sequester Will Impact Our Nation’s Schools” (July 10, 2012)
- “Weathering the Storm: How the Economic Recession Continues to Impact School Districts” (Mar. 15, 2012)
- “Projection of National Education Job Cuts for the 2011-12 School Year” (May 24, 2011)
- “Surviving a Thousand Cuts: America’s Public Schools and the Recession” (Dec. 16, 2010)
- “Impact of Preventing Projected Educator Layoffs for 2010-11 School Year” (June 22, 2010)
- “Projection of National Education Job Cuts for the 2010-11 School Year” (May 4, 2010)
- “A Cliff Hanger: How America’s Public Schools Continue to Feel the Impact of the Economic Downturn”(April 8, 2010)
- “One Year Later: How the Economic Impact Continues to Impact School Districts” (Oct. 27, 2009)
- “Schools and the Stimulus: How America’s Public School Districts Are Using ARRA Funds”(Aug. 25, 2009)
- “Looking Back, Looking Forward: How the Economic Downturn Continues to Impact School Districts” (March 25, 2009)
- “AASA Impact of the Economic Downturn on School Jobs Snapshot Survey” (Jan. 16, 2009)
- “AASA Opportunity for Federal Education Funding Survey” (Dec. 15, 2008)
- “AASA Study of the Impact of the Economic Downturn on Schools” (Nov. 12, 2008)

About This Report of Findings

Four years ago, AASA began documenting how the nation’s greatest recession was impacting its public schools. Faced with unparalleled fiscal realities and budget constraints stemming from the recession, the nation’s schools and the educators who lead them responded with a sense of pragmatism, balancing fiscal hardship with the educational needs of the students who come to school every day, regardless of the nation’s economy.

As part of this ongoing series detailing the recession and its impact on schools, AASA obtained a comprehensive dataset detailing school district revenues and expenditures for every school district in the nation for federal fiscal year 2010 (FY10). Using a dataset generated by data used by state education agencies, collected by the Census Bureau and organized for access and analysis by ProximityOne, AASA was able to examine the role of federal education funding within our nation’s schools. By adjusting for the cessation of emergency federal dollars and for recent across-the-board cuts related to the annual appropriations process, AASA was able to roughly approximate a more current situation for federal funding within local school districts budgets. These updated numbers are crucial for informing conversations and decisions as the Administration and Congress work to avoid sequestration and the fiscal cliff.

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Summary

- In FY10 (2010-11 school year) federal dollars represented—on average—12.3% of schools' revenues.
- More than a quarter of schools (28.7%) had an operating budget where federal revenues represented more than 15% of total budget revenues.
- Fourteen percent of schools (13.7%) had an operating budget where federal funds represented one-fifth (20%) or more of total budget revenues.
- In 23 states, more than half of the LEAs had operating budgets where the federal share was above the national average (12.3%)
- In 15 states, more than half of the LEAs had operating budgets where the federal share was over 15%.
- In those districts and states where federal revenues represent larger portions of overall operating budgets, the cuts of sequestration will be deeper and more damaging.

Background

As the nation balances on the edge of the so-called fiscal cliff, the implications for potentially drastic federal spending cuts will be particularly damaging to our nation's public schools and the students they serve. Absent Congressional action, all federally-funded K-12 education programs will be subject to an automatic across-the-board cut of 8.2%. These cuts would reduce funding for programs in the U.S. Education Department (USED) by more than \$4.1 billion, reducing federal education funding for non-Pell grant discretionary funding below Fiscal Year 2003 levels (2003-04 school year).

The full impact of the potential cuts will vary district to district and state to state, as the fiscal willingness and capacity to pay for education varies state to state. As a result, federal revenues represent varying portions of overall operating budgets. Those districts with limited state and local dollars (where the federal revenues are a larger portion of their overall operating budget) will feel a deeper cut. While the percentage of the sequester cut is uniform (8.2%), there are some districts where federal revenues are less than 5% of their entire operating budget, and others where more than 20% of their operating budget is federal dollars. Eight percent of five is much less than 8% of 20. This phenomenon was exacerbated by our nation's greatest economic recession: declining state/local revenues and expenditures, paired with an influx of emergency federal education spending, meant that federal dollars represented a larger portion of school district budgets.

Method

The dataset includes revenue and expenditure information for 14,552 local education agencies, along with state level information, including the breakdown of federal, state and local revenues. The data represents funding for federal fiscal year 2010 (FY10), which was in schools for the 2010-11 school year. This is the most recent year for which comprehensive data is available. As a result, AASA completed two sets of analysis: one to detail the share of federal funding in schools in the midst of the recession (FY10, 2010-11 school year) and a second analysis adjusting for the cessation of emergency federal education funding and subsequent across-the-board cuts (FY12).

Analysis of the FY10 numbers included simple mathematic calculations (sum, average, percent, etc...) to obtain local, state and regional data trends. The original dataset was designed for this type of use and analysis was straight-forward. The second round of analysis required more in-depth work. FY10 included federal emergency education funding that was not available to school districts in the 2011-12 and 2012-13 school years. This funding—sometimes called 'EduJobs'—totaled \$10 billion and played a critical role in limiting the severity of local and state education funding cuts and subsequent job cuts and academic program elimination. Adjusted for inflation, the one-time infusion of funds increased the share of federal dollars in school revenues 24% between FY09 and FY10 (NCES, 2012). Further, the annual appropriations process for FY12 included an across-the-board cut that impacted education funding. To adjust for these two changes, AASA focused on state-level totals. Using the FY10 state totals as a starting point, AASA adjusted each state total in two ways: subtracting each state's respective allocation of education jobs fund¹ and subtracting 0.189% from the adjusted balance, to reflect the FY12 across-the-board cut. This lower,

¹ Department of Education, Education Jobs Fund Spending Report (Nov 9 2012) [[Excel](#)]

adjusted amount represents the best approximation for federal education dollars currently in schools, and as such, a starting point for calculating the impact of the sequester, should Congress and the administration fail to avoid the fiscal cliff.

Author's Note: AASA notes the adjustments for the cessation of EduJobs dollars are an approximation. The reality is that 2010-11 school budgets could have included ARRA dollars, and that EduJobs funding may have played out over two years in some states and districts. That said, the very comprehensive nature of the FY10 database represented the best starting point for approximating current fiscal information. The most notable change in education funding, especially with AASA's focus on federal funding, was at the federal level and included the cessation of emergency federal funding and the FY12 across-the-board cuts. To that end, the analysis included in this paper is, to date, the best approximation available for federal share in education budgets across the nation. Related materials in AASA's Fiscal Cliff toolkit—which include an invoice to allow districts to calculate the impact of the sequester in their district—rely on local education agencies to provide actual FY12 funding levels for federal programs.

Findings

FY10 dollars were used in schools during the 2010-11 school year. The first round of analysis focused on the fiscal revenue reality in school districts across the country. AASA analysis found that in FY10:

- Federal dollars represented—on average—12.3% of the schools revenues.
- 40.5% of schools have a federal share of 12.4% or higher
- More than a quarter of schools (28.7%) had an operating budget where federal revenues represented more than 15% of total budget revenues. *See Table VII.*
- Fourteen percent of schools (13.7%) had an operating budget where federal funds represented one-fifth (20%) or more of total budget revenues. *See Table VII.*
- Less than 1% of schools (51) have a budget where fed share is greater than 70%;
- In 23 states, more than half of the LEAs had operating budgets where the federal share was above the national average (12.3%) *See Table I.*
- In 15 states, more than half of the LEAs had operating budgets where the federal share was over 15%. *See Table 1.*
- In 2 states (Idaho and Mississippi), more than half of LEAs had operating budgets where the federal share was over 20%.

Looking Ahead

FY10 data is the most recent year for which comprehensive education revenue data is available. Current discussions relating to the fiscal cliff and the sequester, however, focus on more recent funding levels. Federal K-12 education funding has, for the most part, held relatively constant since FY10, with two exceptions: the cessation of emergency federal education funding and an across-the-board cut related to the annual appropriations process for FY12 (2011-12 school year). Using available additional data, AASA was able to approximate state-level impacts of the sequester by adjusting the FY10 numbers to reflect the two key changes in federal funding. Notably, the one-two punch of reduced federal funding means that more recent education budgets are less reliant on federal funding in education revenues.

Even with an overall decrease in reliance on federal funding within operating budgets as federal revenues decrease and state and local revenues stabilize and begin to rebound from their recession slide, the cuts of sequestration would be devastating, affecting millions of students, classrooms and teachers by increasing class size, reducing programs and services and eliminating educator jobs. As reported in an earlier AASA survey, 90% of respondents replied that their state would be unable to absorb or offset the cuts of sequestration, equal to the 89.5 percent indicating that their district would be unable to absorb the cuts (Ellerson, 2012). There is no buffer within state or local budgets to absorb or offset federal cuts.

This dataset clearly illustrates how the 'across-the-board' nature of the sequester would, in actuality, be felt deeper in some schools than others. Some states and districts—through either willingness or capacity—put forth less

state/local revenue, and it is these districts in these states that will be hit hardest by the sequester. Though current school year data is unavailable, it is very likely that the current group of states with high portions of school districts heavily reliant on federal funding looks a lot like the FY10 states (*See Table I*).

It is critical to note that certain student populations look to be more severely impacted than others. While the cuts of sequestration would not be felt in federal K-12 education programs until the 2013-14 school year, there is one program that would be impacted immediately, with cuts coming in January: Impact Aid. Schools receiving Impact Aid are eligible because federally-owned property within their school district does not generate revenue; examples include districts that serve children residing on Federal Indian Trust land and those that educate the dependents of military personnel. In these schools, the immediate cuts of sequestration would translate into deferred maintenance and technology purchases, elimination of staff, increased class size and reduced professional development (NAFIS, 2012).

Students in poorer communities will feel deeper cuts from the sequester. Wealthier communities run their districts on operating budgets sourced more from state and local revenues. Attributed to a lack of state/local willingness, capacity or a combination of the two, students in poorer states will see the sequester applied to one-fifth of their district’s operating budgets, while their peers in wealthier districts will see the cuts apply to less than five percent of the budget.

To that end, the following charts and graphs represent a variety of ways to look at this data and include basic analysis and insight:

- Table I highlights those states that have significant numbers of LEAs that are highly reliant on federal revenues. Table VII includes the percent/count of LEAs for all 50 states, at various federal shares.

TABLE I

| States W/ More Than Half of LEAs Operating W/Federal Shares Greater Than 12.3% | | | |
|--|----|----|----|
| AK | HI | NC | SD |
| AL | ID | ND | TN |
| AR | KY | NM | TX |
| AZ | LA | OK | VA |
| FL | MO | OR | WV |
| GA | MS | SC | |

| States W/ More Than Half of LEAs Operating W/Federal Shares Greater Than 15% | | |
|--|----|----|
| AK | GA | MS |
| AL | ID | NM |
| AR | KY | OK |
| AZ | LA | SC |
| FL | MO | WV |

As part of AASA’s governance and leadership structure, the states are grouped in to regions. For purposes of analysis and reporting, certain analyses were completed on the basis of the AASA regions, as detailed in the chart below. (*See Table II*).

TABLE II

| AASA Regions | | | | | | |
|--------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| REGION 1 | REGION 2 | REGION 3 | REGION 4 | REGION 5 | REGION 6 | REGION 7 |
| AK | AZ | IA | IL | AL | DE | CT |
| CA | AR | MI | IN | FL | MD | ME |
| HI | CO | MN | KY | GA | NJ | MA |
| ID | KS | NE | MO | LA | PA | NH |
| MT | NM | ND | OH | MS | WV | NY |
| NV | OK | SD | | NC | | RI |
| OR | TX | WI | | SC | | VT |
| WA | UT | | | TN | | |
| WY | | | | VA | | |

The next two charts expand the data summarized in table I to reflect all 50 states. Tables III and IV represent the exact same data. Table III is sorted alphabetically; table IV is sorted by AASA region. Charts I through VII illustrate the state-level breakdown of local, state and federal revenue in education budgets for FY10 (school year 2010-11).

TABLE III

| Education Revenues: Federal, State and Local (FY10) | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| State | Fed % | State % | Local % | State | Fed % | State % | Local % |
| AL | 15.6 | 52.2 | 32.2 | MT | 15.8 | 45.9 | 38.4 |
| AK | 16.5 | 60.8 | 22.7 | NE | 12.5 | 31.8 | 55.6 |
| AR | 15.5 | 67.3 | 17.1 | NV | 8.4 | 54.9 | 36.6 |
| AZ | 17.9 | 35.6 | 46.5 | NH | 6.4 | 36.5 | 57.1 |
| CA | 14.4 | 50.7 | 34.8 | NJ | 8.9 | 34 | 57.1 |
| CO | 8.1 | 43.4 | 48.5 | NM | 20.7 | 63.4 | 15.9 |
| CT | 8.4 | 33.3 | 58.3 | NY | 6.7 | 41.7 | 51.7 |
| DC | 6.7 | 0 | 93.3 | NC | 11.6 | 44.8 | 43.6 |
| DE | 10.4 | 57.3 | 32.3 | ND | 21.3 | 42.2 | 36.5 |
| FL | 16 | 31.3 | 52.7 | OH | 9.9 | 43 | 47.1 |
| GA | 14.6 | 37.8 | 47.7 | OK | 13.3 | 46 | 40.7 |
| HI | 14.9 | 81.6 | 3.5 | OR | 13.1 | 47.4 | 39.5 |
| ID | 20.4 | 56.5 | 23.1 | PA | 10.7 | 33.8 | 55.5 |
| IL | 13.5 | 30.8 | 55.7 | RI | 11.2 | 33.4 | 55.4 |
| IN | 10.5 | 52.4 | 37.1 | SC | 13.6 | 43.6 | 42.8 |
| IA | 12.7 | 38.6 | 48.7 | SD | 19.4 | 30.8 | 49.8 |
| KS | 12.4 | 52.5 | 35.2 | TN | 13 | 45.6 | 41.4 |
| KY | 16.4 | 52.6 | 31 | TX | 15.8 | 37.4 | 46.8 |
| LA | 19.2 | 41.4 | 39.5 | UT | 13.4 | 51.1 | 35.5 |
| ME | 11.8 | 39.8 | 48.4 | VT | 9.9 | 75.8 | 14.3 |
| MD | 7.5 | 41.6 | 50.9 | VA | 10.3 | 36.8 | 53 |
| MA | 7 | 41.3 | 51.7 | WA | 11.8 | 58.2 | 30.1 |
| MI | 12.3 | 50 | 37.7 | WV | 16.2 | 52.8 | 31 |
| MN | 12 | 57.6 | 30.4 | WI | 9.9 | 43.9 | 46.3 |
| MS | 21.2 | 47.2 | 31.6 | WY | 7.2 | 51.3 | 41.5 |
| MO | 14.9 | 36.2 | 48.9 | | | | |

TABLE IV

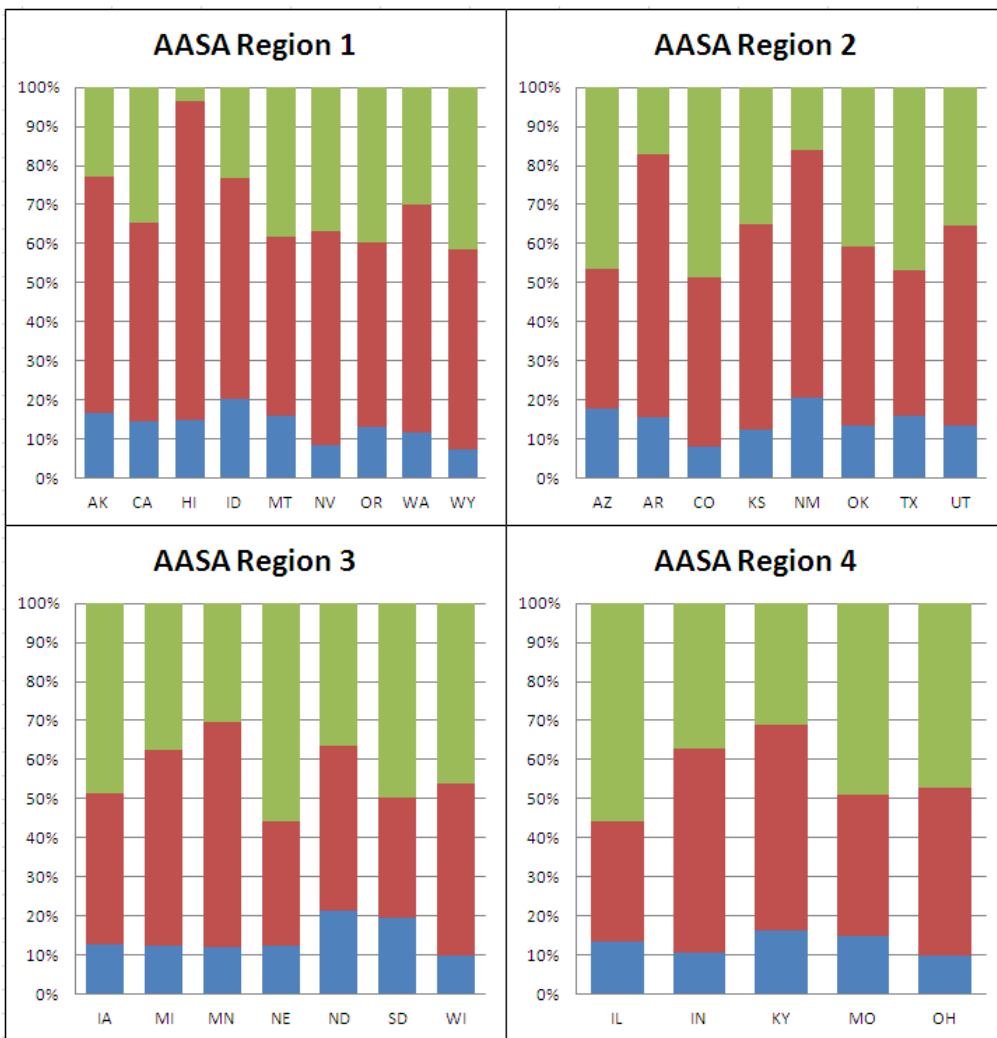
| Education Revenues: Federal, State and Local (FY10) | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| Reg. 1 | Fed % | State % | Local % | Reg. 5 | Fed % | State % | Local % |
| AK | 16.5 | 60.8 | 22.7 | AL | 15.6 | 52.2 | 32.2 |
| CA | 14.4 | 50.7 | 34.8 | FL | 16 | 31.3 | 52.7 |
| HI | 14.9 | 81.6 | 3.5 | GA | 14.6 | 37.8 | 47.7 |
| ID | 20.4 | 56.5 | 23.1 | LA | 19.2 | 41.4 | 39.5 |
| MT | 15.8 | 45.9 | 38.4 | MS | 21.2 | 47.2 | 31.6 |
| NV | 8.4 | 54.9 | 36.6 | NC | 11.6 | 44.8 | 43.6 |
| OR | 13.1 | 47.4 | 39.5 | SC | 13.6 | 43.6 | 42.8 |
| WA | 11.8 | 58.2 | 30.1 | TN | 13 | 45.6 | 41.4 |
| WY | 7.2 | 51.3 | 41.5 | VA | 10.3 | 36.8 | 53 |
| Reg. 2 | Fed % | State % | Local % | Reg. 6 | Fed % | State % | Local % |
| AZ | 17.9 | 35.6 | 46.5 | DE | 10.4 | 57.3 | 32.3 |
| AR | 15.5 | 67.3 | 17.1 | DC | 6.7 | 0 | 93.3 |
| CO | 8.1 | 43.4 | 48.5 | MD | 7.5 | 41.6 | 50.9 |
| KS | 12.4 | 52.5 | 35.2 | NJ | 8.9 | 34 | 57.1 |
| NM | 20.7 | 63.4 | 15.9 | PA | 10.7 | 33.8 | 55.5 |
| OK | 13.3 | 46 | 40.7 | WV | 16.2 | 52.8 | 31 |
| TX | 15.8 | 37.4 | 46.8 | | | | |
| UT | 13.4 | 51.1 | 35.5 | | | | |
| Reg. 3 | Fed % | State % | Local % | Reg. 7 | Fed % | State % | Local % |
| IA | 12.7 | 38.6 | 48.7 | CT | 8.4 | 33.3 | 58.3 |
| MI | 12.3 | 50 | 37.7 | ME | 11.8 | 39.8 | 48.4 |
| MN | 12 | 57.6 | 30.4 | MA | 7 | 41.3 | 51.7 |
| NE | 12.5 | 31.8 | 55.6 | NH | 6.4 | 36.5 | 57.1 |
| ND | 21.3 | 42.2 | 36.5 | NY | 6.7 | 41.7 | 51.7 |
| SD | 19.4 | 30.8 | 49.8 | RI | 11.2 | 33.4 | 55.4 |
| WI | 9.9 | 43.9 | 46.3 | VT | 9.9 | 75.8 | 14.3 |
| Reg. 4 | Fed % | State % | Local % | | | | |
| IL | 13.5 | 30.8 | 55.7 | | | | |
| IN | 10.5 | 52.4 | 37.1 | | | | |
| KY | 16.4 | 52.6 | 31 | | | | |
| MO | 14.9 | 36.2 | 48.9 | | | | |
| OH | 9.9 | 43 | 47.1 | | | | |

These charts illustrate the breakdown of local, state and federal revenues as a portion of education operating budgets, aggregated at the state level.

CHARTS I-IV

Color Code (Top to Bottom)

- Local = Green
- State = Red
- Federal = Blue



CHARTS V-VII

Color Code (Top to Bottom)

- Local = Green
- State = Red
- Federal = Blue

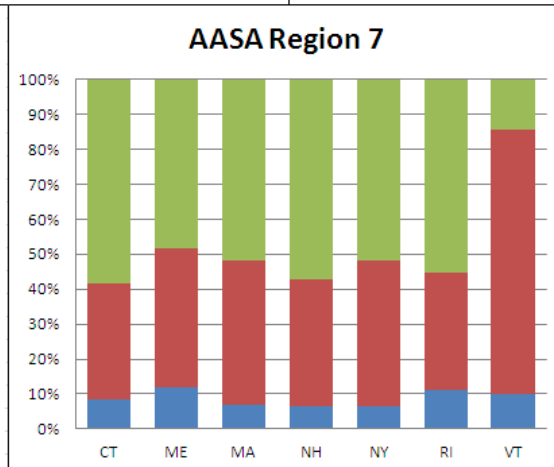
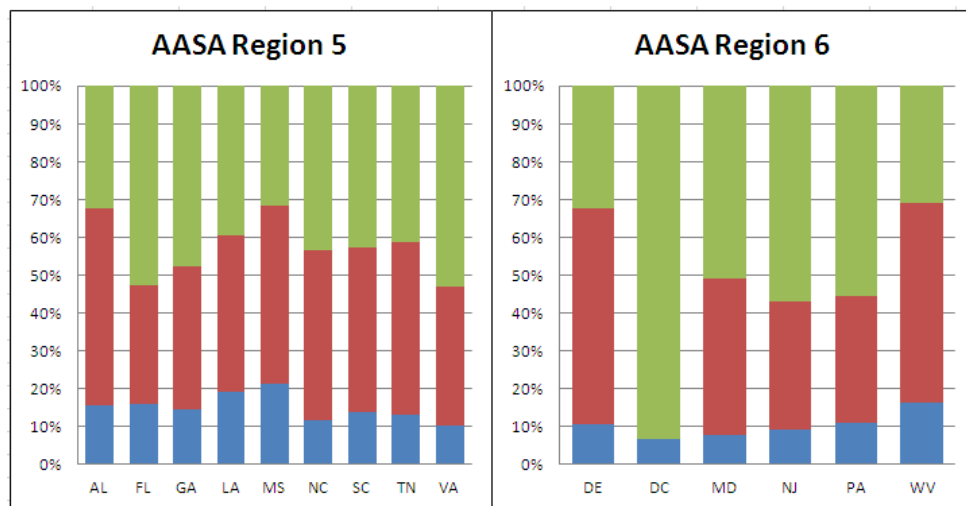


Table V (below) reflects the second part of the analysis, adjusting FY10 federal revenues by backing out education jobs allocations, subtracting school nutrition revenue and applying the FY12 across-the-board appropriations cut. The emergency education funding (Edu Jobs) allocation for each state was based on USED’s Education Jobs Spending Report, dated November 9, 2012. The across-the-board cut was calculated at 0.189%, reflecting the level implemented in the final FY12 appropriations package. Items of note:

- The adjusted projections for FY12 federal share drop closer to the historic level, with federal revenue representing closer to 10 percent of education budgets.
- The states that reported higher reliance on federal dollars in FY10 continue to have higher portions of education budgets comprised of federal revenues.

TABLE V

| STATE | FY10 Fed Share | FY10 Non-Nutr ² Fed Share | Projected FY12 Non-Nutr Fed Share | STATE | FY10 Fed Share | FY10 Non-Nutr Fed Share | Projected FY12 Non-Nutr Fed Share |
|-------|----------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| AL | 15.6% | 12.4% | 10.5% | MT | 15.80% | 14.1% | 12.4% |
| AK | 16.5% | 14.9% | 14.0% | NE | 12.50% | 10.8% | 9.3% |
| AZ | 17.9% | 14.9% | 12.7% | NV | 8.40% | 6.5% | 4.6% |
| AR | 15.5% | 12.3% | 10.7% | NH | 6.40% | 5.5% | 4.2% |
| CA | 14.4% | 12.0% | 10.3% | NJ | 8.90% | 8.0% | 7.1% |
| CO | 8.1% | 6.6% | 4.8% | NM | 20.70% | 20.7% | 19.2% |
| CT | 8.4% | 7.5% | 6.4% | NY | 6.70% | 5.6% | 4.5% |
| DE | 10.4% | 8.8% | 7.3% | NC | 11.60% | 9.2% | 7.5% |
| DC | 6.7% | 5.3% | 3.9% | ND | 21.30% | 20.0% | 18.6% |
| FL | 16.0% | 13.3% | 11.4% | OH | 9.90% | 8.5% | 7.0% |
| GA | 14.6% | 11.6% | 9.9% | OK | 13.30% | 10.0% | 8.1% |
| HI | 14.9% | 13.5% | 12.1% | OR | 13.10% | 11.1% | 9.3% |
| ID | 20.4% | 17.3% | 15.2% | PA | 10.70% | 9.3% | 8.0% |
| IL | 13.5% | 11.9% | 10.5% | RI | 11.20% | 9.9% | 8.5% |
| IN | 10.5% | 8.8% | 7.4% | SC | 13.60% | 10.7% | 10.7% |
| IA | 12.7% | 11.0% | 9.4% | SD | 19.40% | 17.5% | 15.8% |
| KS | 12.4% | 10.3% | 8.7% | TN | 13% | 9.8% | 7.6% |
| KY | 16.4% | 13.3% | 11.5% | TX | 15.80% | 12.8% | 11.3% |
| LA | 19.2% | 16.3% | 14.7% | UT | 13.40% | 10.9% | 8.6% |
| ME | 11.8% | 10.4% | 9.0% | VT | 9.90% | 9.0% | 8.0% |
| MD | 7.5% | 6.3% | 5.0% | VA | 10.30% | 8.7% | 7.1% |
| MA | 7.0% | 6.0% | 4.7% | WA | 11.80% | 10.1% | 8.4% |
| MI | 12.3% | 10.7% | 9.2% | WV | 16.20% | 13.9% | 12.4% |
| MN | 12.0% | 10.6% | 9.1% | WI | 9.90% | 8.5% | 6.9% |
| MS | 21.2% | 16.8% | 14.8% | WY | 7.20% | 6.3% | 5.3% |
| MO | 14.9% | 12.6% | 10.8% | | | | |

²The original FY10 federal revenues data included school nutrition funding. Given that the school nutrition programs are exempt from the sequester, certain analyses exclude nutrition revenues from federal revenue totals as a way to reflect the impact of the sequester on those programs that would be cut. It is notable that in FY10, the exclusion of nutrition revenues marked a significant portion of some states’ federal revenues.

TABLE VI (in thousands of dollars)

| ALL STATES | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied | REG 4 | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------------------|
| Region 1 | 1,818,454.02 | 149,113.23 | IL | 427,071.51 | 35,019.86 |
| Region 2 | 1,714,422.85 | 140,582.67 | IN | 212,045.30 | 17,387.71 |
| Region 3 | 889,543.18 | 72,942.54 | KY | 138,430.67 | 11,351.31 |
| Region 4 | 1,341,559.21 | 110,007.86 | MO | 194,448.58 | 15,944.78 |
| Region 5 | 2,065,860.00 | 169,400.52 | OH | 369,563.15 | 30,304.18 |
| Region 6 | 940,420.32 | 77,114.47 | TOTAL | 1,341,559.21 | 110,007.86 |
| Region 7 | 1,078,524.28 | 88,438.99 | | | |
| REG 1 | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied | REG 5 | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied |
| AK | 24,472.64 | 2,006.76 | AL | 153,162.79 | 12,559.35 |
| CA | 1,232,211.69 | 101,041.36 | FL | 568,550.40 | 46,621.13 |
| HI | 40,473.40 | 3,318.82 | GA | 330,361.26 | 27,089.62 |
| ID | 53,016.03 | 4,347.31 | LA | 151,419.81 | 12,416.42 |
| MT | 31,564.70 | 2,588.31 | MS | 100,495.15 | 8,240.60 |
| NV | 84,704.22 | 6,945.75 | NC | 305,193.85 | 25,025.90 |
| OR | 120,769.03 | 9,903.06 | SC | 1,572.67 | 128.96 |
| WA | 213,278.43 | 17,488.83 | TN | 199,952.77 | 16,396.13 |
| WY | 17,963.87 | 1,473.04 | VA | 255,151.30 | 20,922.41 |
| TOTAL | 1,818,454.02 | 149,113.23 | TOTAL | 2,065,860.00 | 169,400.52 |
| REG 2 | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied | REG 6 | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied |
| AZ | 217,028.70 | 17,796.35 | DE | 28,067.08 | 2,301.50 |
| AR | 93,668.38 | 7,680.81 | MD | 182,827.42 | 14,991.85 |
| CO | 162,662.68 | 13,338.34 | NJ | 275,601.32 | 22,599.31 |
| KS | 94,703.64 | 7,765.70 | PA | 397,728.59 | 32,613.74 |
| NM | 67,125.06 | 5,504.26 | WV | 56,195.92 | 4,608.07 |
| OK | 122,008.68 | 10,004.71 | TOTAL | 940,420.32 | 77,114.47 |
| TX | 853,748.48 | 70,007.38 | | | |
| UT | 103,477.22 | 8,485.13 | | | |
| TOTAL | 1,714,422.85 | 140,582.67 | | | |
| REG 3 | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied | REG 7 | Fed. Share | Seq (8.2%) Applied |
| IA | 98,924.10 | 8,111.78 | CT | 113,279.46 | 9,288.92 |
| MI | 326,160.60 | 26,745.17 | ME | 40,105.49 | 3,288.65 |
| MN | 170,941.53 | 14,017.21 | MA | 208,412.64 | 17,089.84 |
| NE | 60,407.81 | 4,953.44 | NH | 41,819.52 | 3,429.20 |
| ND | 22,288.18 | 1,827.63 | NY | 621,292.12 | 50,945.95 |
| SD | 27,058.28 | 2,218.78 | RI | 33,764.47 | 2,768.69 |
| WI | 183,762.69 | 15,068.54 | VT | 19,850.58 | 1,627.75 |
| TOTAL | 889,543.18 | 72,942.54 | TOTAL | 1,078,524.28 | 88,438.99 |

Table VI (above) takes the FY10 federal education revenue amounts, adjusted to reflect the end of EduJobs, the FY12 appropriations cut, and the subtraction of the nutrition dollars. With the adjusted FY10 level serving as a proxy for FY12 federal levels, each state aggregate revenue was subjected to an 8.2% cut, an exercise meant to approximate the impact of the sequester on each state's federal education revenue. The 'Seq' column is an estimate of the dollar amount (in thousands) that each state could lose, should Congress fail to avoid the fiscal cliff.

Table VII, below, expands on the data in Table I. It includes a full count of the number of LEAs in each state, broken down by the percentage of their operating budget that is composed of federal revenue. 12.3% was used as the bottom cut-off as it represents the national average federal share for FY10.

| TABLE VII | | > 12.3% | | > 15% | | > 20% | | > 25% | | > 35% | | > 50% | | > 70% | |
|-----------|-----------|---------|--------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| State | LEA Count | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| AL | 132 | 108 | 81.8% | 84 | 63.6% | 31 | 23.5% | 8 | 6.1% | 1 | 0.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| AK | 52 | 37 | 71.2% | 31 | 59.6% | 24 | 46.2% | 16 | 30.8% | 6 | 11.5% | 2 | 3.8% | 0 | 0.0% |
| AZ | 240 | 164 | 68.3% | 138 | 57.5% | 86 | 35.8% | 58 | 24.2% | 28 | 11.7% | 20 | 8.3% | 2 | 0.8% |
| AR | 259 | 201 | 77.6% | 152 | 58.7% | 69 | 26.6% | 22 | 8.5% | 4 | 1.5% | 1 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| CA | 1068 | 442 | 41.4% | 296 | 27.7% | 125 | 11.7% | 59 | 5.5% | 24 | 2.2% | 2 | 0.2% | 1 | 0.1% |
| CO | 197 | 32 | 16.2% | 24 | 12.2% | 18 | 9.1% | 15 | 7.6% | 14 | 7.1% | 4 | 2.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| CT | 174 | 19 | 10.9% | 14 | 8.0% | 3 | 1.7% | 2 | 1.1% | 2 | 1.1% | 1 | 0.6% | 1 | 0.6% |
| DE | 19 | 4 | 21.1% | 3 | 15.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| FL | 67 | 62 | 92.5% | 44 | 65.7% | 18 | 26.9% | 3 | 4.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| GA | 196 | 178 | 90.8% | 135 | 68.9% | 66 | 33.7% | 22 | 11.2% | 2 | 1.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| HI | 1 | 1 | 100.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| ID | 116 | 110 | 94.8% | 104 | 89.7% | 75 | 64.7% | 30 | 25.9% | 5 | 4.3% | 1 | 0.9% | 0 | 0.0% |
| IL | 1005 | 494 | 49.2% | 382 | 38.0% | 206 | 20.5% | 121 | 12.0% | 76 | 7.6% | 44 | 4.4% | 8 | 0.8% |
| IN | 320 | 59 | 18.4% | 35 | 10.9% | 20 | 6.3% | 17 | 5.3% | 11 | 3.4% | 6 | 1.9% | 3 | 0.9% |
| IA | 371 | 55 | 14.8% | 22 | 5.9% | 11 | 3.0% | 10 | 2.7% | 10 | 2.7% | 10 | 2.7% | 9 | 2.4% |
| KS | 289 | 56 | 19.4% | 18 | 6.2% | 3 | 1.0% | 3 | 1.0% | 2 | 0.7% | 1 | 0.3% | 1 | 0.3% |
| KY | 174 | 154 | 88.5% | 134 | 77.0% | 61 | 35.1% | 14 | 8.0% | 1 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| LA | 70 | 61 | 87.1% | 48 | 68.6% | 22 | 31.4% | 10 | 14.3% | 3 | 4.3% | 2 | 2.9% | 0 | 0.0% |
| ME | 242 | 71 | 29.3% | 44 | 18.2% | 10 | 4.1% | 9 | 3.7% | 5 | 2.1% | 3 | 1.2% | 2 | 0.8% |
| MD | 24 | 3 | 12.5% | 1 | 4.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| MA | 329 | 7 | 2.1% | 3 | 0.9% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| MI | 607 | 172 | 28.3% | 119 | 19.6% | 63 | 10.4% | 36 | 5.9% | 15 | 2.5% | 1 | 0.2% | 0 | 0.0% |
| MN | 401 | 153 | 38.2% | 68 | 17.0% | 45 | 11.2% | 40 | 10.0% | 32 | 8.0% | 18 | 4.5% | 7 | 1.7% |
| MS | 152 | 150 | 98.7% | 139 | 91.4% | 104 | 68.4% | 59 | 38.8% | 8 | 5.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| MO | 523 | 458 | 87.6% | 371 | 70.9% | 190 | 36.3% | 49 | 9.4% | 7 | 1.3% | 1 | 0.2% | 0 | 0.0% |

| TABLE VII (con'd) | | > 12.3% | | > 15% | | > 20% | | > 25% | | > 35% | | > 50% | | > 70% | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|------|-------|------|
| State | LEA Count | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % | # | % |
| MT | 444 | 209 | 47.1% | 168 | 37.8% | 105 | 23.6% | 77 | 17.3% | 54 | 12.2% | 34 | 7.7% | 5 | 1.1% |
| NE | 270 | 74 | 27.4% | 41 | 15.2% | 10 | 3.7% | 8 | 3.0% | 5 | 1.9% | 1 | 0.4% | 0 | 0.0% |
| NV | 17 | 2 | 11.8% | 2 | 11.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| NH | 176 | 4 | 2.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| NJ | 602 | 87 | 14.5% | 50 | 8.3% | 11 | 1.8% | 2 | 0.3% | 2 | 0.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| NM | 89 | 73 | 82.0% | 61 | 68.5% | 35 | 39.3% | 17 | 19.1% | 8 | 9.0% | 5 | 5.6% | 0 | 0.0% |
| NY | 684 | 7 | 1.0% | 4 | 0.6% | 3 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.1% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| NC | 115 | 81 | 70.4% | 57 | 49.6% | 14 | 12.2% | 5 | 4.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| ND | 212 | 147 | 69.3% | 95 | 44.8% | 47 | 22.2% | 39 | 18.4% | 29 | 13.7% | 20 | 9.4% | 8 | 3.8% |
| OH | 715 | 157 | 22.0% | 80 | 11.2% | 22 | 3.1% | 9 | 1.3% | 4 | 0.6% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| OK | 563 | 382 | 67.9% | 288 | 51.2% | 100 | 17.8% | 27 | 4.8% | 9 | 1.6% | 2 | 0.4% | 1 | 0.2% |
| OR | 218 | 121 | 55.5% | 67 | 30.7% | 16 | 7.3% | 1 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| PA | 603 | 116 | 19.2% | 59 | 9.8% | 30 | 5.0% | 28 | 4.6% | 22 | 3.6% | 3 | 0.5% | 0 | 0.0% |
| RI | 36 | 5 | 13.9% | 4 | 11.1% | 1 | 2.8% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| SC | 96 | 69 | 71.9% | 51 | 53.1% | 17 | 17.7% | 8 | 8.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| SD | 156 | 93 | 59.6% | 56 | 35.9% | 27 | 17.3% | 24 | 15.4% | 18 | 11.5% | 14 | 9.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| TN | 136 | 98 | 72.1% | 53 | 39.0% | 5 | 3.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| TX | 1053 | 553 | 52.5% | 388 | 36.8% | 184 | 17.5% | 81 | 7.7% | 18 | 1.7% | 9 | 0.9% | 2 | 0.2% |
| UT | 41 | 19 | 46.3% | 12 | 29.3% | 2 | 4.9% | 1 | 2.4% | 1 | 2.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| VT | 329 | 55 | 16.7% | 51 | 15.5% | 45 | 13.7% | 42 | 12.8% | 32 | 9.7% | 18 | 5.5% | 1 | 0.3% |
| VA | 134 | 70 | 52.2% | 46 | 34.3% | 5 | 3.7% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| WA | 304 | 135 | 44.4% | 87 | 28.6% | 44 | 14.5% | 27 | 8.9% | 13 | 4.3% | 2 | 0.7% | 0 | 0.0% |
| WV | 55 | 52 | 94.5% | 39 | 70.9% | 9 | 16.4% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| WI | 428 | 33 | 7.7% | 9 | 2.1% | 5 | 1.2% | 3 | 0.7% | 1 | 0.2% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| WY | 48 | 4 | 8.3% | 3 | 6.3% | 3 | 6.3% | 3 | 6.3% | 3 | 6.3% | 0 | 0.0% | 0 | 0.0% |
| TOTAL | 14552 | 5897 | 40.5% | 4180 | 28.7% | 1990 | 13.7% | 1006 | 6.9% | 475 | 3.3% | 225 | 1.5% | 51 | 0.4% |
| % of TOTAL | | 40.5% | | 28.7% | | 13.7% | | 6.9% | | 3.3% | | 1.5% | | 0.4% | |

Table VIII lists the 25 school districts in the nation with the highest share of federal dollars in their education operating budget for FY10 (2010-11 school year). Table VIII lists traditional school districts and does not include any educational service/intermediate units. Table IX (next page) lists the top 25 districts from the full data set, whether a traditional public school or educational service agency. It is worth noting the frequency with which these schools are small, rural, and likely to serve student served through the Impact Aid program. This is the one federal K-12 program that will be cut in January and would result in significant funding cuts to these schools, extremely reliant on federal revenues. Beyond a mere cut, their level of reliance on federal funding forces school leaders to consider the very stark reality of having to close their doors.

TABLE VIII

| Top 25 Districts: Largest Share of Federal Revenue in Operating Budgets (FY10/2010-11 School Year) | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| NAME | STATE | Enrollment | Total Rev | Fed % | State % | Local % |
| Greensburg Unified School District 422 | KS | 213 | 22,412 | 85.5 | 6.3 | 8.1 |
| Twin Buttes School District #37 | ND | 37 | 2,192 | 79.4 | 14.1 | 6.5 |
| New Town Sch Dist 1 | ND | 754 | 23,497 | 76.4 | 14.7 | 8.9 |
| Warwick Spec Sch Dist 29 | ND | 255 | 5,451 | 71.8 | 22.9 | 5.3 |
| Santa Cruz County Regional School District | AZ | 43 | 1,932 | 71.8 | 26.8 | 1.4 |
| Rocky Boy Elem Dist 87-J | MT | 392 | 9,293 | 68.9 | 23.7 | 7.4 |
| Mandaree Sch Dist 36 | ND | 182 | 5,604 | 68.0 | 17.0 | 15.1 |
| Shannon County School District 65-1 | SD | 1,186 | 26,242 | 67.9 | 28.1 | 4.0 |
| Mclaughlin School District 15-2 | SD | 433 | 8,106 | 66.0 | 27.4 | 6.7 |
| Fort Totten Sch Dist 30 | ND | 154 | 2,947 | 65.8 | 30.7 | 3.5 |
| St Bernard Parish School District | LA | 5,265 | 158,995 | 65.5 | 14.9 | 19.7 |
| Lodge Grass Elem Sch Dist 27 | MT | 194 | 4,718 | 65.3 | 28.0 | 6.7 |
| Ft Sam Houston ISD 914 | TX | 1,472 | 23,038 | 65.2 | 32.8 | 2.0 |
| Zuni School District | NM | 1,425 | 20,383 | 64.7 | 31.5 | 3.8 |
| Mcnary School District 23 | AZ | 183 | 2,656 | 64.6 | 28.1 | 7.3 |
| Eagle Butte School District 20-1 | SD | 278 | 6,892 | 64.1 | 23.4 | 12.5 |
| Whiteriver Unified School District 20 | AZ | 2,207 | 33,620 | 62.9 | 31.6 | 5.5 |
| Ft Thomas School District 7 | AZ | 563 | 9,941 | 62.6 | 33.6 | 3.7 |
| Todd County School District 66-1 | SD | 1,964 | 33,032 | 62.5 | 31.8 | 5.7 |
| Pinon School Unified School District 4 | AZ | 1,292 | 20,913 | 62.5 | 31.3 | 6.2 |
| Sacaton School District 18 | AZ | 525 | 8,871 | 62.5 | 28.1 | 9.4 |
| Wagner Community School District 11-4 | SD | 779 | 12,703 | 62.2 | 24.0 | 13.8 |
| Belcourt Sch District 7 | ND | 1,669 | 22,635 | 61.8 | 35.0 | 3.2 |
| San Carlos Unified School District 20 | AZ | 1,341 | 19,361 | 61.3 | 31.7 | 6.9 |
| Pryor Elem School Dist 2 | MT | 49 | 1,211 | 61.3 | 27.3 | 11.5 |

Table IX lists the top 25 local education agencies (Traditional public school or education service agency). The stark difference is that the absolute top 25 are composed almost solely of education service agencies. This is in part attributable to the slightly different funding structure of education service agencies. The point of including this specific chart is that education service agencies play a critical role in providing professional development, instructional support, and other services, including the operation (in some states) of Head Start programs, and vocational/technical education programs. The very high share of federal revenues means that education service agencies would feel a very distinct, direct pinch when the sequester occurs, having virtually no other revenues on which to operate, let alone consider absorbing the cuts.

TITLE IX

| Top 25 Districts: Largest Share of Federal Revenue in Operating Budgets (FY10/2010-11 School Year) | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|
| NAME | STATE | Enrollment | Total Rev | Fed % | State % | Local % |
| Central California Migrant Head Start Jpa | CA | - | 27,048 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Committee for Shared Services | CT | - | 760 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| East Range Sec Voc Center 963 | MN | - | 135 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Grand Forks Ab 140 School District | ND | - | 6,366 | 100.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Greenlee County Accomodation School | AZ | - | 273 | 98.9 | 0.0 | 1.1 |
| Federation of Districts for Special Education | IL | - | 11,630 | 98.2 | 0.1 | 1.7 |
| Southern Minnesota Special Servs Coop 870 | MN | - | 792 | 98.1 | 0.0 | 1.9 |
| Minot Afb 160 School District | ND | - | 11,255 | 96.6 | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| Northern Lakes Special Ed Coop | MN | - | 1,273 | 94.6 | 0.0 | 5.4 |
| Mackinaw Valley Special Education Association | IL | - | 4,109 | 92.5 | 0.2 | 7.3 |
| Emmons Co Spec Ed Unit | ND | - | 334 | 92.5 | 0.0 | 7.5 |
| Wilmette Comm Sp Ed Agreement | IL | - | 2,049 | 92.1 | 0.1 | 7.8 |
| Adams County Special Education Association | IL | - | 6,726 | 88.7 | 10.5 | 0.8 |
| Five Star Interlocal Cooperative | OK | - | 1,149 | 88.5 | 11.5 | 0.0 |
| Covered Bridge Special Education District | IN | - | 8,393 | 86.0 | 1.5 | 12.5 |
| Greensburg Unified School District 422 | KS | 213 | 22,412 | 85.5 | 6.3 | 8.1 |
| Area Education Agency 10 Grant Wood | IA | - | 20,431 | 84.2 | 15.1 | 0.7 |
| North Country Voc Center 919 | MN | - | 231 | 84.0 | 0.0 | 16.0 |
| Region Xix Education Service Ctr | TX | - | 48,764 | 83.9 | 8.5 | 7.6 |
| Area Education Agency 15 Great Prairie | IA | - | 12,427 | 83.8 | 15.1 | 1.1 |
| Area Education Agency 1 Keystone Aea | IA | - | 10,513 | 82.3 | 12.5 | 5.2 |
| Area Education Agency 14 Green Valley Aea | IA | - | 3,889 | 81.6 | 15.0 | 3.4 |
| Area Education Agency 11 Heartland Aea | IA | - | 34,686 | 81.4 | 15.2 | 3.4 |
| Lonetree Spec Ed Unit | ND | - | 937 | 80.0 | 5.3 | 14.6 |
| Johnson County Special Education Service | IN | - | 10,394 | 79.8 | 2.5 | 17.7 |

Conclusion

Federal education revenues have historically represented a small portion of overall K-12 education spending (8-9 percent). The nation's greatest recession posed a perfect storm for education funding, suppressing revenues at the federal, state and local level. Faced with unprecedented budget cuts and looking to stave off personnel job cuts and academic program eliminations, Congress and the Administration passed two rounds of emergency federal education spending, designed as one-time cash infusions to support the nation's schools. The coupling of emergency federal dollars and continued recessionary pressures at the state and local level meant that federal dollars grew to represent a larger share of district operating budgets. The FY10 dataset, as prepared by ProximityOne and analyzed by AASA, demonstrated that in FY10 (the 2010-11 school year) the federal share was still above average, at 12.3%.

This paper used the ProximityOne dataset as a starting point to explore which states and school districts have above-average (including significantly higher) shares of operating education budgets comprised of federal revenues. From there, adjusting for the end of the emergency dollars and accounting for other federal appropriations adjustments, AASA was able to provide an approximation for the current share of state aggregate education operating budgets comprised of federal dollars. These projections provide critical insight as Congress and the Administration work to avoid sequestration and the fiscal cliff. Both sets of numbers—the FY10 set and adjusted FY12 projections—clearly illustrate the deep impact the sequestration cuts will have on our nation's schools. In fact, the data clarifies that the 'across-the-board' description of the sequestration 8.2% cut will cut much, much deeper in some state and districts. The full impact of the potential cuts will vary district to district and state to state, as the fiscal willingness and capacity to pay for education varies state to state. Some districts would apply the sequester to less than 1% of their operating budget, while poorer districts (whose operating budgets can have upwards of 50 or 55% of their budget from federal dollars) would apply the sequester to more than one-half of their entire budget.

Cuts of this magnitude will be harmful to jobs and the economy. Four years of recession-related cuts mean state and local budgets have no room to absorb reductions in federal aid and that the cuts of sequester will directly impact instruction, teaching and learning. U.S. Secretary of Education Arne Duncan said it best: "The sequestration will put at risk all that we've accomplished in education and weaken programs that help children, serve families, send young people and adults to college and make the middle class American dream possible."

Economic stability is starting to take hold at the state and local level. State and local revenues are leveling out and starting to climb, though they remain well below pre-recession levels. Even with this stability, and as school operating budgets are relying less on federal revenues, the cuts of sequestration would be devastating, affecting millions of students, classrooms and teachers by increasing class size, reducing programs and services and eliminating educator jobs. Sequestration would likely send our nation's schools back over the fiscal cliff they just climbed.

Public schools play a critical role in educating the future workforce, and the cuts of sequestration fail to recognize and protect the important investment of public education. It is imperative that Congress pick up the work of the failed joint committee to identify a blended combination of revenue increases, spending cuts and mandatory program reform so as to avoid the fiscal cliff while steering the country down a sustainable long-term approach to fiscal stability and growth.

Appendices

Appendix A: Specifications of Revenues Included in Federal Revenues

The following items were included as federal revenue for this dataset:

- ESEA Title I (basic, targeted, concentrated and incentive grants)
- IDEA (includes Part B, excludes Part D)
- Math/science/teacher quality (ESEA Title II-A and -B, formula and project grants)
- Safe and drug-free schools (ESEA Title IV-A)
- Vocational/technical education (Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, including revenues from state basic and tech-prep formulas)
- Child nutrition act (national school lunch, special milk, school breakfast and a la carte; includes cash payments only and excludes donated commodities)
- Bilingual education (ESEA Title III project grants)
- Impact Aid
- Indian Education (ESEA Title VII project and formula grants)
- All other federal aid through the state and all other direct federal aid (this includes programs like REAP, Workforce Investment Act, Part D of IDEA, Head Start, Magnet Schools and Gifted and Talented) as well as payments for construction and maintenance and operation)

Appendix B: Resources

Ellerson, N. (July 2012). "Cut Deep: How the Sequester Will Impact Our Nation's Schools." Alexandria, Va.: AASA.

Glimpse, W. (Nov. 2012). School District Revenues and Expenditures, FY2012. ProximityOne. (<http://proximityone.com/>)

National Association of Federally Impacted Schools (Sept. 2012). "Impact Aid and Sequestration: The Impact of the Budget Control Act on Federally Impacted Schools." Washington, DC, 2012. (<http://www.nafisd.org/>)

National Center for Education Statistics (Nov. 2012). "Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education: School year 2009-10 (Fiscal year 2010)." National Center for Education Statistics: Washington, DC, 2012. (<http://nces.ed.gov/pubsearch/pubsinfo.asp?pubid=2013305>)

U.S. Education Department (Nov. 2012). Education Jobs Fund Spending Report. [[Excel](#)]

Appendix C: About ProximityOne

As described on their [website](#), Proximity One "...works to develop, provide access to, and analyze "resources to create and apply insight." Their geographic-demographic-economic data and analytical tools helps clients knit together and use diverse data in a decision-making and analytical framework. Their demographic-economic estimates and projections help clients better understand the current situation/area characteristics and how areas of interest might change in the future. They offer geocoding tools and services to geocode address data that can then be visually analyzed in maps and otherwise to facilitate impact and geospatial analyses."

For further information, you can visit the ProximityOne K-12 page (<http://proximityone.com/sddmi.htm>) and the School District Finances page (<http://proximityone.com/sdfa.htm>).