

EDUCATION

112th Congress:

Its Score Card

**La Ruth Gray
National Alliance of
Black School Educators**

Chair: NABSE Legislative Committee

Education and the 112th Congress
Productivity of the 112th Congress (January 3, 2011 to January 3, 2013).

The standard measure of productivity of any congressional session is the number of public bills passed into law. In exploring the work of this congress NABSE's interest is the number and impact of public education bills passed into law.

The picture of the 112th congress is bleak.

President Obama signed 219 bills passed by the 112th Congress. None of those dealt with K-16 education "head on" in our nation's schools and colleges. Forty (40) plus of the bills related to Commemorative post office naming. There were seven (7) continuing resolutions, an Omnibus bill to keep the country running for Fy 2013 and a myriad of other commemorative bills.

This was the first Congress in which the house and senate were controlled by different parties and the 7th congress to begin that way since 1990. The House of Representatives had the largest number of Republican members, 242, since the 80th Congress (1947-1949). It was also the most politically polarized Congress since Reconstruction with low approval ratings.

This Congress was unable to pass the reauthorization of the only federal bill that significantly impacts both K-12 and K-16 education.

The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA)

Late in 2011, The United States Senate Health, Education, Labor and Pension (HELP) committee successfully marked up a comprehensive draft bill reauthorizing the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. It was passed out of the committee on October 20th by a final bi-partisan vote of 15 -17. This legislation was the product of years of efforts of the Senators and represented a bi-partisan effort spearheaded by Senators Harkin (D-IA) and Enzi (R-WY). The legislation offered broad changes to the underlying "No Child Left Behind" (NCLB) law in the area of adequate yearly progress and included language addressing social and emotional learning, teacher professional development, healthy schools and students and other provisions impacting teaching and learning. It received mixed reviews and comments from the educational policy community.

On February 9th, 2012 the chairman of the House Education and the Workforce committee, Representative John Kline (R-MN) introduced the final bill of four 2011. It provided the framework of the house's notion of reorganization of ESEA. The Student Success Act (HR3989) and the Encouraging Innovation and Effective Teachers (HR 3990) addressed Title I and accountability and teacher professional development and evaluation respectively. The other reauthorization bills introduced, included, setting new priorities in education spending (HR 1891) the state and local funding flexibility Act (HR2445) and empowering parents through quality charter schools act (HR2218). Only one of these bills (HR2218) had bi-partisan support in committee and consideration by the full US House of Representatives.

Since both in the houses did not pass any proposal to be signed by the president, in the 112th Congress the process begins all over again in the 113th Congress.

The bill most directly related to K-12 education which was passed and signed into law was a technical amendment 5.HR 3237 Congress passed and the President signed into law: changes to the SOAR Act (D.C. Voucher program). The legislation amends the current law by clarifying the scope of coverage. The funding provides cost of tuition,

fees, and transportation for District of Columbia residents attending private elementary and secondary schools. It was introduced October 18th, 2011 by Trey Gowdy (R SC-4) signed into law February 1st, 2012.

Funding

The Budget Control Act of 2011 established a joint select committee in Congress; charged with the task of developing a proposal to achieve at least \$1.2 trillion in deficit reduction. Last November 2011, the joint committee announced that IT could not reach an agreement on a deficit reduction plan. This failure triggered enforcement via automatic funding cuts called sequestration in fiscal year 2013 unless Congress prevented this from taking place by sending the president a balanced deficit reduction plan that does away with sequestration before it would go into effect on January 2nd, 2013.

In addressing the fiscal cliff issue, sequestration was postponed until March 2013. *(Please note that there are 13 legislative days between January 15th and March 1st.)* In a letter addressed released by DOE on July twentieth 2012 to Chief State School Officers (CSSO), USDOE Deputy, Anthony Miller addressed technical questions as to how the Department of Education would implement sequestration.

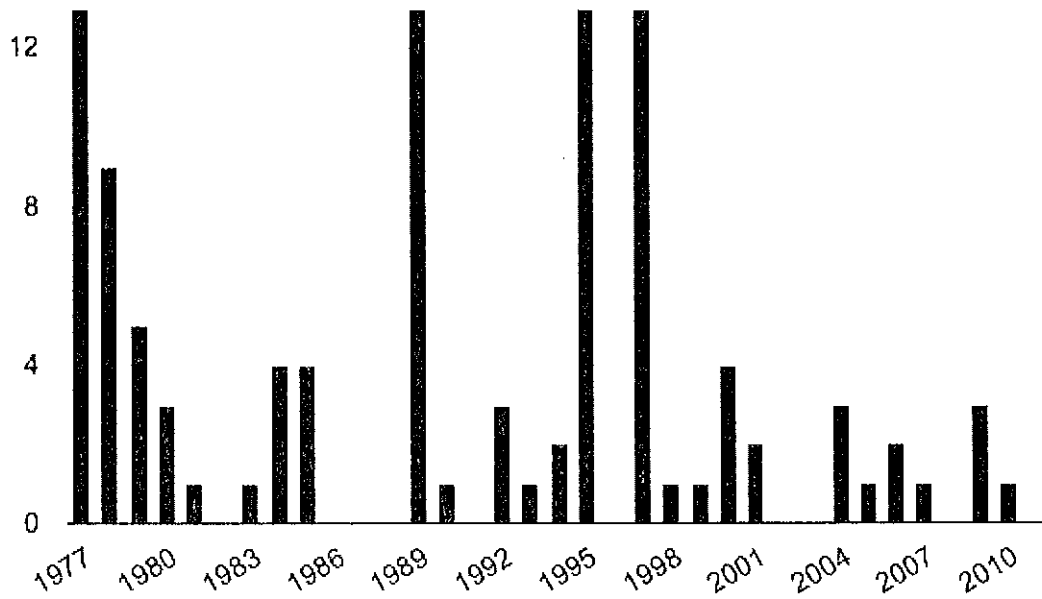
Mr. Miller stated: *“if Congress does not act to avoid sequestration and, assuming the 2013 appropriations for the four accounts: Education for The Disadvantaged (Title I ESEA), School Improvement Programs (Title II, ESEA), Special Education (IDEA, Part B) and Career, Technical and Adult Education.... the department will take the sequester from what would become available in July 2013 (the school year 2014), not from 2012 advanced appropriations available in October 2012. The amount of the reduction will be calculated by applying the sequester percentage to be determined by The office of management and budget to the fiscal year 2013 budgetary resources from both the 2012 advanced appropriations and the 2013 regular appropriations that are available for the four accounts. The calculated sequester amounts will then get subtracted from the July*

2013 funding. The net effect will be to cut the funding level for the programs in the four accounts with advanced funding by the same percentage as all of the programs, projects and activities".

He goes on to state that the impact of the BCA on these four programs will not be felt until the 2014 school year. He does say "*however the major exception where the BCA sequester could reduce funds for the 2013 school year is the \$1.2 billion Impact Aid Program. Impact aid provides funds to some 1192 school districts serving about 949,000 students. About 52,000 of the students are in districts that rely heavily on impact aid for a large share of their funds. These districts would experience more significant short term funding problems due to sequestration and other districts"*

If we look at congress's budget behavior over the past three years, Senate Democrats passed a budget in 2010 they marked it up in committee and they did bring it to the floor beginning in 2011. Nothing happened after that. The 112th Congress stopped addressing or putting forth a budget. Though President Obama has submitted a budget each year to Congress neither house has acted. Arguably the most basic job of Congress is to fund the federal government, "to simply (as someone has said) to keep the lights on". That is done though the annual appropriations bill process which requires Congress to pass 13 appropriations bills by October 31st of each year. The 112th Congress has passed zero (0) appropriations bills. The government has been operating on continuing resolutions for the past 1, 630+ days.

Appropriations bills enacted by October 1st



Source: Congressional Research Service, Graph: Ezra Klein

The state of Education funding, the reauthorization of ESEA, attention to funding formula changes and legislative attention to higher education, early childhood and teacher quality and education immigration issues are very much in a cloud these days.

Under Threat

Sequestration's Impact on Nondefense Jobs and Services

A report by Sen. Tom Harkin, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies

July 25, 2012

Department of Education

The Department of Education's mission is to close the achievement gap and ensure the nation's students are on track to graduate from high school ready for college and careers. The Department also provides support and assistance to help students enroll in and complete postsecondary education.

In fiscal year 2012, this subcommittee appropriated over \$68.1 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Education, most of which will be subject to sequestration. This report analyzes the potential State-by-State impact of sequestration on key programs representing a combined \$35.9 billion, or 79 percent, of the Department's non-exempt discretionary funding. The total impact on each State would of course be much larger when all other programs are taken into account.

OMB recently determined that, under the terms of the Budget Control Act, discretionary and mandatory Pell Grant funding would be exempt from sequestration.

For many Department programs, it is difficult to estimate precisely the impact of sequestration on each State because the funding is awarded through competition or for other technical reasons. Below are data on the national impact on two of these programs.

TRIO Programs: TRIO programs provide competitive grants to institutions of higher education, public and private organizations, and high schools to help low-income, first generation students and students with disabilities access and complete college. They deliver a variety of services to students, including assistance in selecting and enrolling in college, tutoring,

Arne Duncan, Secretary, Department of Education

**Prepared testimony before the Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee
April 24, 2012**

"In a word, a large sequester could be devastating. It would jeopardize our Nation's ability to develop and support an educated, skilled workforce that can compete in the global economy.... For example, a 7.8 percent reduction in funding for large State formula grant programs that serve over 21 million students in high-poverty schools and 6.6 million students with special needs could force States, school districts, and schools to slash teacher salaries, lay off teachers, or reduce services to these needy children.... Because of the indiscriminate nature of a sequester, the story would be the same across all Department activities: we would no longer be able to provide essential Federal support that helps pay for the costs of educating students with disabilities, improving achievement for students from low-income families, turning around failing schools, advancing education reforms designed to help our kids compete in the global economy, supporting the students of military families, providing work-study jobs for postsecondary students, or helping parents pay for college."

counseling and career workshops. A cut of \$66 million could eliminate services to as many as 61,000 low-income students.

Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP):

GEAR UP provides competitive grants to States and partnerships of local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and community-based organizations to ensure low-income elementary and secondary school students are prepared for and enroll in postsecondary education. Grants support early intervention services, such as mentoring, tutoring, financial aid assistance, college campus visits and scholarships. A cut of nearly \$24 million could eliminate services to as many as 57,000 low-income students.

Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies

Title I is the cornerstone Federal program for helping all students, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds, meet high academic standards. More than 90 percent of the Nation's local educational agencies (LEAs) receive these funds, which are allocated by formula based largely on LEA family income levels.

1.8 Million

Fewer students served

For more information on Title I Grants to LEAs, click here: [Title I](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Schools Receiving Grant Funds	Fewer Students Served	Education Jobs Lost
Alabama	\$230,985,442	\$18,021,709	73	33,837	248
Alaska	\$37,233,204	\$2,080,759	16	2,449	29
Arizona	\$316,417,624	\$24,926,187	96	27,367	343
Arkansas	\$155,861,434	\$12,013,450	62	21,004	165
California	\$1,653,520,233	\$139,618,811	506	296,172	1,920
Colorado	\$147,752,993	\$13,482,192	59	18,491	185
Connecticut	\$105,079,994	\$9,128,434	43	9,361	126
Delaware	\$43,431,372	\$2,058,143	6	3,646	28
District of Columbia	\$46,617,745	\$2,635,653	10	3,705	36
Florida	\$735,494,836	\$65,829,655	162	118,166	905
Georgia	\$504,014,567	\$38,826,648	118	75,996	534
Hawaii	\$45,429,592	\$3,297,663	15	7,795	45
Idaho	\$55,341,836	\$4,809,693	35	7,166	66
Illinois	\$649,118,902	\$47,941,117	181	57,022	659
Indiana	\$263,971,239	\$21,486,916	72	18,901	295
Iowa	\$84,226,145	\$7,665,341	58	8,991	105
Kansas	\$107,416,585	\$9,433,034	59	11,249	130
Kentucky	\$223,141,249	\$17,723,167	65	31,021	244
Louisiana	\$288,698,949	\$22,611,413	72	37,885	311
Maine	\$51,744,996	\$4,628,893	36	2,774	64
Maryland	\$189,891,427	\$15,399,925	33	12,983	212
Massachusetts	\$210,740,945	\$18,178,351	87	26,495	250
Michigan	\$538,020,939	\$38,966,953	142	43,427	536
Minnesota	\$157,485,439	\$12,932,780	70	13,698	178
Mississippi	\$188,720,038	\$13,076,285	49	26,744	180
Missouri	\$233,344,053	\$18,849,004	94	27,139	259
Montana	\$45,162,946	\$2,859,495	43	3,625	39
Nebraska	\$70,799,745	\$6,437,059	46	11,132	89
Nevada	\$106,466,536	\$9,650,385	14	15,228	133
New Hampshire	\$39,231,375	\$2,236,672	15	1,349	31
New Jersey	\$302,750,141	\$24,087,979	115	30,260	331
New Mexico	\$119,499,159	\$9,234,962	47	18,039	127

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Schools Receiving Grant Funds	Fewer Students Served	Education Jobs Lost
New York	\$1,131,873,797	\$82,418,983	222	134,638	1,133
North Carolina	\$399,562,177	\$34,078,909	111	50,993	469
North Dakota	\$35,555,738	\$1,949,872	17	1,427	27
Ohio	\$588,161,695	\$43,633,138	168	58,246	600
Oklahoma	\$161,455,151	\$12,548,429	92	31,238	173
Oregon	\$146,664,001	\$12,944,562	52	17,780	178
Pennsylvania	\$574,388,686	\$43,166,671	136	45,781	594
Puerto Rico	\$481,347,715	\$26,891,474	81	27,878	370
Rhode Island	\$49,138,057	\$3,630,321	12	4,448	50
South Carolina	\$214,933,269	\$17,772,478	41	22,252	244
South Dakota	\$43,594,684	\$1,838,121	15	1,613	25
Tennessee	\$280,648,064	\$22,345,314	91	48,631	307
Texas	\$1,386,311,117	\$100,781,616	422	254,704	1,386
Utah	\$93,181,540	\$8,426,251	26	11,316	116
Vermont	\$34,500,778	\$1,895,900	13	2,821	26
Virginia	\$229,979,567	\$20,102,876	64	20,125	276
Washington	\$213,017,558	\$18,826,383	82	18,101	259
West Virginia	\$94,247,800	\$8,026,228	31	10,811	110
Wisconsin	\$227,547,885	\$17,755,173	92	20,856	244
Wyoming	\$33,627,421	\$1,799,426	10	1,186	25
American Samoa	\$11,017,839	\$890,056			
Guam	\$11,395,916	\$920,599			
Northern Mariana Islands	\$4,002,129	\$323,305			
Virgin Islands	\$14,805,192	\$1,196,012			
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$98,903,655	\$7,989,757	14	4,122	110
Other (non-State allocations)	\$8,984,455	\$0			
Total	\$14,516,457,566	\$1,132,280,582	4,277	1,807,968	15,523

School Improvement Grants

SIG funding helps turn around persistently low-achieving schools across the Nation. The funds are allocated by formula to States, which award competitive grants to LEAs with failing schools.

\$41,617,031

not available for turning around Nation's lowest performing schools

Sequestration will deny 75 schools serving an estimated 33,441 students additional resources to implement significant turnaround plans.

For more information on the SIG program, click here: [SIG](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
Alabama	\$8,125,392	\$633,780
Alaska	\$1,516,550	\$118,291
Arizona	\$10,482,548	\$817,639
Arkansas	\$5,382,593	\$419,842
California	\$61,828,852	\$4,822,650
Colorado	\$5,279,918	\$411,834
Connecticut	\$3,663,102	\$285,722
Delaware	\$1,484,496	\$115,791
District of Columbia	\$1,539,227	\$120,060
Florida	\$26,815,090	\$2,091,577
Georgia	\$17,231,799	\$1,344,080
Hawaii	\$1,606,273	\$125,289
Idaho	\$2,036,269	\$158,829
Illinois	\$22,223,783	\$1,733,455
Indiana	\$9,244,071	\$721,038
Iowa	\$3,034,352	\$236,679
Kansas	\$4,119,739	\$321,340
Kentucky	\$7,845,080	\$611,916
Louisiana	\$9,670,178	\$754,274
Maine	\$1,789,010	\$139,543
Maryland	\$6,821,529	\$532,080
Massachusetts	\$7,234,459	\$564,288
Michigan	\$17,801,726	\$1,388,535
Minnesota	\$5,509,059	\$429,706
Mississippi	\$6,188,167	\$482,677
Missouri	\$7,700,059	\$600,604
Montana	\$1,537,304	\$119,910
Nebraska	\$2,675,249	\$208,670
Nevada	\$3,824,945	\$298,345
New Hampshire	\$1,352,537	\$105,498

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
New Jersey	\$10,487,838	\$818,051
New Mexico	\$4,143,996	\$323,231
New York	\$37,591,640	\$2,932,148
North Carolina	\$14,390,384	\$1,122,450
North Dakota	\$1,217,324	\$94,952
Ohio	\$20,254,289	\$1,579,835
Oklahoma	\$5,581,750	\$435,376
Oregon	\$5,450,167	\$425,113
Pennsylvania	\$20,224,608	\$1,577,519
Puerto Rico	\$14,239,090	\$1,110,649
Rhode Island	\$1,663,220	\$129,731
South Carolina	\$7,403,291	\$577,457
South Dakota	\$1,513,181	\$118,028
Tennessee	\$9,873,902	\$770,164
Texas	\$49,720,712	\$3,878,215
Utah	\$3,404,851	\$265,579
Vermont	\$1,212,682	\$94,589
Virginia	\$7,743,099	\$603,962
Washington	\$7,865,587	\$613,515
West Virginia	\$3,329,332	\$259,688
Wisconsin	\$8,074,622	\$629,821
Wyoming	\$1,171,017	\$91,340
American Samoa	\$373,814	\$29,158
Guam	\$386,641	\$30,158
Northern Mariana Islands	\$135,784	\$10,591
Virgin Islands	\$502,311	\$39,180
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$3,355,606	\$261,737
Other (non-State allocations)	\$26,677,584	\$2,080,852
Total	\$533,551,678	\$41,617,031

Impact Aid

Impact Aid provides formula-based grants to more than 1,000 school districts throughout the Nation. These funds offset the additional costs or lost revenue associated with educating students who have a parent on active military duty, reside on Indian lands or have some other connection to the federal government that either lowers the local tax base or increases the number of students served by the school district.

\$89,976,095

less for impact aid schools

For more information on Impact Aid, click here: [Impact Aid](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Teachers Supported by Funding
Alabama	\$2,705,695	\$211,044	3
Alaska	\$141,678,576	\$11,050,929	166
Arizona	\$175,235,404	\$13,668,362	205
Arkansas	\$368,334	\$28,730	0
California	\$63,502,594	\$4,953,202	74
Colorado	\$18,994,093	\$1,481,539	22
Connecticut	\$4,281,262	\$333,939	5
Delaware	\$22,276	\$1,738	0
District of Columbia	\$944,414	\$73,665	1
Florida	\$5,668,284	\$442,126	7
Georgia	\$21,767,951	\$1,697,901	25
Hawaii	\$45,968,975	\$3,585,580	54
Idaho	\$5,840,985	\$455,597	7
Illinois	\$13,850,466	\$1,080,336	16
Indiana	\$115,435	\$9,004	0
Iowa	\$179,534	\$14,003	0
Kansas	\$26,712,251	\$2,083,555	31
Kentucky	\$816,331	\$63,674	1
Louisiana	\$8,433,038	\$657,777	10
Maine	\$2,014,830	\$157,157	2
Maryland	\$5,959,299	\$464,825	7
Massachusetts	\$225,606	\$17,597	0
Michigan	\$4,185,118	\$326,439	5
Minnesota	\$19,950,526	\$1,556,141	23
Mississippi	\$2,114,002	\$164,892	2
Missouri	\$20,641,880	\$1,610,066	24
Montana	\$43,190,856	\$3,368,887	51
Nebraska	\$17,750,815	\$1,384,564	21
Nevada	\$3,044,627	\$237,480	4
New Hampshire	\$5,606	\$437	0
New Jersey	\$11,278,274	\$879,705	13

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Teachers Supported by Funding
New Mexico	\$95,378,838	\$7,439,549	112
New York	\$34,145,761	\$2,663,370	40
North Carolina	\$15,393,777	\$1,200,715	18
North Dakota	\$26,846,455	\$2,094,023	31
Ohio	\$1,459,963	\$113,877	2
Oklahoma	\$35,182,707	\$2,744,251	41
Oregon	\$3,393,286	\$264,676	4
Pennsylvania	\$855,609	\$66,737	1
Puerto Rico	\$1,227,086	\$95,713	1
Rhode Island	\$1,528,035	\$119,187	2
South Carolina	\$1,505,771	\$117,450	2
South Dakota	\$51,490,604	\$4,016,268	60
Tennessee	\$3,642,989	\$284,154	4
Texas	\$100,669,130	\$7,852,192	118
Utah	\$8,117,466	\$633,162	9
Vermont	\$6,707	\$523	0
Virginia	\$35,523,961	\$2,770,869	42
Washington	\$42,689,912	\$3,329,813	50
West Virginia	\$10,576	\$825	0
Wisconsin	\$13,119,215	\$1,023,299	15
Wyoming	\$13,768,991	\$1,073,982	16
American Samoa	\$0	\$0	0
Guam	\$0	\$0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$135,506	\$10,569	0
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$0	\$0	0
Other (non-State allocations)	\$0	\$0	0
Total	\$1,153,539,682	\$89,976,095	1,350

21st Century Community Learning Centers

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program enables States to provide funds on a competitive basis to local communities for the purpose of establishing expanded learning opportunities for students, through before- and after-school programs, summer school, and extended school year programs. Such programs can provide students with deeper learning and enrichment opportunities and safe environments for working families.

145,180

fewer students served

For more information on the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, click here: [21st Century Learning Centers](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Centers	Fewer Students Served
Alabama	\$17,422,148	\$1,358,928	11	881
Alaska	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	4	378
Arizona	\$24,198,421	\$1,887,476	16	4,454
Arkansas	\$11,915,040	\$929,373	9	1,190
California	\$124,077,384	\$9,678,035	71	37,349
Colorado	\$11,717,063	\$913,931	6	1,175
Connecticut	\$8,021,705	\$625,693	7	949
Delaware	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	4	295
District of Columbia	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	3	341
Florida	\$58,059,259	\$4,528,622	26	5,107
Georgia	\$40,361,648	\$3,148,208	23	2,817
Hawaii	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	1,082
Idaho	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	507
Illinois	\$50,297,549	\$3,923,209	28	4,186
Indiana	\$19,490,325	\$1,520,245	18	2,500
Iowa	\$5,956,271	\$464,589	4	477
Kansas	\$8,648,128	\$674,554	3	470
Kentucky	\$17,355,104	\$1,353,698	12	2,472
Louisiana	\$21,441,365	\$1,672,426	17	3,676
Maine	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	710
Maryland	\$14,262,844	\$1,112,502	10	934
Massachusetts	\$16,482,734	\$1,285,653	15	1,425
Michigan	\$41,284,256	\$3,220,172	27	3,631
Minnesota	\$12,439,164	\$970,255	8	1,683
Mississippi	\$14,433,678	\$1,125,827	16	1,634
Missouri	\$18,987,498	\$1,481,025	12	1,410
Montana	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	11	1,275
Nebraska	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	8	1,167
Nevada	\$7,643,861	\$596,221	5	1,269

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Centers	Fewer Students Served
New Hampshire	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5	738
New Jersey	\$22,798,466	\$1,778,281	9	1,213
New Mexico	\$8,729,513	\$680,902	9	1,060
New York	\$87,348,119	\$6,813,152	39	7,225
North Carolina	\$30,382,826	\$2,369,860	45	3,154
North Dakota	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	654
Ohio	\$44,561,817	\$3,475,822	31	3,312
Oklahoma	\$11,863,563	\$925,358	8	1,469
Oregon	\$11,468,489	\$894,542	10	2,084
Pennsylvania	\$41,145,417	\$3,209,342	30	2,925
Puerto Rico	\$38,768,439	\$3,023,938	12	1,395
Rhode Island	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5	1,160
South Carolina	\$17,183,734	\$1,340,331	17	1,459
South Dakota	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5	960
Tennessee	\$21,168,384	\$1,651,133	22	2,558
Texas	\$104,440,061	\$8,146,324	57	15,652
Utah	\$6,287,988	\$490,463	6	1,671
Vermont	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	9	1,150
Virginia	\$18,840,833	\$1,469,585	12	2,019
Washington	\$16,504,291	\$1,287,335	14	1,855
West Virginia	\$7,098,334	\$553,670	12	1,230
Wisconsin	\$16,549,247	\$1,290,841	16	3,817
Wyoming	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	8	973
American Samoa	\$782,574	\$61,040		
Guam	\$958,862	\$74,791		
Northern Mariana Islands	\$307,597	\$23,992		
Virgin Islands	\$1,051,582	\$82,023		
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$8,416,117	\$656,459		
Other (non-State allocations)	\$11,516,732	\$898,305		
Total	\$1,151,673,216	\$89,830,511	777	145,180

Improving Teacher Quality State Grants

Improving Teacher Quality State Grants is a formula-based program that assists States and LEAs in developing, supporting and retaining a high-quality workforce of educators. Research shows that high-quality teachers and school leaders are critically important for improving student achievement.

198,748

Fewer teachers receiving professional development

For more information on Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, click here: [Teacher Quality](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Education Jobs Lost	Students Impacted	Fewer Teachers Receiving Professional Development	Students Impacted
Alabama	\$38,660,157	\$3,197,904	18	284	3,371	53,161
Alaska	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	81	984	16,029
Arizona	\$38,320,791	\$4,210,702	24	498	4,438	92,089
Arkansas	\$23,383,150	\$1,941,823	11	142	2,047	26,406
California	\$270,253,991	\$22,736,783	129	2,554	23,967	474,547
Colorado	\$27,122,152	\$2,448,943	14	238	2,581	43,800
Connecticut	\$22,557,047	\$1,444,001	8	104	1,522	19,695
Delaware	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	73	984	14,445
District of Columbia	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	59	984	11,670
Florida	\$109,847,566	\$10,167,198	58	831	10,717	153,575
Georgia	\$64,203,436	\$6,488,463	37	532	6,839	98,413
Hawaii	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	79	984	15,459
Idaho	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	91	984	17,889
Illinois	\$98,761,286	\$7,043,483	40	608	7,425	112,786
Indiana	\$41,589,412	\$3,775,208	21	353	3,979	66,887
Iowa	\$18,835,921	\$1,394,206	8	110	1,470	20,168
Kansas	\$19,284,937	\$1,478,490	8	109	1,558	21,298
Kentucky	\$37,816,656	\$2,704,191	15	243	2,850	46,170
Louisiana	\$54,186,525	\$3,059,217	17	237	3,225	44,892
Maine	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	58	984	11,405
Maryland	\$34,862,715	\$2,365,034	13	189	2,493	36,173
Massachusetts	\$43,677,504	\$2,630,770	15	205	2,773	37,962
Michigan	\$95,607,474	\$5,879,320	33	587	6,197	110,245
Minnesota	\$33,021,541	\$2,411,692	14	222	2,542	40,265
Mississippi	\$35,696,566	\$2,357,893	13	193	2,485	36,977
Missouri	\$41,651,914	\$3,206,622	18	244	3,380	45,765
Montana	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	67	984	13,264
Nebraska	\$11,770,611	\$933,150	5	66	984	13,058
Nevada	\$12,431,038	\$1,524,329	9	175	1,607	31,192
New Hampshire	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	64	984	12,526
New Jersey	\$54,955,531	\$3,866,605	22	266	4,076	49,360

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Education Jobs Lost	Students Impacted	Fewer Teachers Receiving Professional Development	Students Impacted
New Mexico	\$19,147,373	\$1,493,398	8	118	1,574	23,169
New York	\$195,517,680	\$10,331,876	59	760	10,891	140,276
North Carolina	\$53,878,382	\$5,875,340	33	466	6,193	87,445
North Dakota	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	57	984	11,178
Ohio	\$90,808,736	\$6,699,181	38	602	7,062	111,862
Oklahoma	\$27,960,275	\$2,360,206	13	200	2,488	38,241
Oregon	\$23,565,884	\$2,016,339	11	223	2,125	43,053
Pennsylvania	\$98,148,572	\$6,171,619	35	477	6,505	88,728
Puerto Rico	\$74,162,414	\$4,673,886	27	341	4,927	62,179
Rhode Island	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	64	984	12,566
South Carolina	\$30,487,767	\$2,848,444	16	246	3,003	46,216
South Dakota	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	66	984	13,058
Tennessee	\$41,694,436	\$3,994,675	23	342	4,211	62,660
Texas	\$200,179,559	\$18,515,903	105	1,529	19,518	284,182
Utah	\$16,138,221	\$1,678,251	10	223	1,769	39,466
Vermont	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	52	984	10,302
Virginia	\$43,066,713	\$3,420,772	19	334	3,606	63,393
Washington	\$39,717,936	\$3,260,985	19	368	3,437	66,575
West Virginia	\$20,417,745	\$1,014,375	6	84	1,069	14,891
Wisconsin	\$39,886,313	\$2,877,876	16	239	3,034	45,298
Wyoming	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	62	984	12,103
American Samoa	\$2,845,225	\$260,963	1	15	275	4,122
Guam	\$4,373,576	\$312,530	2	30	329	4,932
Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,360,068	\$114,525	1	15	121	1,814
Virgin Islands	\$3,692,303	\$269,133	2	22	284	3,087
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$12,271,172	\$957,151	5	75	1,009	15,125
Other (non-State allocations)	\$49,331,345	\$3,847,845	0	0	0	0
Total	\$2,466,567,300	\$192,392,250	1,064	16,572	198,748	3,093,492