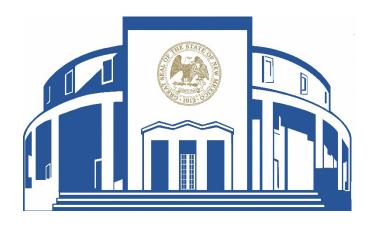


Federal Stimulus Aid to Public Schools

Presentation to Public School Capital Outlay Oversight Task Force

David Abbey, Director, LFC Micaela Fischer, Program Evaluation Manager, LFC Sunny Liu, Senior Fiscal Analyst, LFC July 9, 2021

Presentation Overview



- Overview of Federal Stimulus Aid for Education
- Eligible Expenditures and School Budgets
- Trends and Fiscal Outlook



Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)

In response to Covid-19, Congress established three major subfunds of ESF to support emergency education needs:

- Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund: for K-12 schools to maintain operations and respond to Covid-19 emergencies. Up to 10 percent can be withheld by the Public Education Department (PED).
- **Higher Education Emergency Relief (HEER) Fund:** for student financial aid and higher education institution responses to Covid-19 emergencies.
- Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund: for governors to provide emergency education services, including support to nonpublic schools.



Three Rounds of Federal ESSER Aid

Round 1: CARES (Mar. 2020)

\$108.6 million

- Deadline for expenditure: Sep. 30, 2022
- For operational costs and Covid-19 emergencies
- Includes a provision requiring allocations to nonpublic schools
- Includes maintenance of effort (MOE) requirements

Round 2: CRRSA (Dec. 2020)

\$435.9 million

- Deadline for expenditure: Sep. 30, 2023
- For operational costs, Covid-19 emergencies, <u>and facility</u> <u>improvements</u>
- Nonpublic school allocation earmarked in GEER funding
- Includes MOE requirements

Round 3: ARP (Mar. 2021)

\$979.1 million

- Deadline for expenditure: Sep. 30, 2024
- For operational costs, Covid-19 emergencies, facility improvements, <u>and</u> <u>addressing learning loss</u>
- Nonpublic school allocation earmarked in GEER funding
- Includes MOE and maintenance of equity (MEQ) requirements



ESSER Eligible Uses

At least 90 percent of ESSER funds flow through PED directly to districts and charters based on federal Title I (poverty) rates for:

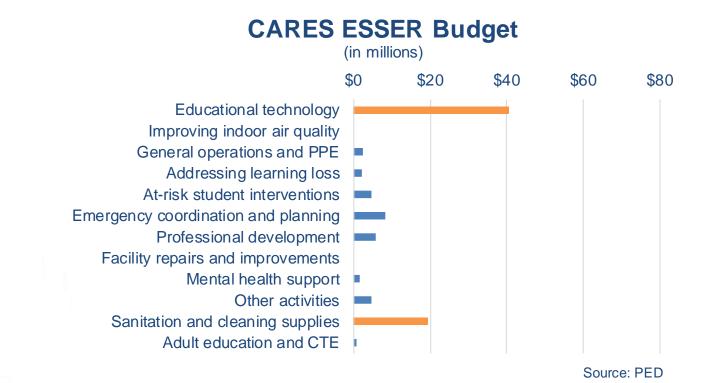
- Activities authorized by federal education law,
- Covid-19 response systems and procedures,
- School leader support,
- Activities to support at-risk student populations,
- Training on sanitation and minimizing infections,
- Supplies to sanitize and clean facilities,
- Planning during long-term closures,
- Educational technology for students,
- Mental health services and supports,
- Facility improvements and systems to reduce virus transmission,*
- Extended learning programs to address learning loss, and
- Other activities that are necessary to maintain LEA operations and continue employment of existing staff.

*Eligible use added for CRSSA and ARP funds (not CARES)



Round 1: CARES Infrastructure Investments

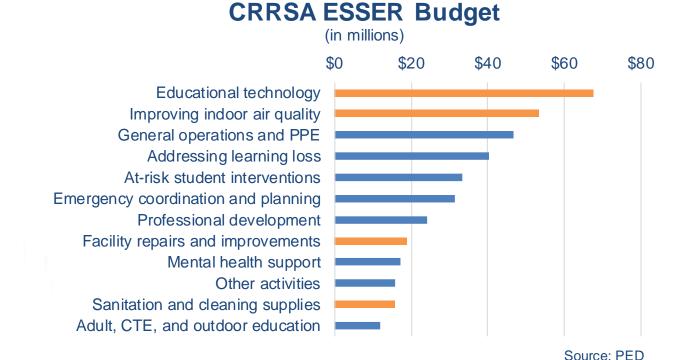
 Schools budgeted <u>\$60 million</u>, or 66 percent, of sampled CARES funds for educational technology and facility upkeep





Round 2: CRRSA Infrastructure Investments

• Schools budgeted <u>\$155 million</u>, or 41 percent, of sampled CRRSA funds for educational technology and facility upkeep or upgrades







Other Revenue Sources

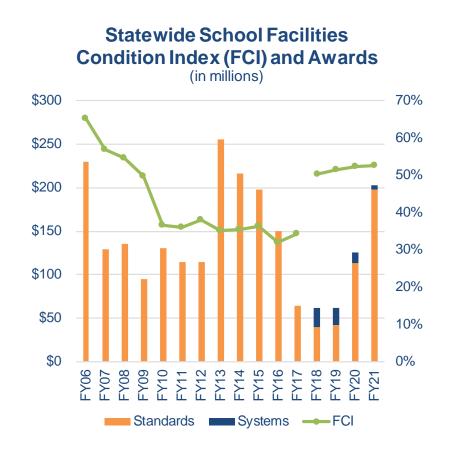
- Schools are in the planning phase for the largest federal aid portion (Round 3: ARP provides \$979 million)
- Governor also provided \$3 million from GEER funds to schools for HEPA filters.
- Laws 2021, Chapter 49, (SB144) broadens the use of the public school capital outlay fund (PSCOF) for education technology





Trends in Public School Capital Outlay

- School facility improvements and federal stimulus will place initial <u>downward</u> pressure on systems awards
- Phase 2 formula will <u>decrease</u> demand for PSCOF awards from districts with a lower state match rate



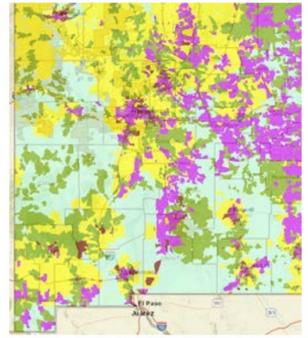


Trends in Public School Capital Outlay

- Educational technology purchases and remote learning will <u>increase</u> demand for broadband
- Projected growth in oil and gas revenue will also <u>boost</u> PSCOF revenues



New Mexico Coverage Map



New Mexico Broadband Map [NM DoIT Offices of Broadband and Geospatial Technology]



Trends in Public School Capital Outlay

- School facilities in some districts are almost completely new and will <u>reduce</u> pressure for new building
- Higher construction and labor costs may <u>delay</u> project timelines and build up unspent balances

Best School Facility Condition Indices (FCI) Statewide Average: 53%

Zuni	13%
Reserve	22%
Jal	22%
Socorro	36%
Bernalillo	38%
Lordsburg	39%
Mesa Vista	39%
Clovis	42%
Deming	42%
Gallup McKinley	42%



Outlook for Public School Capital Outlay

- Significant state and federal revenues will increase capacity for school capital projects
- High costs and newer school facilities will decrease replacement needs in some districts and take additional time to complete
- New Mexico should forecast upcoming demand for school facility replacement in the next few years



Thank You

David Abbey, Director, LFC David.Abbey@nmlegis.gov (505) 986-4555

Sunny Liu, Senior Fiscal Analyst, LFC Sunny.Liu@nmlegis.gov (505) 986-4572

More LFC Budget and Policy Documents can be found at: <u>https://www.nmlegis.gov/Entity/LFC/Default</u>

