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ISSUE BRIEF:

ANALYSIS OF FEDERAL STIMULUS FUNDING TO STATES AND PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

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The State Higher Education Executive Officers Association (SHEEO) serves the chief executives of statewide governing, policy, and coordinating boards of postsecondary education and their staffs. Founded in 1954, SHEEO promotes an environment that values higher education and its role in ensuring the equitable education of all Americans, regardless of race/ethnicity, gender, or socioeconomic factors. Together with its members, SHEEO aims to achieve this vision by equipping state higher education executive officers and their staffs with the tools to effectively advance the value of higher education, promoting public policies and academic practices that enable all Americans to achieve success in the 21st century, and serving as an advocate for state higher education leadership. For more information, visit www.sheeo.org.

INTRODUCTION

In the wake of the economic slowdown stemming from the COVID-19 pandemic, the federal government provided significant funding to states and institutions of higher education to help them address sharp drops in revenue. Federal stimulus funds were also provided during the Great Recession following the 2008 economic crisis. Because states cannot run deficits and are unlikely to raise taxes during economically challenging periods, the federal government, which can run deficits, provides funding to states to prevent mass layoffs and disruptions in public services, including higher education.

For higher education, federal funding during economically challenging periods comes in the form of direct aid to institutions, assistance to states earmarked for investments in either K-12 or higher education, and general funding to states to stabilize their budgets and invest in a range of priorities. This issue brief outlines the use of federal stimulus funding for higher education during the last two economic recessions, with a particular focus on the 2020 recession and its associated federal relief packages.[1] For each stimulus package, we describe the different funds for higher education, the presence of any maintenance of effort (MOE) provisions, and restrictions on allowable uses. We also present data on the total amount of federal assistance to states allocated for public higher education following the 2008 financial crisis and the first 2020 pandemic relief package. Finally, we share examples of the ways states used federal stimulus funding to support higher education during the COVID-19 pandemic.

1. This brief does not capture all federal relief and stimulus funding for higher education. While HEERF funds allocated directly to institutions are discussed, they are excluded from the data presented in *Tables 1* and *2*. In addition, the data presented here do not yet include funds from the CRRSA Act or the American Rescue Plan. The American Rescue Plan, passed in March 2021, includes $350 billion in funds for state and local governments to be used through 2024. The impact of these funds on higher education is not yet known.

STIMULUS FUNDING DURING THE GREAT RECESSION

The use of federal stimulus funding to support higher education during the COVID-19 pandemic was not unprecedented: The federal government previously provided stimulus funding during the 2008 economic crisis.[2]

President Obama signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), a $787 billion stimulus package, in February 2009, to mitigate the fallout stemming from the 2008 market crash. The ARRA included a State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF) with a $53.6 billion appropriation for state education budgets that included $48.6 billion in state grants for K-12 and higher education and $5 billion in competitive grants through the "Race to the Top" and "Investing in What Works and Innovation" programs. Of the $48.6 billion, 81.8% was devoted to the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) for operating expenses while 18.2% was devoted to the Government Services Fund (GSF) for K-12 or higher education facilities. States allocated ESF and GSF funds to cover FY 2009, 2010, and 2011, with a small portion of funds extended through 2012.[3]

ALLOWABLE USES OF ARRA FUNDING

States could use ESF and GSF funds for both K-12 and higher education. The ESF could be used to support education and general expenditures, while the GSF could be used for the modernization, renovation, or repair of higher education facilities, excluding those venues for religious or athletic events. ARRA funds from ESF and GSF used to restore the level of state support for public higher education, excluding funds used for modernization, renovation, or repair of higher education institutions, are included in SHEEO's State Higher Education Finance (SHEF) data.

The law also included a "maintenance of effort" (MOE) provision as part of the state application for funds. Governors needed to offer assurances that the state would maintain at least the level of support for elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education in FY 2009 through FY 2011 as it did in FY 2006. However, the law did allow for the secretary of education to waive the MOE provision for states that experienced a precipitous decline in financial resources.

ARRA ALLOCATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

Following the financial crisis and Great Recession of 2008, state tax appropriations declined 11.5% over four years, from $77.7 billion in 2008 to an all-time low of $68.8 billion in 2012 (*Table 1*).[4] States allocated $9.76 billion in federal stimulus funding to higher education over the course of four years, reducing year-over-year decreases in 2009, 2010, and 2011. At its peak, federal funding made up 7.1% of state support in 2010. By 2012, however, federal funding had largely been spent (states allocated only $117 million in 2012) while states continued to cut tax appropriations. While ARRA funds stabilized state support from 2009 through 2011 and minimized the negative effects of the Great Recession on higher education, the expiration of these funds led to a "fiscal cliff" in 2012 and 2013.[5]

2. https://www.congress.gov/bill/111th-congress/house-bill/1/text
3. Ibid.
4. Note that the figures in this issue brief are not adjusted for inflation or student enrollment. The decrease in state tax appropriations from 2008 through 2012 was much larger on an inflation- and enrollment-adjusted basis.
5. State Higher Education Executive Officers Association. (2013). *State higher education finance FY 2012.* https://shefstage.sheeo.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/SHEEO_SHEF_FY12_Report.pdf

STIMULUS FUNDING DURING THE 2020 COVID-19 PANDEMIC

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress passed several wide-ranging emergency spending and economic recovery packages in 2020 and 2021 to help address the public health crisis, maintain core public services, and support the economy. The three most prominent bills—the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplement Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, and the American Rescue Plan (ARP)—totaled over $6.4 trillion in economic relief. For higher education, most of the funding went directly from the U.S. Department of Education to institutions of higher education through multiple iterations of the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF). Colleges and universities also received lesser sums through the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERF) in two of the packages, and the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) in the CARES Act. In this section, we focus specifically on CARES Act funding (the first package) and share detailed data on state allocations and the ways in which states used the funds. Following this analysis, we also provide an overview of the second and third relief packages (for which data on state allocations for higher education are not yet available) and describe their allowable uses.

CARES ACT

On March 27, 2020, President Donald Trump signed the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, a $2.2 trillion economic relief package. For institutions of higher education, the CARES Act included approximately $14 billion in direct financial assistance to colleges and universities through the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF I) as part of the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF). The legislation also included approximately $3 billion for the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERF), which governors could spend on either K-12 or postsecondary education priorities. Higher education was also eligible for funding from the $150 billion Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF), which was funding directed at state and local governments.[6],[7]

The ESF included an MOE provision, which requires that the state maintain funding for elementary and secondary education and higher education (including funding to institutions of higher education and state need-based financial aid, but not support for capital projects or research and development or tuition and fees paid by students). The MOE provision required that state funding for fiscal years 2020 and 2021 equal at least the average of the state's support for elementary and secondary education and higher education in the three years preceding the passage of CARES. While the MOE included state higher education funding, the requirement only put at risk federal K-12 funding and GEERF if states failed to meet the MOE threshold. The law included a provision allowing MOE to be waived by the secretary of education for states that have experienced a precipitous decline in financial resources.

6. Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act or the CARES Act. Public Law No: 116-136—Mar. 27, 2020. https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/748

7. The 2020 SHEF report and the data in this issue brief include GEERF and CRF funding allocated by states to higher education. HEERF funding is not included.

The allowable uses of the aid varied in the CARES Act. Of the $14 billion for the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF), 50% of the funds were required to be distributed to students in the form of emergency grants. The institutional portion of the funds were required to be spent on defraying institutional expenses associated with the coronavirus and/or making additional financial aid grants to students. GEERF allowed governors to provide subgrants to local educational agencies and institutions of higher education most impacted by the pandemic to support their ongoing functionality. GEERF also allowed for subgrants to local educational agencies and institutions of higher education that the governor deemed essential for carrying out emergency education services.[8] The $150 billion CRF package to state and local governments was to be used to respond directly to the public health crisis, such as medical and health needs, as well as the second-order effects of the emergency, such as business interruptions. It was not to be used for revenue replacement.

CARES ACT ALLOCATIONS TO HIGHER EDUCATION

States allocated $2.38 billion in federal funding to higher education across fiscal years 2020 and 2021. The majority of the funds ($1.95 billion) have been used in 2021 and are helping protect public institutions from declines in state tax appropriations. From 2020 to 2021, state tax appropriations declined 2.3%, but after accounting for federal stimulus funding, the decline was only 0.6%, or $566 million. Stimulus funding accounted for 0.5% of state support in 2020 and 2.1% in 2021 (*Table 1*).

In fiscal year 2020, 14 states allocated $428 million in federal stimulus funding to higher education (Appendix *Table 1*). These allocations ranged from $126,218 in Montana to $200 million in Michigan. Outside of Michigan, no other state allocated more than $100 million in CARES funding to higher education. These funds made up more than 5% of state appropriations in four states: Vermont (9.8%), Michigan (10.1%), Wyoming (12.8%), and New Hampshire (17.3%).

In fiscal 2021, preliminary data show a substantial increase in the use of federal funding for higher education: 32 states allocated $1.95 billion in federal stimulus funding for higher education. Two states allocated less than $1 million: Alaska ($200,000) and South Carolina ($632,397). On the other hand, five states allocated more than $100 million (Colorado, Louisiana, Missouri, New Jersey, and Ohio). Colorado had the highest allocation of federal stimulus funding in fiscal year 2021 ($458 million). Stimulus funding made up more than 5% of state appropriations in seven states (*Appendix Table 1*).

8. Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act or the CARES Act. Public Law No: 116-136—Mar. 27, 2020. https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/748

TABLE 1

IMPACT OF FEDERAL STIMULUS FUNDING ON STATE TAX APPROPRIATIONS, U.S., FY 2001-2021 (UNADJUSTED)

	STATE TAX APPROPRIATIONS	FEDERAL STIMULUS	TOTAL: STATE TAX APPROPRIATIONS AND FEDERAL STIMULUS	STIMULUS % OF TOTAL	1-YEAR CHANGE, EXCLUDING STIMULUS	1-YEAR CHANGE, INCLUDING STIMULUS
2001	$60,253,192,185	$-	$60,253,192,185	0.0%	N/A	
2002	$62,088,086,260	$-	$62,088,086,260	0.0%	3.0%	
2003	$61,358,058,064	$-	$61,358,058,064	0.0%	-1.2%	
2004	$60,226,219,713	$-	$60,226,219,713	0.0%	-1.8%	
2005	$63,023,943,975	$-	$63,023,943,975	0.0%	4.6%	
2006	$67,369,771,275	$-	$67,369,771,275	0.0%	6.9%	
2007	$72,323,749,812	$-	$72,323,749,812	0.0%	7.4%	
2008	$77,703,679,129	$-	$77,703,679,129	0.0%	7.4%	
2009	$74,448,006,785	$1,401,657,005	$75,849,663,790	1.8%	-4.2%	-2.4%
2010	$71,141,969,858	$5,402,152,845	$76,544,122,703	7.1%	-4.4%	0.9%
2011	$72,283,624,109	$2,839,730,074	$75,123,354,183	3.8%	1.6%	-1.9%
2012	$68,786,106,916	$117,435,194	$68,903,542,110	0.2%	-4.8%	-8.3%
2013	$69,810,529,392	$-	$69,810,529,392	0.0%	1.5%	
2014	$73,997,017,893	$-	$73,997,017,893	0.0%	6.0%	
2015	$77,956,427,234	$-	$77,956,427,234	0.0%	5.4%	
2016	$79,759,377,489	$-	$79,759,377,489	0.0%	2.3%	
2017	$82,740,185,549	$-	$82,740,185,549	0.0%	3.7%	
2018	$84,272,608,831	$-	$84,272,608,831	0.0%	1.9%	
2019	$87,870,445,156	$-	$87,870,445,156	0.0%	4.3%	
2020	$91,127,960,675	$428,113,335	$91,556,074,010	0.5%	3.7%	4.2%
2021	$89,039,942,266	$1,950,486,227	$90,990,428,493	2.1%	-2.3%	-0.6%

NOTES:

1. State tax appropriations are state funding to public and private institutions of higher education, including financial aid, research appropriations, and agency funding. Tax appropriations accounted for 94% of all state support for higher education in fiscal year 2020. State tax appropriations exclude federal stimulus funding.
2. Federal stimulus funding includes state-allocated funds to stabilize and support state and local sources of revenue for higher education. Direct federal funding to institutions is not included. Stimulus funds include the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) and Government Services Fund (GSF) during the Great Recession from 2009-2012 and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERF) and Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) from 2020-2021.
3. State tax appropriations and federal stimulus allocations for fiscal year 2021 are preliminary and subject to change.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers Association analysis of SHEF and Grapevine data

STATE USES OF CARES ACT ALLOCATIONS

States used federal CARES Act funds in a variety of ways in fiscal 2020 and 2021. GEERF and CRF were used for specific student financial aid programs, providing devices and internet access for students, coordinating public health efforts and providing COVID-19 testing, supporting institutions and training faculty on remote learning, and general support to help institutions maintain operations and student supports. This section outlines a few examples of how states allocated CRF and GEERF funds to institutions and used them to support higher education during the economic recession and COVID-19 pandemic. Unless otherwise referenced, information shared in this section comes from SHEEO agency finance officers and SHEF data providers in each state.[9]

9. See https://shef.sheeo.org/data-provider-resources for an updated list of SHEF data providers.

Colorado. State tax appropriations in Colorado declined 46.5% from fiscal year 2020 to 2021 due to the impact of the economic recession, and institutional operating appropriations declined 58%. Colorado was able to allocate $450 million in CRF to higher education to "facilitate compliance with COVID-19-related public health measures and provide economic support for the state through educating students." Given the large decline in state funding, these CRF funds were integral in supporting institutions' ability to continue to operate so that they could educate and graduate students. CRF funds were used in Colorado for public health, testing, remote learning, and general institutional support for instruction, student services, and academic support functions. Colorado also used $8.4 million in GEERF for higher education to support three institutions in their efforts to improve student learning and close equity gaps.

Louisiana. From 2020 to 2021, Louisiana faced an 8.7% cut in state tax appropriations. The state allocated $100 million in CRF dollars allocated to the state to mitigate this reduction. Institutions used CRF dollars as a reimbursement for COVID-19-related allowable expenditures in fiscal year 2020, and moved the funds made available from these reimbursements to fiscal year 2021 to offset the decline in 2021 state support. Even with the CRF funds, higher education institutions received an overall reduction of $21.7 million. However, Louisiana's agriculture centers and biomedical research center, the state's scholarships, and institutions with accreditation needs received a funding increase totaling $28 million, resulting in a 0.6% net increase.

In addition, Louisiana allocated $15.3 million of its $50.3 million in state GEER funds to higher education. These funds were allocated to an adult workforce scholarship program at two-year institutions ($10 million), devices for students including laptops and internet hotspots ($4.5 million), faculty training for online course delivery ($500,000), and the creation of an online portal to streamline the dual enrollment process ($250,000).

Michigan. In Michigan, following significant shortfalls in the state's revenue projections, a supplemental budget was passed for fiscal year 2020 which reduced spending across virtually all budget areas, including a 9.3% cut to higher education. To support institutions facing additional expenses and pivoting to online instruction due to the pandemic, Michigan allocated $200 million in CRF dollars to higher education in fiscal year 2020. As a result, the net change in Michigan was a 0.9% increase from 2019 to 2020. In 2021, Michigan saw the prior cut restored, and funding increased 2.3% from 2019 to 2021 (not considering inflation).

Missouri. Missouri faced a 13.6% decline in state tax appropriations from 2020 to 2021. Funding was reduced by over 12% for each institution, as well as for Missouri's merit- and need-based financial aid programs. Additionally, in July 2020, $46.6 million in institution funding and $6.5 million in scholarship funding were restricted. Restricted funding was completely released by March 2021. Missouri allocated $135 million in CARES Act funds ($100 million in CRF for public institutions, $10 million in CRF for private institutions, and $24.6 million in GEERF) to support institutions with remote learning and safely returning to in-person instruction, among other institutional needs.[10] As a result, over the last year, funding in Missouri was essentially flat, with a 0.1% increase (not considering inflation).[11]

10. Nguyen, S., Fishman, R., Weeden, D., & Harnisch, T. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on state higher education budgets, pp. 12. *New America.* https://www.newamerica.org/education-policy/reports/state-budget-cuts/midwest

11. Missouri's CRF total includes $10 million private institutions allocated to higher education after the FY 2021 Grapevine report data collection was complete.

Virginia. Although Virginia did not face a cut in state tax appropriations in 2020 or 2021, the state amended its budget and un-allocated most of a $389 million previously-approved increase in state funding.[12] Virginia received $23.2 million in GEERF in fiscal year 2020. These funds were used for broadband projects and student financial aid. Five million was allocated to two-year institutions for operating expenses, $14.4 million to four-year institutions, and $3.8 million for financial aid for students attending private institutions.

Washington. In Washington, 100% of the state's $56.8 million in GEERF were allocated to higher education in fiscal year 2021. A portion of these funds went towards re-starting professional/technical degree and certificate programs that the pandemic had disrupted. Additional funds were used for emergency support to institutions to maintain operations, especially student services. Institutional allocations were determined based on student enrollment declines, so the bulk of funds ($44.03 million) went to community colleges. In total, federal GEERF accounted for 4.5% of state support for two-year colleges in 2021.

CRRSA ACT

The CARES Act data provided above represent the first of three federal stimulus packages for higher education in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. On December 27, 2020, President Donald Trump signed the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, a $2.3 trillion package that included a $1.4 trillion omnibus spending bill and $900 billion in economic relief. The bill included $23 billion through the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF II) and over $4 billion through the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERF II), of which $2.75 billion was reserved for private K-12 schools. The remaining $1.3 billion was available for state elementary, secondary, and postsecondary priorities. The CRRSA Act, unlike CARES, did not provide dedicated funding to state and local governments.[13,14]

Like CARES, the CRRSA Act included a maintenance of effort provision that applied to both K-12 and higher education funding, but only put K-12 and GEERF at risk. The CRRSA Act's MOE, however, applied only to fiscal year 2022 and established that the state's support for elementary and secondary education, and higher education, needed to be proportional to the state's overall spending averaged over fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019. The law includes a provision allowing MOE to be waived by the secretary of education for states that have experienced a precipitous decline in financial resources.

The allowable uses for aid under CRRSA were similar in most respects to the CARES Act. The $23 billion for the HEERF program set a floor for institutions to spend at least the same amount on student grants as they were required to spend under the CARES Act. Similar to the CARES Act, the funds had to be used to defray expenses related to the coronavirus. However, the legislation included a listing of potential uses under this section, including lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, technology costs associated with the transition to distance education, faculty and staff training, and payroll. The CRRSA Act also allows funds to be used for student support activities authorized by the Higher Education Act that address needs related to COVID-19, as well as additional financial aid grants to students. GEERF in the CRRSA Act had the same allowable uses as CARES.

12. Nguyen, S., Fishman, R., Weeden, D., & Harnisch, T. (2021). The impact of COVID-19 on state higher education budgets, pp. 12. *New America.* https://www.newamerica.org/education-policy/reports/state-budget-cuts/south

13. Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Public Law No: 116-260—Dec. 27, 2020. https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/133/text

14. CRRSA Act funds are not included in the 2020 SHEF report or the data in this issue brief, but GEERF II allocations to higher education will be captured in next year's data collection.

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN

The third federal stimulus package during the COVID-19 pandemic was the American Rescue Plan (ARP) of 2021, a $1.9 trillion economic relief package signed by President Joe Biden on March 11, 2021. The ARP included nearly $40 billion in relief for colleges and universities (HEERF III) and $350 billion for state and local governments through the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Fund.[15] Unlike the previous two packages, the ARP did not include a GEERF.[16]

The ARP included the same MOE provision as the CRRSA Act but applied it to fiscal years 2022 and 2023. The ARP also allowed the secretary of education to waive the MOE requirements for any reason, not simply for those that experienced a precipitous decline in financial resources.

The American Rescue Package included the same uses as CRRSA Act; however, the law requires 50% of the funds to be spent on emergency financial grants to students and does not have the provision related to student support activities. The American Rescue Package did not include GEERF but did include funding in the $350 billion package to state and local governments. The state and local government funding has a broad set of uses, including responding to the economic effects of the pandemic, providing premium pay for employees responding to the pandemic, providing government services to the extent of any revenue reduction resulting from the pandemic, and making investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure. States and localities will be able to use this funding until December 31, 2024.

In the months ahead, states will continue to make determinations on how to allocate funds from the Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) and the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund and Coronavirus Local Fiscal Recovery Funding in the ARP, including how much to distribute to higher education. Although the SHEF data collection does not include HEERF funds allocated directly to higher education institutions, these funds are described here along with federal funds allocated through states to provide a complete picture of the federal response to the COVID-19 pandemic and ensuing economic recession.

15. American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, Public Law No: 117-2—March 11, 2021. https://www.congress.gov/bill/117th-congress/house-bill/1319

16. ARP funds are not included in SHEF this year, but state and local government funds allocated to higher education will be captured in next year's data collection.

CONCLUSION

The federal government provided states with substantial emergency relief and stimulus funding following the last two recessions. The 2008 and 2020 federal relief packages helped states prevent mass layoffs and disruptions in public services, including in public higher education. Federal assistance during economic declines is essential and designed to support states, which must balance their budgets. Federal assistance for higher education is particularly important because states often use higher education as a pressure release valve or balance wheel, cutting funding for higher education disproportionately compared to other spending areas.[17] At the same time, investment in higher education can drive economic recovery.[18,19,20]

While federal support has protected higher education from some of the fiscal impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and 2020 economic recession, it is not a replacement for unrestricted state general operating support to public institutions, and states should not treat it as such. Federal relief funds are temporary and restricted in their allowable uses. States should be cautious about considering temporary federal investments when determining their higher education budgets and should not cut higher education funding in response to increased federal investment. After ARRA funds expired following the Great Recession, public higher education faced a funding cliff in 2012 from which most states have yet to recover. Policymakers should consider the lessons of the ARRA experience and when federal funding from the CARES, CRRSA, and ARP packages is no longer available, take affirmative steps to ensure that institutions have the resources they need to appropriately serve students and fulfill their missions.

17. Delaney, J., & Doyle, W. (2011). State spending on higher education: Testing the balance wheel over time. *Journal of Education Finance, 36*(4). http://www.jstor.org/stable/23018116

18. Trostel, P. A. (2008). *High returns: Public investment in higher education.* Federal Reserve Bank of Boston. https://www.bostonfed.org/-/media/Documents/cb/PDF/Trostel_invest_in_higher_ed.pdf

19. Blagg, K., & Blom, E. (2018). *Evaluating the return on investment in higher education.* Urban Institute. https://www.urban.org/sites/default/files/publication/99078/evaluating_the_return_on_investment_in_higher_education.pdf

20. Hout, M. (2012). Social and economic returns to college education in the United States. *Annual Review of Sociology*, *38*, p. 379-499. https://www.collegetransitions.com/wp-content/uploads/2014/05/hout-returns-to-college-education.pdf

APPENDIX

APPENDIX TABLE 1

EARLY ESTIMATES OF FEDERAL STIMULUS FUNDING IN FISCAL YEAR 2020 AND 2021 BY STATE (UNADJUSTED)

	FISCAL YEAR 2020			FISCAL YEAR 2021		
	STATE TAX APPROPRIATIONS	FEDERAL STIMULUS	STIMULUS % OF TOTAL	STATE TAX APPROPRIATIONS	FEDERAL STIMULUS	STIMULUS % OF TOTAL
ALABAMA	$1,774,209,148	$42,279,472	2.3%	$1,818,933,163	$-	0.0%
ALASKA	$327,057,268	$1,500,000	0.5%	$293,953,833	$200,000	0.1%
ARIZONA	$871,703,800	$-	0.0%	$806,571,300	$6,000,000	0.7%
ARKANSAS	$912,525,076	$13,000,000	1.4%	$889,252,916	$-	0.0%
CALIFORNIA	$15,766,118,826	$-	0.0%	$14,512,532,819	$59,975,000	0.4%
COLORADO	$1,077,960,454	$-	0.0%	$577,203,573	$458,362,140	44.3%
CONNECTICUT	$1,476,338,730	$-	0.0%	$1,213,561,922	$8,881,682	0.7%
DELAWARE	$256,784,197	$-	0.0%	$252,761,600	$-	0.0%
FLORIDA	$4,247,614,167	$-	0.0%	$4,377,785,211	$24,868,734	0.6%
GEORGIA	$2,992,610,534	$7,807,969	0.3%	$2,687,671,869	$10,400,000	0.4%
HAWAII	$758,098,277	$9,401,907	1.2%	$790,612,353	$29,289,170	3.6%
IDAHO	$511,619,554	$-	0.0%	$514,419,000	$10,649,800	2.0%
ILLINOIS	$4,564,727,839	$-	0.0%	$4,727,133,922	$50,000,000	1.0%
INDIANA	$1,844,074,254	$-	0.0%	$1,774,707,255	$9,000,000	0.5%
IOWA	$851,804,674	$-	0.0%	$844,446,037	$6,900,000	0.8%
KANSAS	$841,359,831	$-	0.0%	$823,491,859	$26,274,163	3.1%
KENTUCKY	$896,677,800	$-	0.0%	$879,484,800	$13,800,000	1.5%
LOUISIANA	$1,191,511,791	$-	0.0%	$1,088,374,028	$115,876,989	9.6%
MAINE	$314,036,864	$-	0.0%	$312,463,560	$-	0.0%
MARYLAND	$2,181,000,910	$-	0.0%	$2,147,024,013	$-	0.0%
MASSACHUSETTS	$1,740,971,323	$-	0.0%	$1,752,578,550	$-	0.0%
MICHIGAN	$1,772,087,600	$200,000,000	10.1%	$1,999,566,600	$-	0.0%
MINNESOTA	$1,700,836,000	$-	0.0%	$1,709,306,000	$5,300,000	0.3%
MISSISSIPPI	$960,721,530	$-	0.0%	$961,292,460	$-	0.0%
MISSOURI	$907,280,577	$-	0.0%	$783,544,268	$160,572,526	17.0%
MONTANA	$255,802,028	$126,218	0.0%	$262,115,437	$6,930,000	2.6%
NEBRASKA	$755,226,620	$-	0.0%	$786,572,718	$-	0.0%
NEVADA	$675,087,243	$-	0.0%	$576,049,879	$-	0.0%
NEW HAMPSHIRE	$147,134,248	$30,754,416	17.3%	$148,255,470	$27,771,464	15.8%
NEW JERSEY	$2,478,777,461	$-	0.0%	$2,336,710,000	$293,864,994	11.2%
NEW MEXICO	$873,962,600	$-	0.0%	$832,073,500	$3,792,365	0.5%
NEW YORK	$6,112,841,083	$-	0.0%	$6,029,448,066	$-	0.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	$4,330,158,106	$367,069	0.0%	$4,348,354,662	$38,932,931	0.9%
NORTH DAKOTA	$379,613,257	$-	0.0%	$379,613,257	$2,500,000	0.7%
OHIO	$2,290,152,917	$-	0.0%	$2,379,374,333	$313,500,000	11.6%
OKLAHOMA	$777,094,393	$-	0.0%	$741,676,799	$-	0.0%
OREGON	$966,709,662	$-	0.0%	$980,907,547	$10,000,000	1.0%
PENNSYLVANIA	$1,845,268,234	$28,000,000	1.5%	$1,829,911,000	$-	0.0%
RHODE ISLAND	$236,828,705	$-	0.0%	$206,717,996	$-	0.0%
SOUTH CAROLINA	$837,468,166	$-	0.0%	$833,744,982	$632,397	0.1%
SOUTH DAKOTA	$257,007,429	$9,202,075	3.5%	$255,873,107	$-	0.0%
TENNESSEE	$1,680,937,600	$-	0.0%	$1,697,400,100	$21,449,975	1.2%
TEXAS	$7,231,904,956	$-	0.0%	$7,151,659,795	$94,569,439	1.3%
UTAH	$1,218,282,800	$-	0.0%	$1,204,271,400	$-	0.0%
VERMONT	$94,657,938	$10,238,934	9.8%	$122,635,827	$32,223,547	20.8%
VIRGINIA	$2,300,804,098	$23,185,000	1.0%	$2,475,376,047	$-	0.0%
WASHINGTON	$2,225,826,000	$-	0.0%	$2,475,329,000	$56,769,263	2.2%
WEST VIRGINIA	$486,048,567	$-	0.0%	$490,101,335	$-	0.0%
WISCONSIN	$1,575,876,734	$-	0.0%	$1,593,319,600	$46,140,000	2.8%
WYOMING	$354,758,806	$52,250,275	12.8%	$363,777,498	$5,059,648	1.4%
U.S.	**$91,127,960,675**	**$428,113,335**	**0.5%**	**$89,039,942,266**	**$1,950,486,227**	**2.1%**
D.C.	$96,745,972	$-	0.0%	$90,303,335	$-	0.0%

NOTES:

1. State tax appropriations are state funding to public and private institutions of higher education, including financial aid, research appropriations, and agency funding. Tax appropriations accounted for 94% of all state support for higher education in fiscal year 2020.
2. State tax appropriations exclude federal stimulus funding.
3. Federal stimulus funding includes state-allocated funds to stabilize and support state and local sources of revenue for higher education. Direct federal funding to institutions is not included. Stimulus funds include the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) and Government Services Fund (GSF) during the Great Recession from 2009-2012 and the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEERF) and Coronavirus Relief Fund (CRF) from 2020-2021.

SOURCE: State Higher Education Executive Officers Association analysis of SHEF and Grapevine data

STATE HIGHER EDUCATION EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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