

# How to access maximum ARPA funds

A LIVE KEYNOTE WITH EVERYLIBRARY

John Chrastka, EveryLibrary

@EVERYLIBRARY | @SMARTLIBRARIES









# How to access maximum ARPA funds

A LIVE KEYNOTE WITH EVERYLIBRARY



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# Learning Objectives

FINDING FUNDING BASED ON YOUR MISSION  
AND WORK



About EveryLibrary



ARPA Uncovered (Not IMLS)



State And Local Relief Funds



Before School, After School, And Summer



Broadband And E-rate



Workforce And Literacy



Policy Issues For The Future

# About EveryLibrary and the EveryLibrary Institute

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**EveryLibrary** is a 501c4 Political Action Committee for Libraries

- Focused on library funding on Election Days, negotiations with municipal leaders, state and federal legislation and budgets;
- School library portfolio focused on jobs and budgets;
- Public engagement and activism for policy outcomes;
- Pro-bono support to library leaders and campaigns;
- Donor supported to focus on best practices and relevant activity for each campaign.



**EveryLibrary Institute** is a c3 non-profit public policy and tax policy think tank for libraires of all types

- Research agenda about perception of librarians, library workers, and libraries;
- Policy framework focused on coalitions outside of libraries to build power;
- Training program on political literacy and financial literacy for library leaders;
- Donor engagement to build the visibility of the workforce and institutions.





## Baseline Familiarity POLL Question

PLEASE RESPOND IN THE POP-UP  
WINDOW

How familiar are you with the grant programs offered through IMLS and your state library using ARPA funds?

Not at all familiar | Somewhat familiar | Very familiar

Has your library / does your library plan to apply for a grant through IMLS or your state library?

Yes | No



# ARPA – Briefly about IMLS / LSTA

## THIS SESSION IS NOT ABOUT IMLS /LSTA FUNDING

There are excellent resources for library leaders to understand how LSTA funds allocated through IMLS can be used from:

- Library Journal:  
“How the American Rescue Plan Act Works for Libraries”

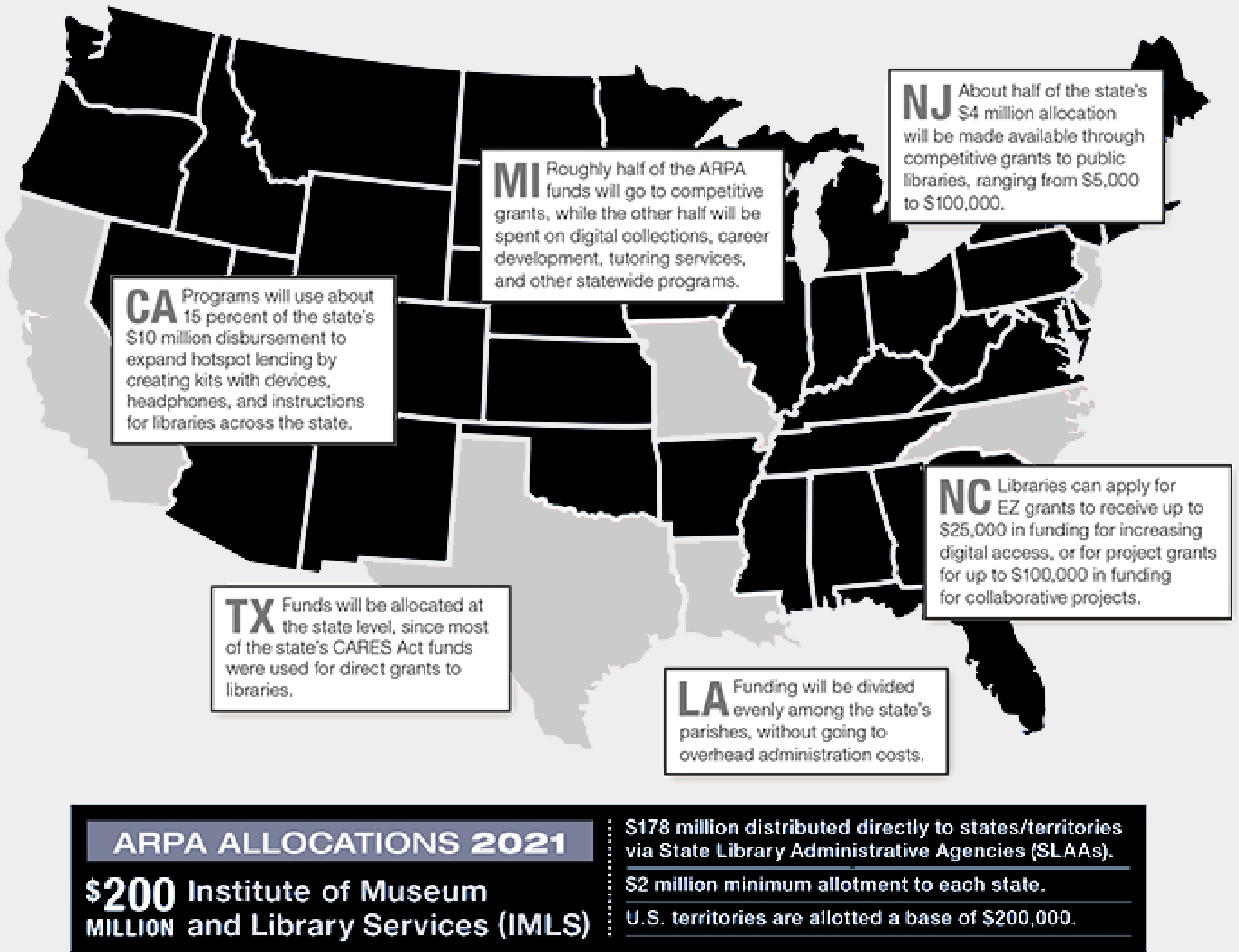
**Louisiana** – State library ARPA funding will be divided evenly among the state’s parishes, without any of the grant going to overhead administration costs.

**Missouri** - Half of the state library ARPA funds will go to competitive grants, while the other half will be spent on digital collections, career development, tutoring services, and other statewide programs.

**New Jersey** - About half of New Jersey’s \$4 million allocation will be made available through competitive grants to public libraries

**Texas** - Less than 10% of the state’s LSTA \$8.4 million ARPA grant is earmarked for direct grants to libraries.

- IMLS \$15 M direct competitive grant program is open through mid- July



This webinar is focused on **ARPA funds** that do not earmark libraries as “libraries” but instead are **available to units of government or non-profit partners** to advance a mission that is aligned with libraries.

# ARPA Overview


ASIDE FROM IMLS AND EVERYDAY LIBRARY PROGRAMS...




# ARPA - Structure

THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN FUNDED EXISTING PROGRAMS AND DID NOT CREATE NEW PROGRAMS.

IT IS **CRITICAL TO UNDERSTAND WHAT PROGRAMS PRE-DATE AND WILL POST-DATE** ARPA IN ORDER TO FIND THE FUNDING YOU NEED BEYOND TRADITIONAL LIBRARY PROGRAMS.

-  **Four federal programs that we will focus on this session:**
- ARPA State and Local Relief Funds / Community Block Grant Development Funds
  - ARPA LRF and ESSER for Summer and Afterschool / 21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Centers
  - Emergency Connectivity Fund / E-Rate
  - ARPA Workforce Supports / WOIA Title II Literacy Programs

-  **Existing federal programs with "Libraries" embedded in their funding formula:**
- IMLS / LSTA
  - NEH
  - NEA

## ARPA Federal Allocations Per State

Source: [U.S. Treasury, Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds 2021](#)  
\*combines State, County, City, & Municipality Funding, in billions

STATE	AMOUNT	STATE	AMOUNT
Alabama	\$3.9	Montana	\$1.2
Alaska	\$1.3	Nebraska	\$1.7
Arizona	\$6.8	Nevada	\$3.8
Arkansas	\$2.6	New Hampshire	\$1.5
California	\$42.9	New Jersey	\$9.8
Colorado	\$5.8	New Mexico	\$2.5
Connecticut	\$4.4	New York	\$23.5
Delaware	\$1.3	North Carolina	\$8.8
District of Columbia	\$2.3	North Dakota	\$1.2
Florida	15.9	Ohio	\$10.7
Georgia	\$8.4	Oklahoma	\$3.2
Hawaii	\$2.2	Oregon	\$4.2
Idaho	\$1.7	Pennsylvania	\$13.4
Illinois	\$14.1	Rhode Island	\$1.7
Indiana	\$5.7	South Carolina	\$4.1
Iowa	\$2.7	South Dakota	\$1.2
Kansas	\$2.6	Tennessee	\$6.0
Kentucky	\$3.8	Texas	\$26.3
Louisiana	\$4.8	Utah	\$2.5
Maine	\$1.5	Vermont	\$1.2
Maryland	\$5.6	Virginia	\$7.2
Massachusetts	\$8.7	Washington	\$7.1
Michigan	\$10.9	West Virginia	\$2.0
Minnesota	\$5.0	Wisconsin	\$4.9
Mississippi	\$2.8	Wyoming	\$1.2
Missouri	\$5.2		

# ARPA - Treasury Programs

## STATE AND LOCAL RELIEF FUNDS

### \$ 195.3 B

States will receive a total of \$195.3 billion in aid, of which \$25.5 billion will be split evenly between states and the District of Columbia. Tribal governments will receive \$20 billion in payments and U.S. territories will receive \$4.5 billion in payments.

#### Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

States have wide latitude to determine how to put these Fiscal Recovery Funds to work. Each state has its own process for allocating funds. Governors and state legislators usually codify grant programs and allocations in legislation. Local Fiscal Recovery Funds are to remain available until December 31, 2024. Eligible use of the funds including responding to the public health emergency or its negative economic impacts, providing premium pay for essential front-line workers, replacing revenue losses due to the COVID-19 public health emergency, and necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

The National Association of State Budget Officers is tracking legislation and Governors’ plans for spending ARPA funds. Priorities include continued efforts to address COVID-19; economic recovery and relief; public health and other health initiatives; education; workforce training; promoting economic development and tourism; bonuses for first responders; shoring up the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund; housing assistance; and infrastructure including broadband, water, and sewer.

## CBGD / “Local Relief Funds” in ARPA 2021-2024

Allocations by Type	Amount (\$ billions)
States & DC	\$195.30
Counties	\$65.10
Metropolitan Cites	\$45.60
Tribal Governments	\$20.00
Territories	\$4.50
Non-entitlement Units of Local Government	\$19.50

# LRF for States

## FINDING LIBRARIES WITHIN THE FUNDING FORMULA

NASBO is tracking state plans and the priorities look like:

- efforts to address COVID-19;
- economic recovery and relief;
- public health and other health initiatives; education;
- workforce training;
- promoting economic development and tourism;
- bonuses for first responders;
- shoring up the Unemployment Insurance Trust Fund;
- housing assistance; and,
- infrastructure including broadband, water, and sewer

from NASBO blog



## State Exemplars – Local Recovery Funds - \$219.8B

WY - Health and social services, education and workforce, and economic diversity and economic development.

VA - Helping public health, small businesses, workforce, public schools, and fully deploying broadband across Virginia.

OR - Local government services as infrastructure (resiliency/preparedness).

NC – Governor’s recommendations include \$60 million for “Recovery Grants for Arts, History, Libraries, Science, and Film” of which \$8.5 million is allocated to libraries.

ME – Immediate economic recovery from the pandemic; long-term economic growth for Maine; and infrastructure revitalization.

CT – Defeating COVID-19; investing in the future; creating a more affordable Connecticut; economic growth that works for all; and modernizing state government.



# Broadband in LFR for States

FINDING LIBRARIES WITHIN THE FUNDING FORMULA



## Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund (CCPF)

The American Rescue Plan provides \$10 billion for payments to States, territories, and Tribal governments to carry out critical capital projects that directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, including remote options, in response to the public health emergency.

CCPF will address many challenges laid bare by the pandemic, especially in rural America and low- and moderate-income communities, helping to ensure that all communities have access to the high-quality, modern infrastructure needed to thrive, including internet access.

The Capital Projects Fund thus allows for investment in high-quality broadband as well as other connectivity infrastructure, devices, and equipment. In addition to supporting broadband, it also provides flexibility for each state, territory, and Tribal government to make other investments in critical community hubs or other capital assets that provide access jointly to work, education, and health monitoring.

[Capital Projects Fund](#)





# Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

## FINDING LIBRARIES IN THE FUNDING FRAMEWORK

### Local Fiscal Recovery Funds (LRF) Eligible Uses:

- Support public health expenditures;
- Address negative economic impacts caused by the public health;
- Replace lost public sector revenue, using this funding to provide government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue experienced due to the pandemic;
- Provide premium pay for essential; and,
- Invest in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.



## Local Fiscal Recovery Funds - \$130.2 Billion

COUNTIES WILL RECEIVE \$65.1 BILLION.

County-by-County breakdown

CITIES WILL RECEIVE \$45.57 BILLION IN PAYMENTS.

City-by-City breakdown

NON-ENTITLEMENT UNITS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT WILL RECEIVE \$19.53 BILLION.

Allocation information from Treasury

Library districts are **not** included in any *direct payments* from the US Treasury funds. Special districts are eligible for *transfers* from states and local government\*.





# Transfers to Special Districts

FINDING LIBRARIES WITHIN THE FUNDING FORMULA



## Authority and Eligibility - but Not a Requirement

How does an independent library district receive funding from ARPA? There are 3 ways:

- 1) Through a grant program from a state or unit of local government.
- 2) As a partner with a unit of local government in a grant.
- 3) Through 'transfers' from a state or unit of local government for eligible purposes:

"The statute authorizes State, territorial, and Tribal governments; counties; metropolitan cities; and nonentitlement units of local government to transfer amounts paid from the Fiscal Recovery Funds to a number of specified entities. By permitting these transfers, Congress recognized the importance of providing flexibility to governments seeking to achieve the greatest impact with their funds, including by working with other levels or units of government or private entities to assist recipient governments in carrying out their programs. This includes special-purpose districts that perform specific functions in the community, such as fire, water, sewer, or mosquito abatement districts."

FRF Interim Final Rule (p. 105 VI. Transfers)

It is exceedingly unlikely that a unit of local government will spontaneously offer this transfer to your library district. You have to seek this out and ask for what you are eligible for.







## CBGD POLL Question

PLEASE RESPOND IN THE POP-UP  
WINDOW

Has your library accessed funds from the Community Block Grant  
Development program in previous years?

Yes, successfully

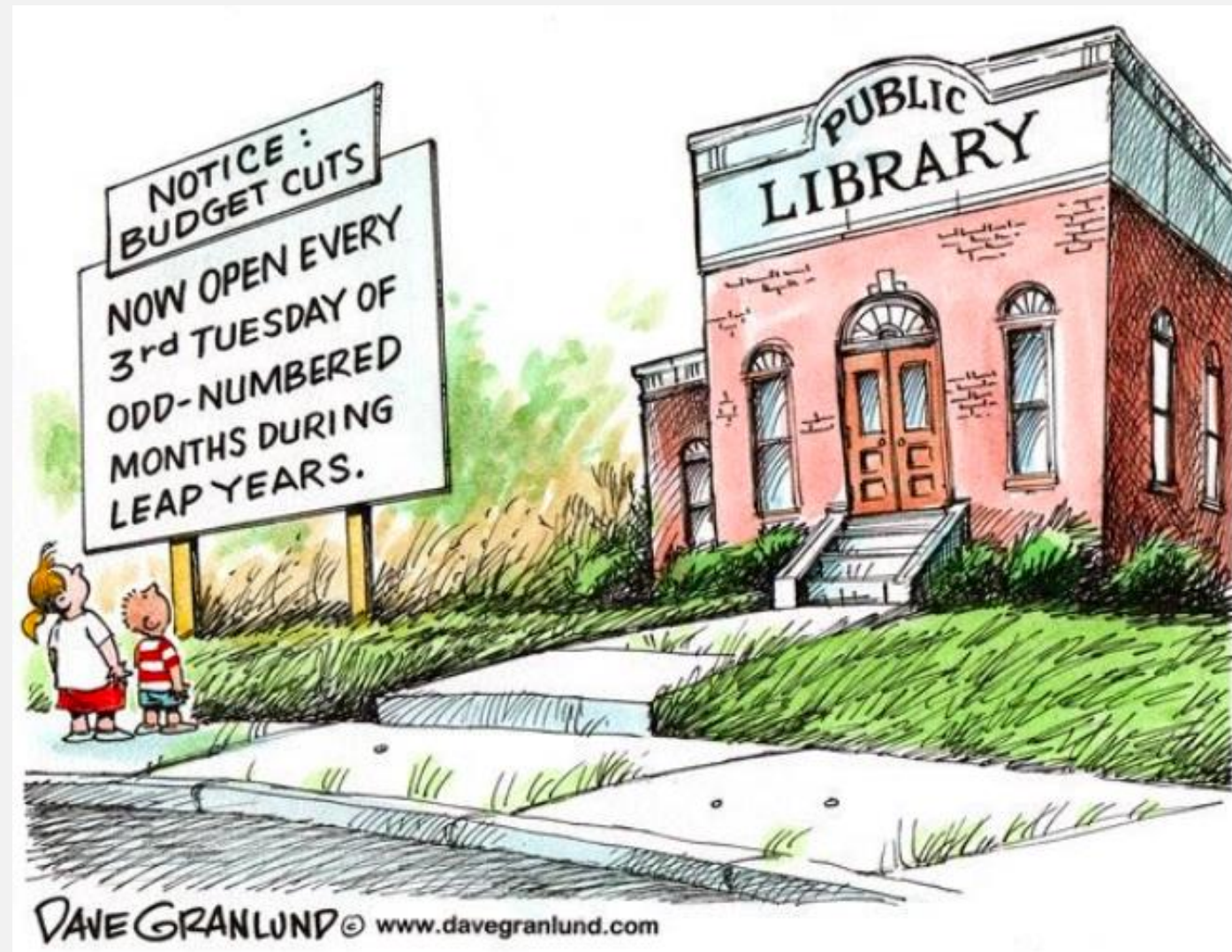
Yes, but we were unsuccessful

No, we have not applied / been included before



# After ARPA – CBGD Funds

FINDING LIBRARIES WITHIN THE FUNDING FORMULA



## Community Block Grant Development Funds

“The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program provides annual grants on a formula basis to states, cities, and counties to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing and a suitable living environment, and by expanding economic opportunities, principally for low- and moderate-income persons.”

In a “normal year”, CBGD Program has \$5 Billion for eligible activities including: Public service activities, housing, improving public facilities, and economic development activities. 70% has to be spent on low to moderate income populations.

Administered through the US Department of Housing and Urban Development

# Summer and Afterschool

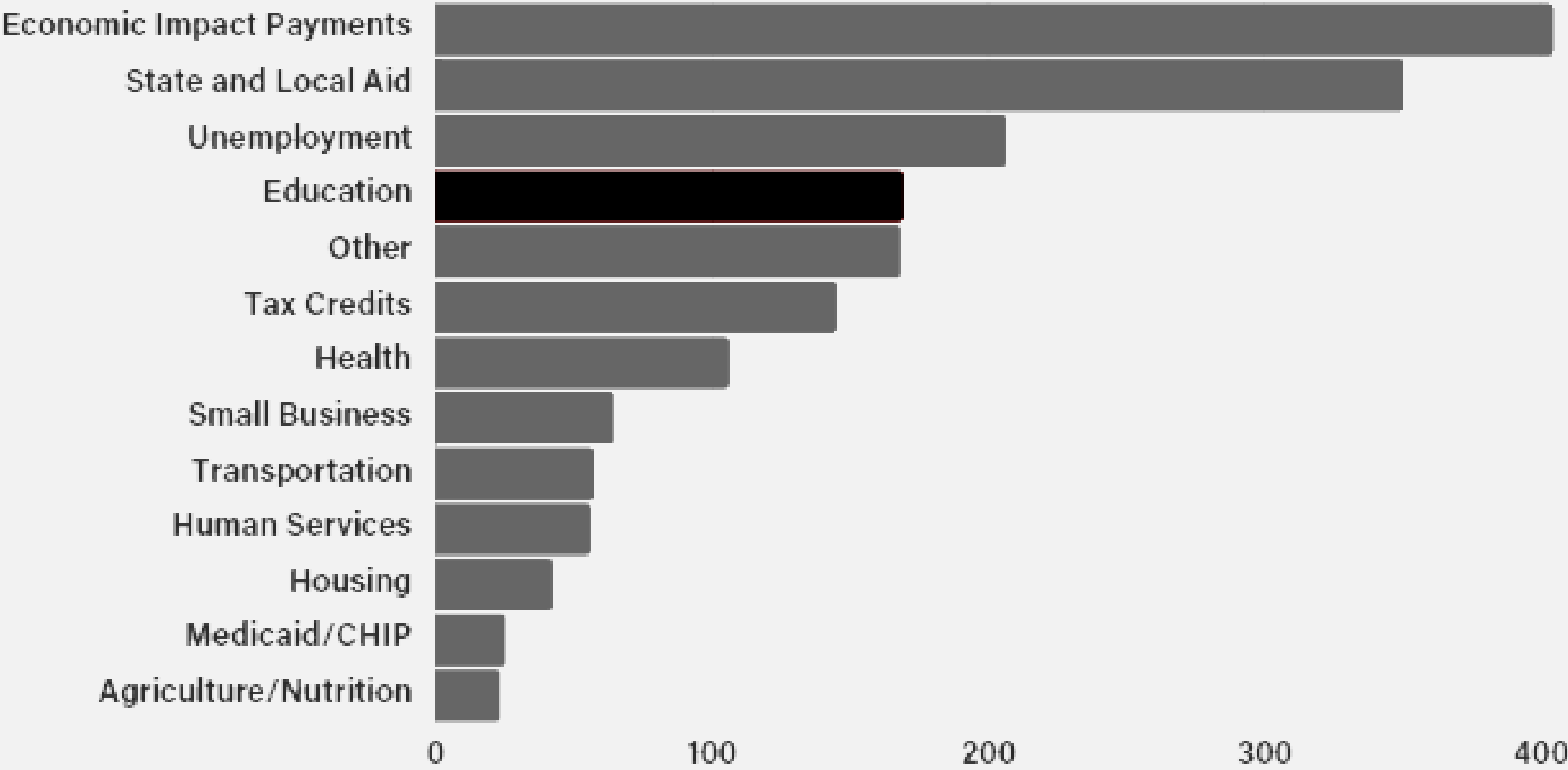
THE TREMENDOUS AMOUNT OF TIME SPENT ON SUMMER....



# ARPA – Before School, After School, and Summer

PATHWAYS FROM THE 21ST CENTURY COMMUNITY LEARNING CENTERS PROGRAM

AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN LARGEST EXPENDITURES  
in billions



Allocations by Type	Amount (\$ billions)
SEA-level afterschool grants	\$1.22
SEA-level summer grants	\$1.22
SEA-level learning recovery grants	\$6.1
LEAs for “comprehensive afterschool/summer enrichment or summer learning/extended school day/extended school year”	\$22

# ARPA and ESSER

FINDING FUNDING FOR BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL, AND SUMMER



## Summer and Before/After School Funding

There are specific set asides of \$1.22 billion for afterschool and \$1.22 billion for summer enrichment, and that funding must be obligated by Sept. 30, 2023. This provides at least two school years and three summers, including 2021, to support expanded programming. Each state will disperse state level afterschool, summer enrichment and learning recovery funds differently and it is important to advocate for an efficient dispersal of these funds. The process will be different depending on the state and SEAs likely do not yet know how they will do this. There may be a grant competition for those funds at the state level or the SEA may give funds to a third-party organization to conduct a grant competition or SEAs may opt to channel the funds to existing 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC grantees.

Reach out to your state education Title I administrators to learn about grant programs and partnerships in your state. Reach out to your State Education Agencies (SEA) and/or your statewide afterschool network to find out how the state funds for afterschool (\$1 billion), summer (\$1 billion) and learning recovery funds (includes afterschool and summer – \$6 billion) will be used.



# ARPA Funds

FINDING FUNDING FOR BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL, AND SUMMER



## State Examples of Summer and Afterschool Programs

**Connecticut - \$11 million** in funds to be directed towards the expansion of programs that connect students to summer learning opportunities. The grants were awarded to entities seeking to provide bold and innovative summer enrichment programming at scale.

**Massachusetts - \$70 million** in funding for school districts and community-based organizations to offer summer learning and recreational programs “that will help students, who have been impacted by a year of remote and hybrid learning, grow academically and socially”.

**Michigan - \$17.4 million** in federal funding allocated for before-school, afterschool, or before-and afterschool programs.

**Oklahoma - \$14 million** initiative, called Ready Together Oklahoma, takes a "whole child" holistic approach to aid student recovery, address academic loss and provide food, extracurricular activities, and mental health support. The state Education Department also awarded \$6 million to the Oklahoma Alliance of Boys and Girls Clubs and the Oklahoma Alliance of YMCAs to provide youth summer programming.

**Vermont - \$1.5 million** was awarded to non-profit organizations and other youth-serving entities seeking to create or expand summer learning programs for K-12 children and youth.

**Wisconsin - \$50 million** in grants through the “Beyond the Classroom” for non-profit organizations that serve school-age kids virtually and in-person outside of school and during the summer months

[American Rescue Plan ESSER III afterschool and summer implementation update: States efforts, new tools, and more](#)

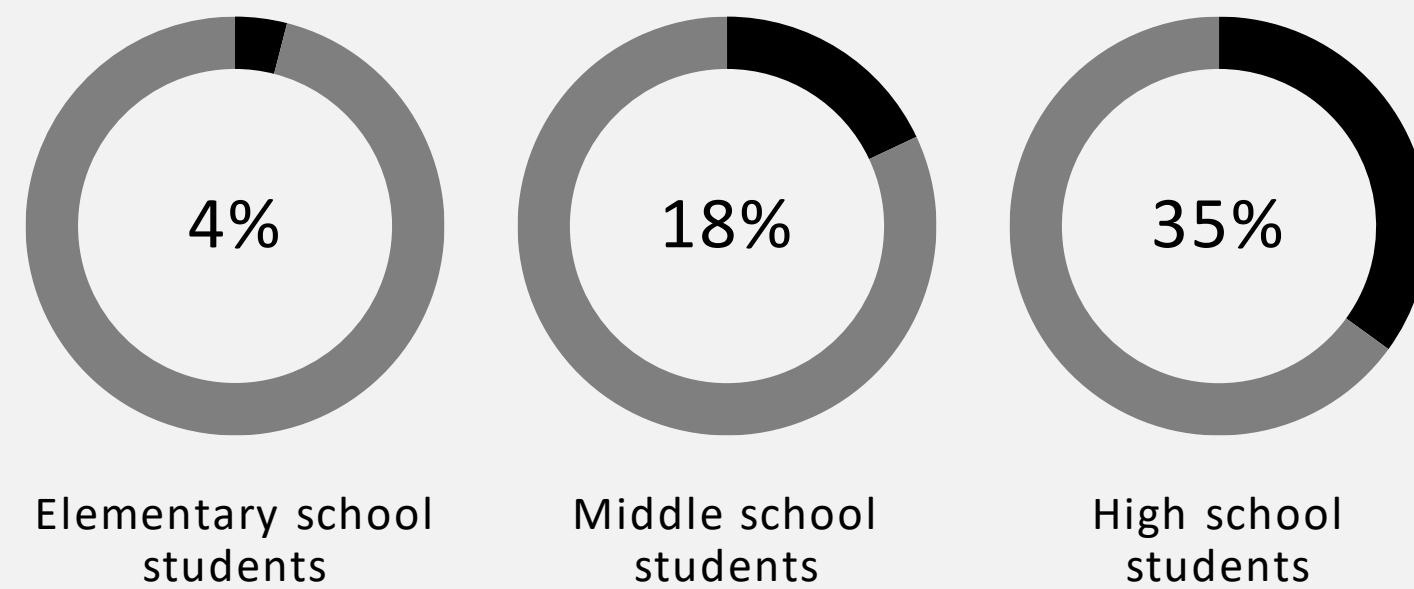


# Accessing Funds through Partnerships

FINDING FUNDING FOR BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL, AND SUMMER



Percentage of children in K-12 alone and unsupervised between 3 and 6 p.m.



## Partnering with Pre-Screened 21st CCLC External (Non-profit) Organizations

Authorized under Title IV, Part B, of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), as amended, the 21st Century Learning Centers program's specific purposes are to:

- (1) provide opportunities for academic enrichment, including providing tutorial services to help students (particularly students in high-poverty areas and those who attend low-performing schools) meet state and local student performance standards in core academic subjects such as reading and mathematics;
- (2) offer students a broad array of additional services, programs, and activities, such as youth development activities, drug and violence prevention programs, counseling programs, art, music, and recreation programs, technology education programs, and character education programs, that are designed to reinforce and complement the regular academic program of participating students; and,
- (3) offer families of students served by community learning centers opportunities for literacy and related educational development.

Eligible entities include LEAs, community-based organizations, tribal organizations, another public or private entity, and a partnership/consortium of two or more agencies, organizations, or entities.

Every state maintains a list of Prescreened 21<sup>st</sup> CLCC External Organizations who are streamlined to be grant recipients. Every state encourages new applications inside their own NOFAs but within the 21stCCLC rubrics.





## 21<sup>st</sup> CCLC POLL Question

PLEASE RESPOND IN THE POP-UP  
WINDOW

Has your library been a part of a 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Center-funded summer or afterschool project in previous years?

Yes, on our own

Yes, within a partnership or coalition

No, we have not applied / been included before



# After ARPA – 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers

FINDING FUNDING FOR BEFORE SCHOOL, AFTER SCHOOL, AND SUMMER



## National, State and Local Communities of Practice for Summer and Afterschool

Summer Learning and Enrichment Collaborative is organized around six broad topics for providers and partners

50 State Afterschool Network from the Charles Stuart Mott Foundation is the support-structure that “fosters partnerships and policies to develop, support, and sustain high-quality opportunities for children and youth.” <http://www.statewideafterschoolnetworks.net/>

State Network Example: “The North Carolina Center for Afterschool Programs (NC CAP) is a comprehensive statewide afterschool and expanded learning network, with key partners including afterschool providers, state agencies, state and local policymakers, law enforcement, universities and community colleges, business, and the philanthropic community, working together to increase access to high quality afterschool and expanded learning programs for all children and youth in North Carolina, especially for those at-risk of education failure.”

HIGHLY RECCOMENDED: Afterschool Alliance - Webinar: Tapping into ARP State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds to Support Afterschool and Summer Learning





# Broadband — ECF

GRANT APPLICATIONS OPEN JUNE 29 TO AUGUST 13, 2021



## E-rate POLL Question

PLEASE RESPOND IN THE POP-UP  
WINDOW

Has your library applied for e-rate funding in previous years?

Yes, successfully

Yes, but we were unsuccessful

No, we have not applied for e-rate before

# ECF Broadband

## FINDING FUNDING FOR CORE TECHNOLOGY

Emergency Connectivity Fund:

- 100% discounts
- Familiar process—forms are similar to E-rate
- No Form 470 bidding process
- Eligible Services/Locations:
  - Anywhere remote access is needed
  - Home, community center, homeless shelter, etc.
  - Includes school buses and bookmobiles
  - This is outside of the hotspots used to conduct library business currently funded by E-Rate
  - Network buildout if no commercial service offered
- After the pandemic emergency ends, the library can use ECF funded equipment for educational purposes the library considers appropriate
- Support from ECF ends in June 2022



## The Emergency Connectivity Fund Program technical assistance and information – June 29 to August 13, 2021

The Emergency Connectivity Fund Program will provide up to \$7.17 billion in support to schools and libraries for the purchase of laptop and tablet computers, Wi-Fi hotspots, modems, routers, and broadband connectivity during the COVID-19 pandemic for use by students, school staff, and library patrons who would otherwise lack connected devices and/or broadband connections sufficient to fully engage in remote learning.

**The FCC and USAC opened the first Emergency Connectivity Fund Program application filing window on Tuesday, June 29, 2021**, which will fund equipment and services for the upcoming 2021-22 school year. The first application filing window will be open for 45 days, during which applicants will be able to submit requests for funding for purchases to be made between July 1, 2021, and June 30, 2022, to meet the needs of students, school staff, and library patrons who would otherwise lack access to basic educational opportunities and library services.

While E-Rate is a discount program that 20%-90% of Category 1 costs and provides Internet and Wi-Fi on campus/library sites, the ECF provides schools and libraries with a 100% cost offset for off-campus/off-premise Internet and connected devices for students and library patrons.

[FCC webinar for excellent T.A.](#)



# ECF Broadband

FINDING FUNDING FOR CORE TECHNOLOGY



## The Emergency Connectivity Fund Program technical assistance and information – June 29 to August 13, 2021

“The FCC will use two metrics to measure its success in reaching this goal: 1) the number of connected devices funded with Emergency Connectivity Fund support that are provided to students, school staff, and library patrons who would otherwise lack access to a device sufficient to enable them to engage in remote learning; and 2) the number of broadband internet access connections (including through use of Wi-Fi hotspots) funded with Emergency Connectivity Fund Program support that are provided to students, school staff, and library patrons who would otherwise lack access to internet connectivity sufficient to engage in remote learning.”

- [USAC official homepage for information and registration for the ECF program](#)
- [FCC webinar with excellent Technical Assistance](#)
- [SHLB – the Schools, Hospitals, and Libraries Broadband Coalition](#) - has best-in-class resources on the ECF including information on how the program can be leveraged for future e-rate success
- [Benton Foundation policy papers on e-rate, ECF and related broadband topics](#)
- [The National Digital Inclusion Alliance](#) is a significant mover of broadband policy and was largely responsible for the library provisions within ARPA. Highly recommended to get involved in their work



# Workforce

ARPA AND WOIA – DURING AND AFTER THE CRISIS



# ARPA Workforce Training

FINDING FUNDING FOR ADULT LITERACY AND TRAINING SERVICES



## ARPA State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds

Remain available until December 31, 2024. Allowable WOIA Activities include:

Adult Basic Education (ABE); Adult Secondary Education (ASE); Workforce Preparation activities; English Language Acquisition (ELA); Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE); Workforce Preparation; Integrated Education and Training (IET); Programs for Corrections Education and Other Institutionalized Individuals

State examples include:

**Colorado** - Approximately \$200 million towards workforce development and education in the Colorado Recovery Plan.

**Florida** - The Governor is recommending \$185 million for workforce training and research initiatives “to make the Florida the number one state in the nation for workforce education, and this recommended funding continues that focus to prepare Floridians to fill high-demand, high-wage occupations.”

**Maine** – The Maine Jobs & Recovery Plan will invest \$1 billion in discretionary Federal relief funds allocated to Maine under the American Rescue Plan Act, including \$179 million to “Expand and Strengthen Maine’s Workforce”

[NASBO Blog](#)







## WOIA POLL Question

PLEASE RESPOND IN THE POP-UP  
WINDOW

Has your library accessed funding for adult literacy programs from your state  
Workforce Innovation Act-funded Title II grants in previous years?

Yes, on our own

Yes, within a partnership or coalition

No, we have not applied/been included before



# After ARPA - WOIA

WORKFORCE OPPORTUNITY AND INNOVATION ACT LITERACY PROGRAM FUNDING



## Literacy Services in the Workforce Opportunity and Innovation

The single largest funder of adult literacy services is WOIA Title II programs.

State-by-state unified 4-year WOIA plans with an emphasis on inter-agency collaboration, data-driven strategies and continuous improvement through rigorous, ongoing analysis and evaluation. <https://wioaplans.ed.gov/>

WIOA Title II (Section 203), an “eligible provider” is an organization that has demonstrated effectiveness in providing adult education and literacy activities. Libraries are an eligible provider (along with a coalition/consortium that includes libraries). An eligible provider must demonstrate past effectiveness by providing performance data on its record of improving the skills of eligible individuals, particularly eligible individuals who have low levels of literacy, in the content domains of reading, writing, mathematics, English language acquisition, and other subject areas relevant to the services

Every state has an office to coordinate these funding programs. Some are in the workforce or labor side; others are in the state department of education or a delegated agency. <https://aefta.ed.gov/state-contacts>





# Lessons Learned for Libraries

WE NEED TO BE IN MORE PLACES IN FEDERAL AND STATE LAW

# Policy Issues for Public Libraries

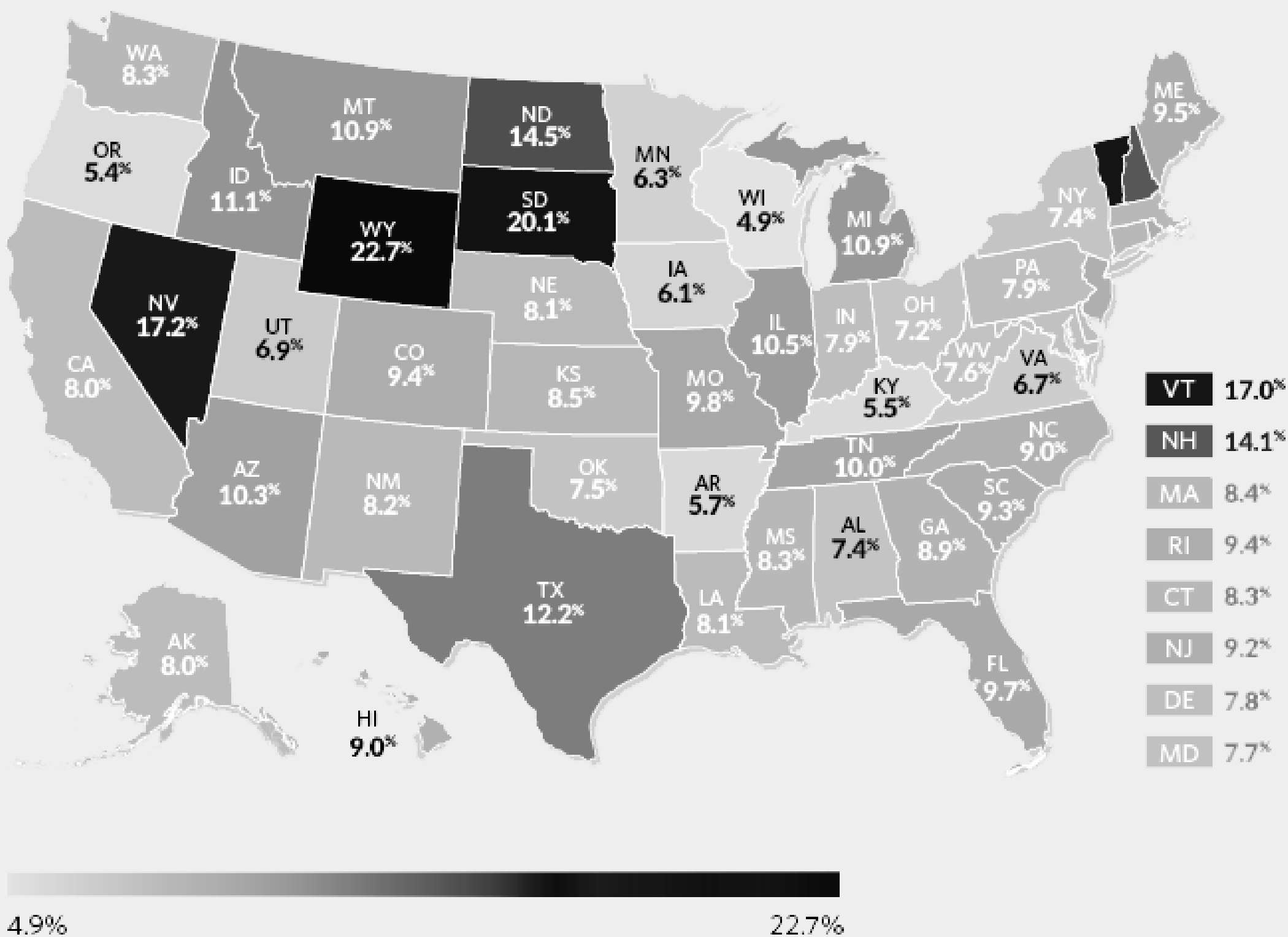
## WHAT HAVE WE LEARNED FROM ARPA?

- Authorizations drive appropriations  
“If you are not in the authorization, you will never be in the appropriation”
- We need to access more revenue  
IMLS and E-Rate are core. But we need to build new habits and track-records of success applying to other programs.
- We need to diversify our revenue portfolio  
Key parts of our core mission are otherwise unfundable.
- Special districts need to be aligned with other special districts to be more fundable from the federal government.
- Coalitions and partnerships are essential for short-term and long-term success

Existing stakeholders will see us as competitive otherwise

## HOW ARPA AID COMPARES WITH THE SIZE OF STATE’S BUDGETS

Allocations range from 4.9% of total FY 2020 spending in Wisconsin to 22.7% in Wyoming



Note: The funds can be spent over multiple years and are shown as a share of total annual spending for comparison purposes. The American Rescue Plan also includes Local Fiscal Recovery Funds that are not reflected here. Expenditures include capital and noncapital spending from all funding sources.

Sources: Pew calculations based on data reported by the U.S. Department of the Treasury and the National Association of State Budget Officers’ “State Expenditure Report”

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# Questions, Comments, Concerns

PLEASE USE THE Q&A FEATURE

THE SLIDES WITH A BIBLIOGRAPHY WILL BE PROVIDED

# One last thing

If you could give just one tip, action step or piece of advice for all the librarians out there, what would it be?



# ARPA Resource Center

## ARPA NEWS AND FUNDING

Press and Fact Sheets

## GLOBAL AND REGIONAL RESOURCES

Communities and organizations

## STATE AND PROVINCIAL RESOURCES

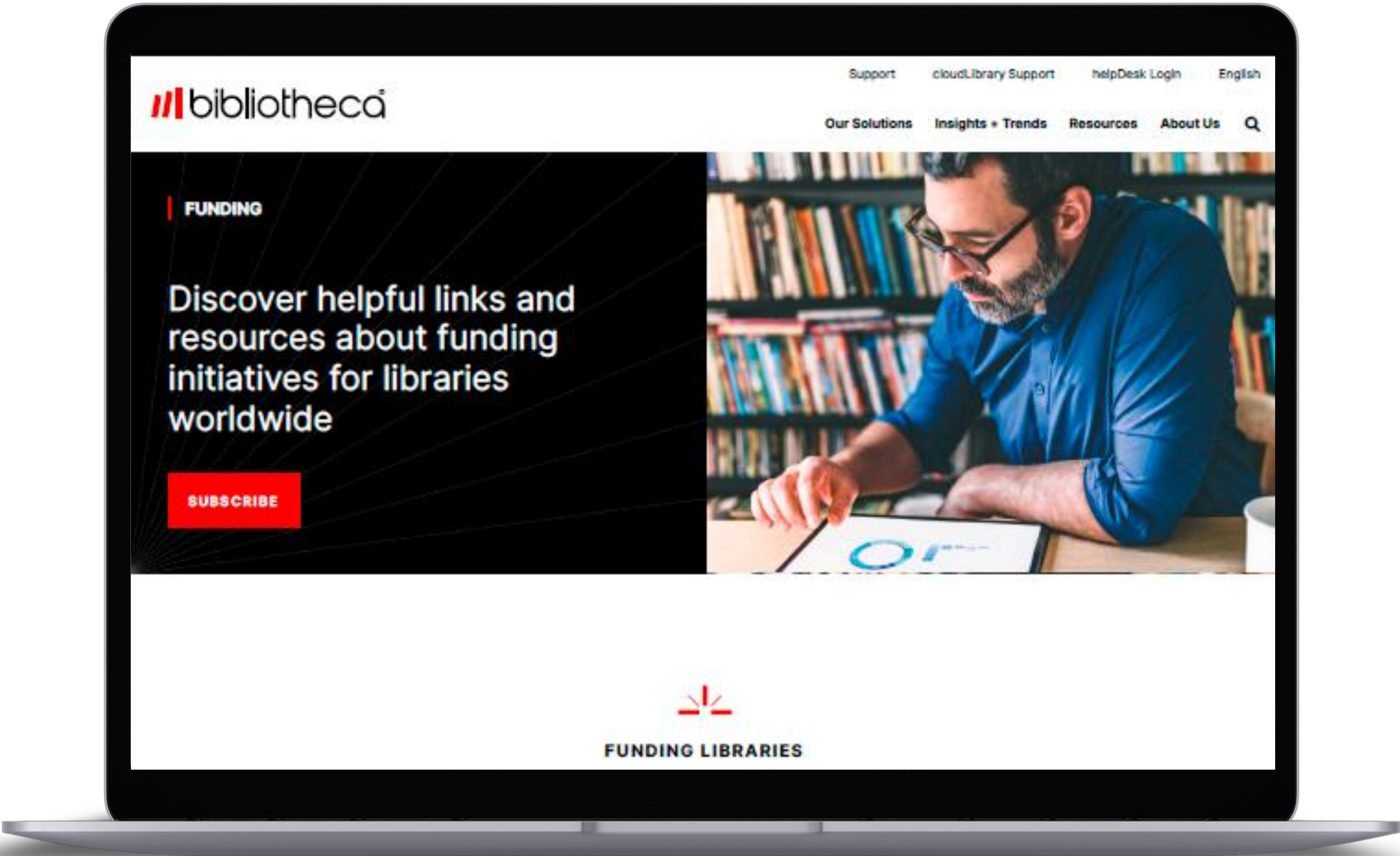
Organizations by State

## CITY FUNDING

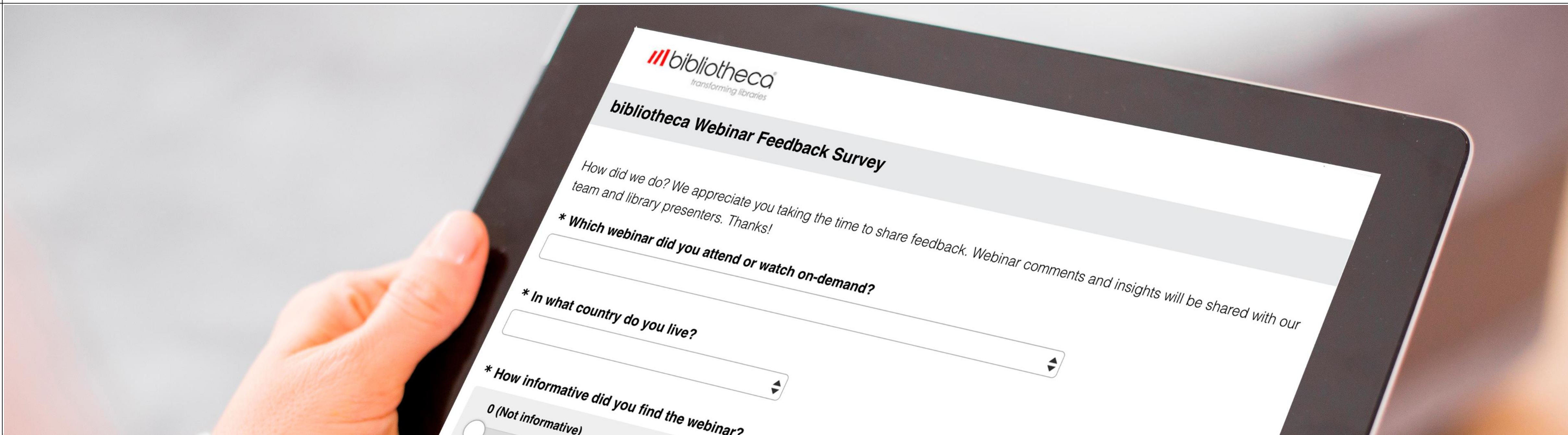
Local allocations

## COUNTY FUNDING

County-level allocations







# Help shape the future of our digital events!

FEEDBACK SURVEY





Thank you.

**JOHN CHRASTKA, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR**

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 **everylibrary**

 **EveryLibrary  
Institute**



# Bibliography

## ARPA – STATE AND LOCAL FISCAL RELIEF

### **ARPA allocations by state - National Council of Non-Profits**

<https://www.councilofnonprofits.org/sites/default/files/documents/ARPA-federal-allocations-per-state.pdf>

### **Direct federal aid to counties from National Association of Counties (NACO):**

<https://www.naco.org/resources/featured/american-rescue-plan-act-funding-breakdown>

### **NACO breakdown of eligible projects and programs within ARPA for counties by category**

<https://www.naco.org/resources/featured/american-rescue-plan-act-funding-breakdown>

### **Funding allocations by city from the National League of Cities**

<https://www.nlc.org/resource/local-allocations-in-the-american-rescue-plan/>

### **Resources from the National Conference of State Legislators about LFRF**

<https://www.ncsl.org/ncsl-in-dc/publications-and-resources/american-rescue-plan-act-of-2021.aspx>

### **Treasury Dept rules making for ARPA and Tranche information**

<https://home.treasury.gov/policy-issues/coronavirus/assistance-for-state-local-and-tribal-governments/state-and-local-fiscal-recovery-funds>

### **Treasury Department Fact Sheet: The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds Will Deliver \$350 Billion for State, Local, Territorial, and Tribal Governments to Respond to the COVID-19 Emergency and Bring Back Jobs**

<https://home.treasury.gov/system/files/136/SLFRP-Fact-Sheet-FINAL1-508A.pdf>



# Bibliography

## ARPA – SUMMER AND AFTERSCHOOL

**After-school alliance ARPA / ESSER afterschool program examples**

[http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/afterschoolSnack/American-Rescue-Plan-ESSER-III-afterschool-and-summer\\_06-01-2021.cfm](http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/afterschoolSnack/American-Rescue-Plan-ESSER-III-afterschool-and-summer_06-01-2021.cfm)

**After 3pm in America – Report from the Afterschool Alliance**

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**The 50 State Afterschool Network**

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