



## Federal Stimulus for K-12

### The CARES Act - March 27, 2020

Provides \$13 billion for Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER I) and \$3 billion for the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER)

- Timeline:
  - Districts must obligate funds - meaning finalize formally awarding dollars to a contractual partner **by September 30, 2022**
  - Actual spending of funds through those contacts can occur after the September deadline.

### The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSAA or HR-133) - December 27, 2020

Provides \$54 billion for the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER II) and \$4 billion for the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER)

- Timeline:
  - Districts must obligate funds - meaning finalize awarding them to a contractual partner by **September 30, 2023** (exactly one year after the deadline for the CARES Act).
  - Actual spending of funds through those contacts can occur after the September deadline.

### American Rescue Plan (ARP) - March 2021

Provides \$122 billion for Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER III) \$2.7 billion non-public schools, \$1 billion for Head Start

- Timeline:
  - Districts must obligate funds - meaning finalize awarding them to a contractual partner by **September 30, 2024** (exactly two years after the deadline for the CARES Act and one year after the deadline for CRRSAA).
  - Actual spending of funds through those contacts can occur after the September deadline.



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### Additional K-12 Funding

- **IDEA:** \$2.58 billion for grants to states under Part B, \$200 million for preschool grants under section 619, and \$250 million for infants and toddlers programs under Part C.

### Uses for ESSR Funds:

- Any activity authorized by the **ESEA, IDEA, AEFLA, Perkins, McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.**
- Providing principals and other school leaders with the **resources necessary to address the needs of their individual schools.**
- Purchasing **educational technology** (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for students who are served by the local educational agency that aids in regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors.
- Planning and implementing activities related to **summer learning** and supplemental **after school programs** through the implementation of “**evidence-based interventions**”.
- Addressing **learning loss** among students, including low-income students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities through the implementation of “**evidence-based interventions**”.

### Uses for GEER Funds:

**CARES Act (GEER):** *note the vast majority of these funds have already been allocated by Governors*

- Governors may use these funds to provide emergency support through grants to LEAs that have been most impacted by coronavirus to continue to provide educational services.

### CRRSA (GEER II)

- Public K-12 (\$1.3 billion): Like the CARES GEER, these funds are for grants to LEAs that the State educational agency deems have been most significantly impacted by coronavirus to provide educational services to their students and to support the on-going functionality of the LEA.
- Private K-12 (\$2.75 billion): includes separate funding for eligible non-public schools, which may apply to their state departments of education to receive services or assistance.

### Education Stabilization Fund Tracker Websites

- U.S. Department of Education
  - [Educations Stabilization Funds](#)
- The National Conference of State Legislatures
  - [Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund Tracker](#)