



Your Guide to the CRRSA Act ESSER II Funding

Claiming Your Cut of \$54B to Counteract the COVID Cliff

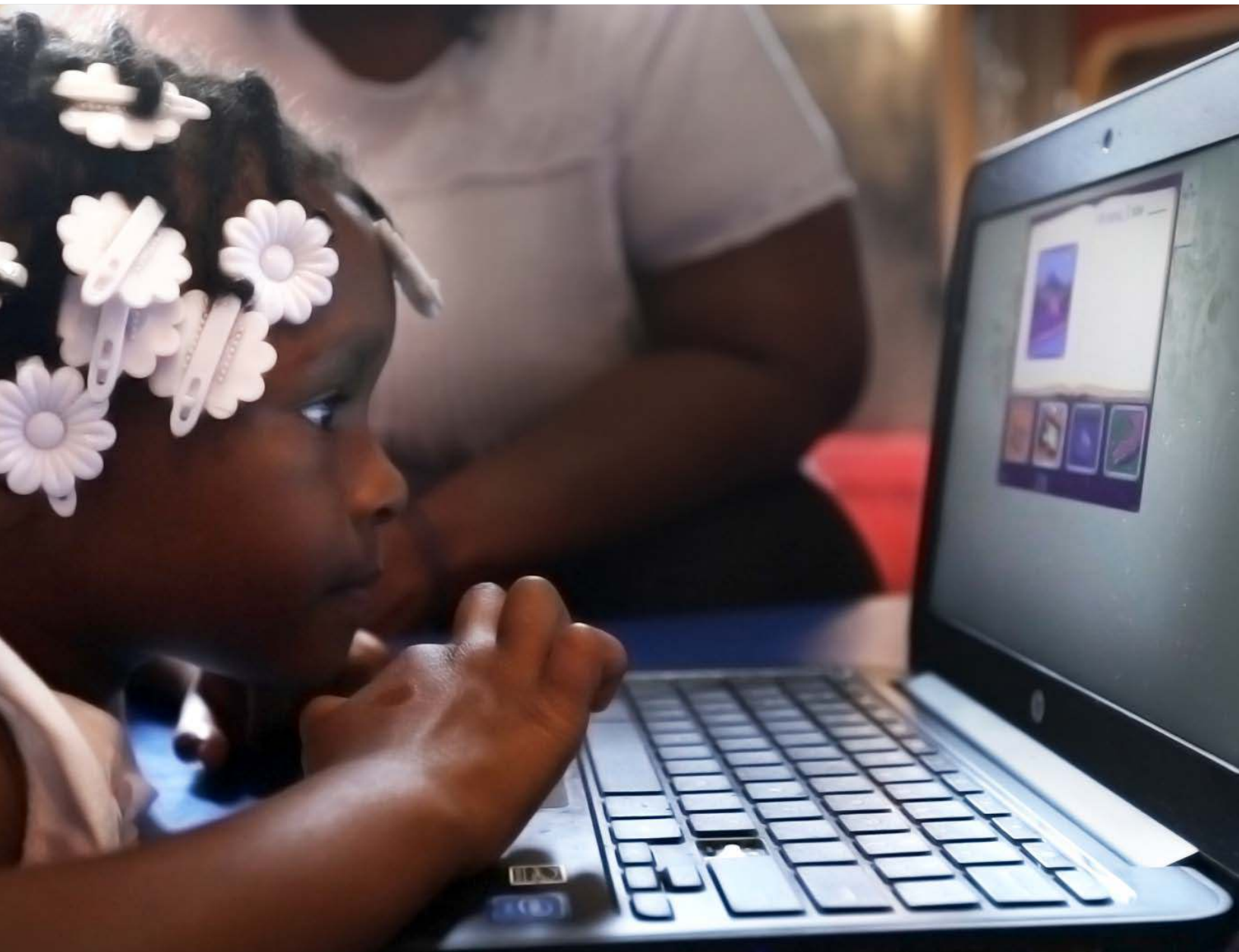


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What are the CRRSA Act and the ESSER II Fund?

On December 27th, 2020, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) was signed into law. Through this program, educators, including state and local governments, can access a second round of COVID-19 relief funds for K-12 schools.

These Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) II funds are available for costs dating back to March 13, 2020. State educational agencies (SEAs) may award funds to local educational agencies (LEAs) until January 2022.

How does this differ from the first round of ESSER funds signed into law with the CARES Act in March 2020?

- SEAs do not need to re-apply; states receive these funds automatically
- Over four times as much funding compared to the initial \$13.2 billion
- ESSER II funds hold a stronger emphasis on preventing COVID-related learning loss

Over four times as much funding compared to the initial 13.2 billion

\$54 Billion in COVID-19 Relief: Who Qualifies and What Is Available?

K-12 public education agencies in the United States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico are all eligible for ESSER II funds. Some non-public schools (like charter schools) may qualify as long as they are not for-profit organizations.

This \$54 billion in funds are distributed to each state based on needs, such as the number of Title I schools and low-income students. Each state may use their funds for the following purposes:

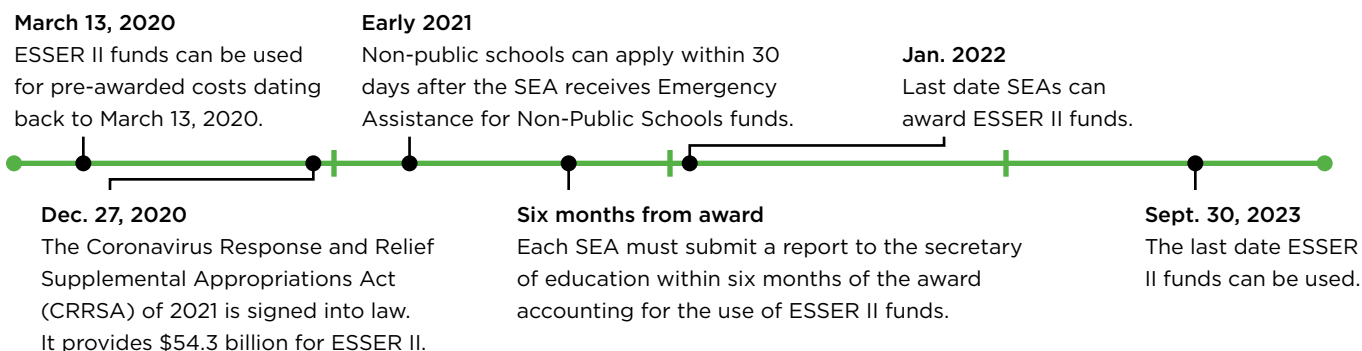
- LEA funding (at least 90%)
- SEA direct service and state reserves (up to 10%)
- State educational administrative costs (up to 0.5%)

Qualified educational costs must fall within one of the following categories:

- Resources needed to conduct remote and hybrid learning
- After-school and summer learning programs
- Evidence-based solutions to learning loss, including assessments and distance learning equipment
- Coordination tools among state, local, tribal, and other entities to prevent the spread of COVID-19
- Resources that address COVID-19 in schools and tools that improve preparedness
- Tools that address the needs of disadvantaged students, including those living in poverty, learning English, experiencing homelessness, dealing with disabilities, or living in foster care
- Staff sanitation training and sanitation supplies to disinfect schools
- Mental health support and resources
- Tools needed to organize and plan for school closures
- School facility repair, especially ventilation systems, to improve air quality and reduce COVID-19 transmission

The US Department of Education suggests using funds to identify students who have fallen behind and to facilitate differentiated instruction to help them catch up.

Important Dates for ESSER II



ESSER II FAQs

What is ESSER II?

ESSER II is the Elementary And Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund II, part of a package of funding in the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) that's designed to combat the economic impact of the coronavirus. It was signed into law on December 27, 2020.

How is ESSER II different from ESSER I?

ESSER II contains more than four times the money that was allocated in ESSER. While states had to apply for ESSER, ESSER II funds were automatically allocated based on previous awards. Money from ESSER II can be used for the same purposes as ESSER I, plus for other logistical purposes.

How much money is provided by ESSER II?

\$54.3 billion is available to state educational agencies (SEA)s to support local educational agencies (LEA)s.

How much is available to my state, district, or territory?

Money has been allocated to states. A full state-by-state allocation table is included in this document. See appendix for full details.

What can the funds be used for?

The funds must be used to help address the impacts that the coronavirus has had on schools. This means ESSER II funding can be used for the same purposes as ESSER funding, as well as for addressing learning loss, preparing schools for reopening, repairs, testing, and projects for upgrading air quality inside school buildings.

When can the funds be used?

ESSER II funds may be used for costs dated as early as March 13, 2020 through Sept. 30, 2023.

How do local districts apply for funding?

In most cases, local districts (LEAs) need to apply to their relevant SEA. SEAs must use at least 90% of their allocated ESSER II funds to make subgrants to LEAs. See a link to each state's guidance for LEA's in our appendix.

What is the deadline for state education agencies to award funds?

The SEA must award funds within a year of receiving them: In other words, by January 2022.

Is there money for non-public schools?

Yes, the CRRSA provides \$2.75 billion for the Emergency Assistance for Non-Public Schools program, part of the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER) fund.

What about tracking and reporting?

ESSER II funds must be tracked separately from ESSER funds. States must submit a report within six months of the award with a detailed accounting of the use of ESSER II funds, including specific ways the state is using funding to measure and address learning loss among students impacted by school closures and the coronavirus.

For more information visit us at
[Waterford.org/Essex-Funding](https://www.waterford.org/Essex-Funding)

Need help with your local area?

Reach out to our early literacy and funding specialist.

| 801-349-2252

Appendix

[State Allocation Table and Funding Guidance](#)

| For more information on your individual state funding, contact our funding expert.



State	Allocation	Minimum Local Educational Agency Distribution	Links to each state, district, or territory's Guidance to LEAs
Alabama	\$899,464,932	\$809,518,439	Click here for more information
Alaska	\$159,719,422	\$143,747,480	Click here for more information
Arizona	\$1,149,715,947	\$1,034,744,352	Click here for more information
Arkansas	\$558,017,409	\$502,215,668	Click here for more information
California	\$6,709,633,866	\$6,038,670,479	Click here for more information
Colorado	\$519,324,311	\$467,391,880	Click here for more information
Connecticut	\$492,426,458	\$443,183,812	Click here for more information
Delaware	\$182,885,104	\$164,596,594	Click here for more information
D.C.	\$172,013,174	\$154,811,857	Click here for more information
Florida	\$3,133,878,723	\$2,820,490,851	Click here for more information
Georgia	\$1,892,092,618	\$1,702,883,356	Click here for more information
Hawaii	\$183,595,211	\$165,235,690	Click here for more information
Idaho	\$195,890,413	\$176,301,372	Click here for more information
Illinois	\$2,250,804,891	\$2,025,724,402	Click here for more information
Indiana	\$888,183,537	\$799,365,183	Click here for more information
Iowa	\$344,864,294	\$310,377,865	Click here for more information
Kansas	\$369,829,794	\$332,846,815	Click here for more information
Kentucky	\$928,274,720	\$835,447,248	Click here for more information
Louisiana	\$1,160,119,378	\$1,044,107,440	Click here for more information
Maine	\$183,138,601	\$164,824,741	Click here for more information
Maryland	\$868,771,243	\$781,894,119	Click here for more information
Massachusetts	\$814,890,396	\$733,401,356	Click here for more information
Michigan	\$1,656,308,286	\$1,490,677,457	Click here for more information
Minnesota	\$588,036,257	\$529,232,631	Click here for more information
Mississippi	\$724,532,847	\$652,079,562	Click here for more information
Missouri	\$871,172,291	\$784,055,062	Click here for more information
Montana	\$170,099,465	\$153,089,519	Click here for more information
Nebraska	\$243,073,530	\$218,766,177	Click here for more information
Nevada	\$477,322,438	\$429,590,194	Click here for more information
New Hampshire	\$156,065,807	\$140,459,226	Click here for more information
New Jersey	\$1,230,971,757	\$1,107,874,581	Click here for more information
New Mexico	\$435,938,638	\$392,344,774	Click here for more information
New York	\$4,002,381,738	\$3,602,143,564	Click here for more information
North Carolina	\$1,602,590,987	\$1,442,331,888	Click here for more information
North Dakota	\$135,924,393	\$122,331,954	Click here for more information
Ohio	\$1,991,251,095	\$1,792,125,986	Click here for more information
Oklahoma	\$665,038,753	\$598,534,878	Click here for more information
Oregon	\$499,153,891	\$449,238,502	Click here for more information
Pennsylvania	\$2,224,964,030	\$2,002,467,627	Click here for more information
Puerto Rico	\$1,320,626,161	\$1,188,563,545	TBD
Rhode Island	\$184,791,567	\$166,312,410	Click here for more information
South Carolina	\$940,420,782	\$846,378,704	Click here for more information
South Dakota	\$170,099,465	\$153,089,519	Click here for more information
Tennessee	\$1,107,656,022	\$996,890,420	Click here for more information
Texas	\$5,529,552,209	\$4,976,596,988	Click here for more information
Utah	\$274,071,684	\$246,664,516	Click here for more information
Vermont	\$126,973,363	\$114,276,027	Click here for more information
Virginia	\$939,280,578	\$845,352,520	Click here for more information
Washington	\$824,852,290	\$742,367,061	Click here for more information
West Virginia	\$339,032,096	\$305,128,886	Click here for more information
Wisconsin	\$686,056,238	\$617,450,614	Click here for more information
Wyoming	\$135,230,900	\$121,707,810	Click here for more information
TOTAL	\$54,311,004,000	\$48,879,903,600	