

**American Rescue Plan Act  
Summary of K–12 Education Provisions  
Funding for Education**

- \$125.8 billion for US K–12 – **Estimated NC K-12 Emergency Relief Award \$3.6 billion** (ESSER I + ESSER II = \$2 billion)
- \$40 billion for institutions of higher education and \$2.75 billion to Governors for private schools

**Distribution of K–12 Funding (Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund)**

The amount of funding allocated to each state and district will be based on the relative amount of Title I funding the state or district receives (same as ESSER I/II).

States are required to subgrant at least 90% of their funding to PSUs.

**State Set-Asides – 10%**

States are required to set-aside funds from their grants for the following purposes:

- 5% to address learning loss - as summer learning or summer enrichment, extended day, comprehensive afterschool programs, or extended school year programs, and ensure that such interventions respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs and address the disproportionate impact of the coronavirus on disadvantaged students. And supporting PSUs to fully address such impacts
- 1% for evidence-based, comprehensive afterschool programs, addressing academic, emotional and social needs
- 1% for evidence-based summer enrichment
- 2.5% for other State level initiatives
- 0.5% No more than half a percent for administration

**Local Educational Agency Use of Funds – 90%**

At least 20% of funds must be used to address learning loss through evidence-based interventions that respond to students' academic, social, and emotional needs.

Funds also can be used for in the same way as ESSER I/II including :

- coordinating with public health departments;
- conducting activities to address the needs of students from low-income families, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth;
- purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity as well as assistive technology or adaptive equipment);
- summer learning, and supplemental after-school programs;
- mental health services;
- addressing learning loss;
- school facility repairs to reduce risk of virus transmission and support student health; and implementing public health protocols including policies in line with guidance from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for school-reopening
- implementing activities to maintain the operation and continuity of services and to employ existing staff.

**Availability of Funds**

- Funds expire September 30, 2024 (including Tydings amendment).
- Funds shall be made available to the PSUs in an expedited and timely manner and, to the extent practicable, not later than 60 days after the receipt of such funds.

**Maintaining State Funding**

To receive funding, states must provide at least as much funding for K–12 and higher education in fiscal years 2022 and 2023 as a proportion of the state’s overall spending (averaged over fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Education.

**Maintenance of Equity**

In addition, states and districts must comply with new Maintenance of Equity requirements that prevent state and local funding cuts from disproportionately impacting high poverty districts and schools.

**Note: In bill - Funds for Broadband**

\$7.2 billion nationally is provided to the E-rate program for home internet access and connected devices.