

Introduction

On December 27, 2020, President Donald Trump signed Public Law 116-260, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Appropriations Act, 2021 (CRRSA),[^] which is the second stimulus bill passed by the U.S. Congress in response to the coronavirus pandemic. The first stimulus package created to combat the virus was the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES), which was signed into law by President Trump on March 27, 2020.¹

This policy briefing outlines the amounts and eligible uses of education aid provided by the CRRSA Act to states, analyzes how the CRRSA Act compares to the CARES Act, and details how the CRRSA Act impacts education in Connecticut. It is important to note this is a preliminary analysis and the information provided is limited to what information is currently available.

CRRSA Act Overview

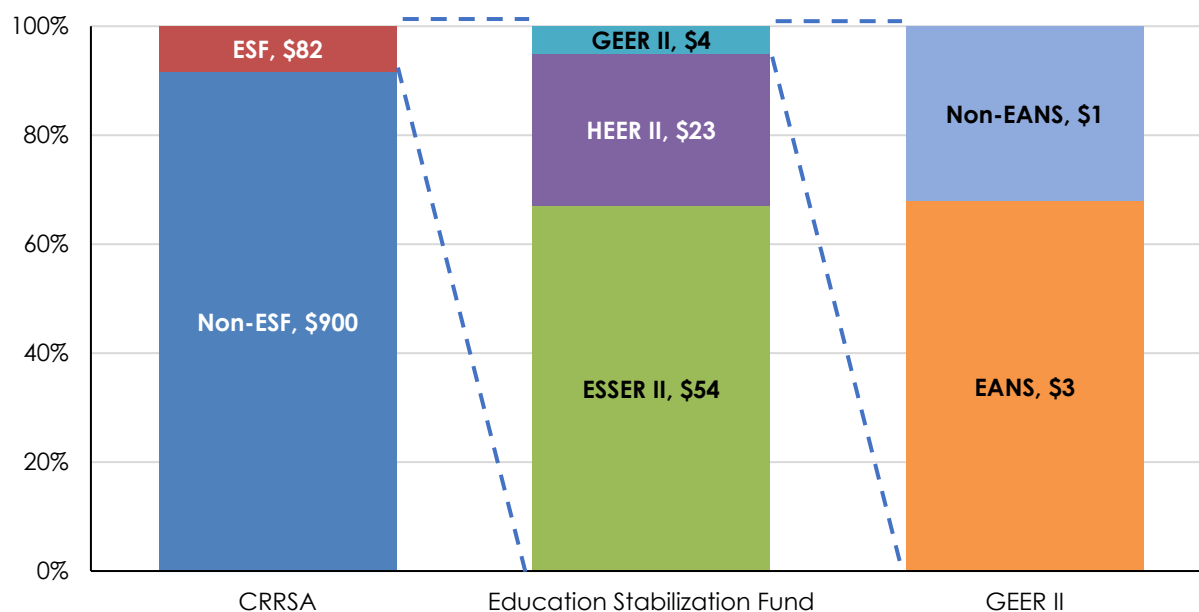
The CRRSA Act is a \$900 billion package that provides emergency financial assistance for the following:

- Individuals;
- State, local, and tribal governments;
- Nonprofit organizations;
- Healthcare providers; and
- For-profit business.²

Included in the CRRSA Act is \$81.9 billion for the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF). This funding for the ESF is allocated into three categories: \$54.3 billion for the Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief II Fund (ESSER II), \$22.7 billion for the Higher Education Emergency Relief II Fund (HEER II), and \$4.05 billion for the Governor's Emergency Education Relief II Fund (GEER II). Within the GEER II funding, \$2.75 billion is to be used specifically for Emergency Assistance to Non-public Schools (EANS). Figure 1 below details the breakdown of the CRRSA Act and associated education subcomponents.

[^] This policy briefing is focused primarily on the impacts of the CRRSA Act on public elementary and secondary education. More information on higher education impacts can be found at <https://www2.ed.gov/about/offices/list/opecrrsaa.html>.

**Figure 1: Coronavirus Response and Relief Appropriations Act (CRRSA)
(Billions of \$)**



According to the available allocation guidelines provided by the federal government, Connecticut is eligible for \$740.4 million in ESF aid in total.³ The CRRSA Act also provides \$7 billion in aid to expand broadband access and \$10 billion for childcare and meal programs, although these funds are being provided in other provisions within the act.⁴ The focus of this policy briefing is on the provisions of the Education Stabilization Fund.

Although the CRRSA Act provides less overall aid than the CARES Act, it does provide nearly 2.5 times the amount of funding to the ESF than the CARES Act.⁵ As seen in Table 1 below, the CRRSA Act provides \$81.9 billion to the ESF, compared to the \$30.8 billion allocated to the ESF by the CARES Act. Accordingly, CRRSA allocates significantly more aid for K-12 education through ESSER II funds (\$54.3 billion) than was allocated under the CARES Act (\$13.2 billion).⁵ Under the CRRSA Act, Connecticut is eligible to receive \$492.4 million in aid from the ESSER II Fund, which is greater than the \$307.5 million the state was eligible to receive under the CARES Act.⁶

^B The CARES Act provided \$2.2 trillion in aid compared to the \$900 billion provided through the CRRSA Act. Jordan, P.W. (2021, February 10). What Congressional Covid Funding Means for K-12 Schools. *FutureEd*. Retrieved from <https://www.future-ed.org/what-congressional-covid-funding-means-for-k-12-schools/>.

Table 1: National Allocation Amounts from the CARES Act and the CRRSA Act⁷

Fund	CARES ⁸	CRRSA
Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER)	\$13.23 billion	\$54.3 billion
Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER)	\$2.92 billion	\$4.05 billion
Higher Education Emergency Relief II Fund (HEER)	\$14 billion	\$22.7 billion
Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)	\$30.75 billion	\$81.9 billion

Of the \$740.4 million that Connecticut is eligible to receive through the ESF, the majority of the aid (as seen in Table 2) will come from the ESSER II Fund, which is responsible for providing aid for K-12 education. Connecticut is eligible for more education aid under the CRRSA Act than the state was awarded (\$273.8 million) under the CARES Act.

As of November 30, 2020, Connecticut has only used 47.4 percent of the aid it was awarded under the CARES Act.⁹ Connecticut has only reported spending \$20.6 million or 18.5 percent of the \$111.06 million the state has received to date.^{10,c} This means Connecticut may still have funds LEAs and SEAs are eligible to apply for under the CARES Act.

Table 2: Connecticut Allocation Amounts from the CARES Act and the CRRSA Act

Fund	CARES ¹¹	CRRSA ¹²
Elementary and Secondary Schools Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER)	\$111.1 million	\$492.4 million
Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER)	\$27.9 million	\$28.3 million
Higher Education Emergency Relief II Fund (HEER)	\$134.9 million	\$219.8 million
Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)	\$273.8 million	\$740.4 million

^c This is based on the report of funds Connecticut has reported to U.S. Department of Education, which was last updated on November 30, 2020.

U.S. Department of Education. (n.d.). CARES Act: Education Stabilization Fund, Connecticut. Retrieved from <https://covid-relief-data.ed.gov/profile/state/CT>.

Connecticut is eligible for \$492.4 million in funds under the CRRSA Act's ESSER II provisions. The following is a breakdown of where the money can be allocated:

- A minimum of \$443.2 million is to be distributed to Local Education Agencies (LEAs);
- State Education Agencies (SEAs) are eligible to reserve a maximum of \$49.2 million; and
- \$2.5 million can be allotted for SEA administrative costs.¹²

Connecticut is also eligible for \$28.3 million under the CRRSA Act's GEER II provisions. The breakdown of these funds are as follows:

- \$12.4 million for supplemental grants;
- \$15.8 million for EANS; and
- A maximum reservation of \$200,000 for administrative costs for EANS.¹³

The eligible uses of aid are similar to eligible uses under the CARES Act. Connecticut is eligible to use the relief funds for K-12 education through their SEA, LEAs, and the governor for:

- Educating students with disabilities;
- Improving coordination among state, local, and tribal agencies to slow the spread of the coronavirus;
- Providing resources that principals need in order to address the COVID-19 pandemic in their schools;
- Addressing the specific needs of disadvantaged students (i.e., low-income students, English Learners (EL), students who are homeless, students with disabilities, or students in foster care);
- Training staff on the best practices for sanitizing schools and use of Personal Protection Equipment (PPE);
- Providing services for students around mental health;
- Handling school closures;
- Supporting after school and summer school learning loss programs;
- Addressing learning loss through evidence-based approaches, including assessment and distance learning equipment; and
- Repairing school facilities, specifically school ventilation systems, in order to reduce in the spread of COVID-19 and improve overall air quality.¹⁴

¹² SEAs can reserve up to half of one percent of the total allocation for administrative costs. These funds must come from the SEAs.
Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260.

Education Stabilization Fund (ESF)

Created to provide aid for education during the coronavirus pandemic, the ESF was allocated \$81.9 billion under the CRRSA Act. The distribution formula to determine the amount of ESF aid each state is eligible to receive under the CRRSA Act is similar to the distribution formula for the ESF under CARES Act. However, under the CRRSA Act, dollars from the ESF are available until September 2022. Similar to the CARES Act, under the CRRSA Act eligible ESF funds are distributed through the ESSER II Fund, the GEER II Fund, and the HEER II Fund to help states and their schools prevent, prepare, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic.^{15,16}

Before the funds are transferred into the ESSER II Fund, the HEER II Fund, and the GEER II Fund, the CRRSA Act requires the secretary of the U.S. Department of Education (DOE) to first allocate not more than half of one percent, or \$409.4 million, to outlying areas^E on the basis of need as determined by the DOE secretary and the Department of the Interior (DOI).^{17,F}

The CRRSA Act then requires the secretary of the DOE to allocate the remaining funds as follows:

- 67 percent, or \$54.3 billion, to the ESSER II Fund;
- 5 percent, or \$4.1 billion, to GEER II Fund, of which \$2.8 billion is allocated for Emergency Assistance for Non-public Schools (EANS);¹⁸ and
- 28 percent, or \$22.7 billion, is allocated to the HEER II Fund.¹⁹

Although the CRRSA Act provides more funding to the ESF than the CARES Act, two discretionary fund grants have not been continued under the CRRSA Act. Both the Education Stabilization Fund – Rethink Education Model Grant (ESF-REM) and the Education Stabilization Fund – Reimagining Workforce Preparation Grant (ESF-RWP) are awarded to those most impacted by the pandemic.²⁰ The ESF-REM Grant provided microgrants for parents, who applied through SEAs, to aid in a student's individual needs during remote learning.

The ESF-RWP Grant allowed SEAs to apply for funding to aid in the development of educational strategies for specific student needs in remote learning.²¹ There are areas within the ESF through the CRRSA Act that will aid in remote learning and specific student needs but not under the ESF-REM Grant or the ESF-RWP Grant as these grant programs were only available through the CARES Act.²²

^E The U.S. outlying areas are: U.S. Virgin Islands (VI), Guam (GU), the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (CNMI), and American Samoa (AS).

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2020, May 5). Education Stabilization Fund to Outlying Areas. Retrieved from <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/education-stabilization-fund/outlying-areas/>.

^F This is the same formula that was used for the CARES Act. However, the amount disbursed is greater because the amount of funding provided in the CRRSA Act is a greater amount.

Elementary & Secondary School Emergency Relief II (ESSER II) Fund

The CRRSA Act provides significant funding for elementary and secondary education. As seen in Table 3, Section 313 of the CRRSA Act allocates \$54.3 billion to the ESSER II Fund.²³ ESSER II funding is to be made available from March 13, 2020 until September 30, 2023 for obligations to SEAs and subrecipients for any pre-award use.²⁴ Any SEA with an approved application is to receive their funds within 30 days of the passage of the CRRSA Act. ESSER II funding may be used in prevention, preparation, and response to COVID-19.²⁵

The ESSER II Fund allocations can also be used for learning loss, preparing schools for reopening and testing, repairing and upgrading projects, and the improvement of air quality in school buildings.²⁶ However, unlike under the CARES Act, the CRRSA Act does not provide funding to non-public schools. Non-public schools receive aid under the GEER II Fund. This means LEAs are not required to provide “equitable services” under the ESSER II Fund.^g Instead, funding for non-public schools will come through the GEER II Fund.²⁷

Table 3: The Elementary and Secondary Education Relief (ESSER) Funds

	ESSER (CARES Act) ²⁸	ESSER II (CRRSA Act) ²⁹
Authorization for Funds	Section 18003 of Division B of the CARES Act	Section 313 of the CRRSA Act
Fund Allocation Amount	\$13.2 billion	\$54.3 billion
Period Funds are Available	Funds may be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020 when the national emergency was declared. Funds are available for SEAs and subrecipients through September 20, 2022.	Same as the ESSER Fund of the CARES Act. Funds may be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020, when the national emergency was declared. Funds are available for SEAs and subrecipients through September 20, 2023.
SEA Deadline to Award Funds	April-June 2021, depending on a SEA's award date ^h	January 2022

^g Equitable services are funds provided by the federal government for the educational needs of students no matter what type of school they attend. Private schools are eligible to these funds at a proportional rate under the CARES Act.

American Federation for Children. (n.d.). CARES Act Equitable Services Action Items for Private Schools. Retrieved from <https://www.federationforchildren.org/cares-act-equitable-services-action-items-for-private-schools/>.

^h SEAs must award the funds within one year of receiving them, which in this case would be April 2021 through June 2021.

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021). *Fact Sheet: Elementary and Secondary School Relief Fund II, Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act*,

	ESSER (CARES Act)²⁸	ESSER II (CRRSA Act)²⁹
Maintenance of Effort	The CARES Act includes allowable uses of funds related to preventing, preparing for, and responding to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Same as in the CARES Act ¹
Reporting Funds	SEAs that receive ESSER funds must meet the reporting requirements of Section 15011 ³⁰ of the CARES Act, which is done through the Federal Funding Accountability and Transparency Act (FFATA) reporting and other reporting the secretary of DOE may require in an annual report.	SEAs that receive ESSER II funds must meet the CARES Act reporting requirements that apply to ESSER funds under the CARES Act and also submit a report to the secretary of the DOE within six months of receipt of the award. The report must contain a detailed accounting of how ESSER II funds have been used, including how the State is using funds to measure and address learning loss among students disproportionately affected by the coronavirus and school closures, specifically low-income students, children with disabilities, and English Learners.
How to Track Fund Spending	ESSER funds must be tracked separately from ESSER II funds.	ESSER II funds must be tracked separately from ESSER Funds.

The amount of aid each state is awarded is determined by the amount of aid received through Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965 of the most recent fiscal year. The CRRSA Act requires that a minimum of 90 percent of subgrants are awarded under the ESSER II Fund to LEAs by SEAs.³¹ While the individual allotment for each Connecticut LEA is not available at this time, below is a breakdown of what LEAs may use to help support a wide range of activities, including:

2021. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from https://oese.ed.gov/files/2021/01/Final_ESSERII_Factsheet_1.5.21.pdf.

¹ It is important to note that LEAs are already permitted under the CARES Act to use emergency federal aid to: address learning loss, prepare schools for reopening, and for testing, repairing, and upgrading projects to improve the air quality in school buildings.

- Improving coordination to prevent, prepare for, and respond to the coronavirus pandemic;
- Providing principals and other school leaders with the resources necessary to address the individual needs of their individual schools;
- Activities to address the unique needs of low-income children, children with disabilities, English Learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth;
- Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response efforts of LEAs;
- Training and professional development for staff of the LEA on sanitation and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases;
- Purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean the facilities of a LEA;
- Planning for, and coordinating during, long-term closures, including: how to provide meals to eligible students, how to provide technology for online learning to all students, how to provide guidance for carrying out requirements under the IDEA, and how to ensure other educational services can continue to be provided consistent with all federal, state, and local requirements;
- Purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for students who are served by the LEA, which aids in regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors; and particularly for low-income students and students with disabilities, which may include assistive technology or adaptive equipment;
- Providing mental health services and supports;
- Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental after-school programs, including providing classroom instruction or online learning during the summer months and addressing the needs of low-income students, students with disabilities, English Learners, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children in foster care;
- Other activities necessary to maintain the operation of, and continuity of, services in LEAs; and;
- Continuing to employ existing staff.³²

In addition, ESSER Fund grants can be used to support any activity authorized by the following federal acts:

- Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, including the Native Hawaiian Education Act and the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act;
- Individuals with Disabilities Education Act;
- Adult Education and Family Literacy Act;
- Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006; or
- Subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.³³

Governor's Emergency Education Relief II (GEER II) Fund

The CRRSA Act provides funds to governors to be used to combat the coronavirus. As seen in Table 4, Section 313 of the CRRSA Act allocates \$4.1 billion in funding to governors and subrecipients. This funding, which is larger than the \$2.9 billion provided under the CARES Act, is required to be distributed by each governor by January 2022. Of the \$4.1 billion provided under the CRRSA Act, \$2.8 billion is allocated to the EANS program in order to provide emergency aid to non-public schools.³⁴ The EANS program did not exist under the CARES Act as this type of aid was available under the Act's ESSER funds. As the authorization from which funds are allocated has changed in this most recent stimulus, LEAs are no longer responsible for providing equitable services, to non-public schools. A more in-depth analysis of EANS is provided in the next section.

The CRRSA Act also states the remaining \$1.3 billion in funding provided through the GEER II Fund may be used to provide emergency support through grants to LEAs that SEAs deem to have been the most significantly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic.³⁵ GEER II funds may also be used to provide emergency support, through grants, to Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) for the purpose of serving students the governor has deemed to have been the most significantly impacted by the coronavirus pandemic.³⁶

GEER II funds may also be used to provide support to any IHE, LEA, or other education-related entity within the state that the governor deems essential for carrying out emergency educational services to students for authorized activities.^{37, J} The secretary of the DOE is required to allocate \$780 million, or 60 percent, of the remaining \$1.3 billion in relief funding to each state's relative population of individuals ages 5 through 24,³⁸ and \$520 million, or 40 percent, for each state's relative number of children according to Title I of the ESEA.³⁹

Table 4: The Governor's Emergency Relief (GEER) Funds

	GEER ⁴⁰	GEER II ⁴¹
Authorization for Funds	Section 18002 of Division B of the CARES Act	Section 312 of the CRRSA Act
Fund Allocation Amount	\$2.9 billion	\$4.1 billion
Period Funds are Available	Funds may be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020 when the national emergency was declared.	Similar to the GEER Fund under the CARES Act, funds may be used for pre-award costs dating back to March 13, 2020 when the national emergency was declared.

^J Section 313 (d)(1) states LEAs that receive funds under this section may use them for any activity authorized under: the ESEA of 1965, including the Native Hawaiian Education Act and the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support and Assistance Act; the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act; the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006; or Subtitle B of Title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Act.

	GEER ⁴⁰	GEER II ⁴¹
Governor's Deadline to Award Funds	April-June 2021, depending on date governor was awarded funds	January 2022
Equitable Service	An LEA that receives ESSER funds under the CARES Act (Section 18005) must provide equitable services to non-public school students and teachers in the same manner as provided under Section 1117 of Title I, Part A of the ESEA.	Within GEER, the CRRSA Act includes the EANS program, which non-public schools may apply to SEAs for assistance. This means LEAs are not required to provide equitable services under GEER II.
Types of Services Under EANS	There is not an EANS requirement under the CARES Act due to the fact that equitable services are provided for under the ESSER Fund.	Allowable activities under EANS are related to safely reopening schools, continuing instruction, addressing learning loss, supporting educational technology, and reimbursing for certain COVID-19 related costs. ^k
Maintenance of Effort	<p>Any state that receives GEER funds is required to maintain support for elementary and secondary education and higher education in FYs 2020 and 2021.</p> <p>The support level must at least be the average of support for elementary and secondary education and higher education provided in the previous three FYs</p>	<p>Any state that receives GEER II funds is required to maintain support for elementary and secondary education and higher education in FY 2022.</p> <p>This is based on the proportional share of a State's support for elementary and secondary education and higher education relative to the State's overall spending averaged over FYs 2017, 2018, and 2019.</p>

^k The full list can be found in Section 312(d) of the CRRSA Act. Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260.

	GEER ⁴⁰	GEER II ⁴¹
	prior to the enactment date of the CARES Act. (FYs 2017, 2018, and 2019).	
How to Report Spending	Governors who receive GEER funds must meet the reporting requirements of Section 15011 of the CARES Act, which are satisfied through the FFATA reporting and other reporting as the secretary of the DOE may require annually.	The requirements are the same for the CRRSA Act as they are for reporting spending under the CARES Act.
How to Track Fund Spending	GEER funds must be tracked separately from GEER II funds.	GEERS II funds must be tracked separately from GEER funds.

It is important to note that states are required to maintain a level of support for elementary and secondary education and higher education in FY 2022. This level of support is based on the proportional share of the state's support for elementary and secondary and higher education relative to the average state spending over FYs 2017, 2018, and 2019.⁴² GEER II funding, like GEER funding under the CARES Act, must be tracked separately from GEER funding. This means the reporting of how GEER II funds are spent cannot be done in the same database that tracks the GEER funds. Governors must also follow the reporting guidelines that were required in GEER funds, as seen in Table 4.⁴³

Emergency Aid for Non-Public Schools (EANS)

The CRRSA Act provides aid separately for non-public schools within the GEER II Fund. Non-public schools may seek aid through EANS funding if they have been impacted by the coronavirus pandemic. This stipulation was not included in the original CARES Act, which made aid available to these schools under the ESSER Fund.^{44,L}

Section 312 (d) outlines how the secretary of the DOE is required to distribute the \$2.8 billion allocated to the EANS program to provide emergency aid to non-public schools. The EANS grant allotments are determined by a state's relative number of children ages 5 through 17 who are enrolled in non-public schools and at or below 185 percent of the state's poverty level.⁴⁵ SEAs may reserve a maximum of \$200,000 for administrative costs in order to manage the distribution of the EANS funds.

A non-public school awarded funds through the EANS program may use the allocation to provide services or assistance to address educational disruptions resulting from qualifying emergencies. The types of services and assistance include:

- Supplies to sanitize, disinfect, and clean school facilities;
- Personal Protection Equipment;
- Improving ventilation systems in non-public schools;
- Training and professional development for staff on sanitation, the use of PPE, and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases;
- Physical barriers to facilitate social distancing;
- Any other materials, supplies, or equipment to implement public health protocols;
- Expanding the capacity to administer COVID-19 testing to aid in effectively monitoring and suppressing the virus;
- Educational technology to assist students, educators, and other staff with remote or hybrid learning;
- Redevelop instructional plans for remote and hybrid learning or to address learning loss;
- Leasing sites or spaces to ensure adequate social distancing;
- Reasonable transportation costs;
- Initiating and maintaining education and support services or assistance for remote and hybrid learning or to address learning loss; or
- Reimbursement for expenses of any services or assistances from the above list.⁴⁶

^L A more detailed explanation of what is available to non-public schools under the CARES Act can be found at https://oese.ed.gov/files/2021/01/FINAL_-GEER_FactSheet_1.8.211.pdf.

Appendix

**Table 5: Local Education Agencies (LEAs)
ESSER and ESSER II Fund Allocation Amounts, 2020-21^{47,48}**

Local Education Agency (LEA)	ESSER Fund Grant	ESSER II Fund Grant	Amount of Change
Andover	\$13,457	\$59,662	\$46,205
Ansonia	\$792,378	\$3,515,052	\$2,722,674
Ashford	\$51,868	\$229,959	\$178,091
Avon	\$83,463	\$370,036	\$286,573
Barkhamsted	\$6,893	\$30,562	\$23,669
Berlin	\$144,775	\$641,868	\$497,093
Bethany	\$29,321	\$129,995	\$100,674
Bethel	\$236,455	\$1,048,338	\$811,883
Bloomfield	\$393,344	\$1,743,911	\$1,350,567
Bolton	\$17,146	\$76,019	\$58,873
Bozrah	\$22,702	\$100,652	\$77,950
Branford	\$303,771	\$1,346,787	\$1,043,016
Bridgeport	\$9,150,485	\$40,569,188	\$31,418,703
Bristol	\$1,821,165	\$8,074,237	\$6,253,072
Brookfield	\$74,096	\$328,510	\$254,414
Brooklyn	\$179,999	\$798,037	\$618,038
Canterbury	\$84,775	\$375,855	\$291,080
Canton	\$39,010	\$172,953	\$133,943
Chaplin	\$22,693	\$100,612	\$77,919
Cheshire	\$99,144	\$439,559	\$340,415
Chester	\$23,407	\$103,776	\$80,369
Clinton	\$166,618	\$738,712	\$572,094
Colchester	\$211,529	\$937,826	\$726,297
Colebrook	\$7,013	\$31,094	\$24,081
Columbia	\$22,991	\$101,932	\$78,941
Cornwall	\$22,811	\$101,135	\$78,324
Coventry	\$117,663	\$521,667	\$404,004
Cromwell	\$148,733	\$659,418	\$510,685
Danbury	\$2,286,030	\$10,135,242	\$7,849,212
Darien	\$134,611	\$596,805	\$462,194
Deep River	\$27,888	\$123,644	\$95,756
Derby	\$378,589	\$1,678,497	\$1,299,908

Local Education Agency (LEA)	ESSER Fund Grant	ESSER II Fund Grant	Amount of Change
East Granby	\$53,231	\$236,004	\$182,773
East Haddam	\$30,896	\$136,979	\$106,083
East Hampton	\$42,940	\$190,379	\$147,439
East Hartford	\$2,122,495	\$9,410,202	\$7,287,707
East Haven	\$640,899	\$2,841,460	\$2,200,561
East Lyme	\$171,660	\$761,066	\$589,406
East Windsor	\$160,783	\$712,839	\$552,056
Eastford	\$8,948	\$39,670	\$30,722
Easton	\$27,572	\$122,244	\$94,672
Ellington	\$51,396	\$227,868	\$176,472
Enfield	\$729,380	\$3,233,748	\$2,504,368
Essex	\$14,016	\$62,139	\$48,123
Fairfield	\$286,796	\$1,271,526	\$984,730
Farmington	\$229,979	\$1,019,624	\$789,645
Franklin	\$13,345	\$59,165	\$45,820
Glastonbury	\$152,314	\$675,293	\$522,979
Granby	\$47,222	\$209,360	\$162,138
Greenwich	\$854,526	\$3,788,588	\$2,934,062
Griswold	\$261,461	\$1,159,201	\$897,740
Groton	\$686,882	\$3,045,329	\$2,358,447
Guilford	\$117,914	\$522,780	\$404,866
Hamden	\$987,239	\$4,376,981	\$3,389,742
Hampton	\$13,195	\$58,500	\$45,305
Hartford	\$10,314,679	\$45,730,706	\$35,416,027
Hartland	\$22,603	\$100,213	\$77,610
Hebron	\$12,368	\$54,835	\$42,467
Kent	\$17,713	\$78,532	\$60,819
Killingly	\$382,737	\$1,696,884	\$1,314,147
Lebanon	\$47,573	\$210,916	\$163,343
Ledyard	\$207,514	\$920,023	\$712,509
Lisbon	\$50,186	\$222,501	\$172,315
Litchfield	\$75,920	\$336,594	\$260,674
Madison	\$77,770	\$344,797	\$267,027
Manchester	\$1,540,381	\$6,829,365	\$5,288,984
Mansfield	\$90,364	\$400,634	\$310,270

Local Education Agency (LEA)	ESSER Fund Grant	ESSER II Fund Grant	Amount of Change
Marlborough	\$14,850	\$65,840	\$50,990
Meriden	\$2,385,510	\$10,576,294	\$8,190,784
Middletown	\$722,848	\$3,204,786	\$2,481,938
Milford	\$529,475	\$2,347,456	\$1,817,981
Monroe	\$115,515	\$512,143	\$396,628
Montville	\$269,037	\$1,192,789	\$923,752
Naugatuck	\$839,634	\$3,722,562	\$2,882,928
New Britain	\$5,165,707	\$22,902,450	\$17,736,743
New Canaan	\$99,710	\$442,072	\$342,362
New Fairfield	\$201,385	\$892,851	\$691,466
New Hartford	\$13,344	\$59,161	\$45,817
New Haven	\$8,506,997	\$37,716,245	\$29,209,248
New London	\$1,903,788	\$8,440,551	\$6,536,763
New Milford	\$300,856	\$1,333,864	\$1,033,008
Newington	\$315,040	\$1,396,747	\$1,081,707
Newtown	\$141,090	\$625,532	\$484,442
Norfolk	\$2,524	\$11,191	\$8,667
North Branford	\$64,976	\$288,074	\$223,098
North Canaan	\$33,725	\$149,521	\$115,796
North Haven	\$213,713	\$947,509	\$733,796
North Stonington	\$37,473	\$166,136	\$128,663
Norwalk	\$2,084,380	\$9,241,216	\$7,156,836
Norwich	\$1,920,228	\$8,513,437	\$6,593,209
Old Saybrook	\$101,399	\$449,557	\$348,158
Orange	\$37,003	\$164,053	\$127,050
Oxford	\$76,746	\$340,259	\$263,513
Plainfield	\$347,996	\$1,542,860	\$1,194,864
Plainville	\$362,176	\$1,605,726	\$1,243,550
Plymouth	\$158,692	\$703,568	\$544,876
Pomfret	\$19,757	\$87,595	\$67,838
Portland	\$70,382	\$312,041	\$241,659
Preston	\$63,532	\$281,674	\$218,142
Putnam	\$255,949	\$1,134,763	\$878,814
Redding	\$27,805	\$123,276	\$95,471
Regional School District 1	\$39,407	\$174,712	\$135,305

Local Education Agency (LEA)	ESSER Fund Grant	ESSER II Fund Grant	Amount of Change
Regional School District 4	\$24,567	\$108,917	\$84,350
Regional School District 5	\$55,040	\$244,022	\$188,982
Regional School District 6	\$28,046	\$124,344	\$96,298
Regional School District 7	\$24,123	\$106,949	\$82,826
Regional School District 8	\$28,641	\$126,981	\$98,340
Regional School District 9	\$19,151	\$84,902	\$65,751
Regional School District 10	\$74,535	\$330,456	\$255,921
Regional School District 11	\$34,748	\$154,055	\$119,307
Regional School District 12	\$24,013	\$106,462	\$82,449
Regional School District 13	\$43,915	\$194,700	\$150,785
Regional School District 14	\$55,327	\$245,294	\$189,967
Regional School District 15	\$118,590	\$525,776	\$407,186
Regional School District 16	\$75,031	\$332,654	\$257,623
Regional School District 17	\$45,545	\$201,928	\$156,383
Regional School District 18	\$41,197	\$182,649	\$141,452
Regional School District 19	\$88,775	\$393,587	\$304,812
Ridgefield	\$94,454	\$418,769	\$324,315
Rocky Hill	\$194,570	\$862,635	\$668,065
Salem	\$25,219	\$111,811	\$86,592
Salisbury	\$3,712	\$16,455	\$12,743
Scotland	\$13,154	\$58,319	\$45,165
Seymour	\$229,844	\$1,019,026	\$789,182
Sharon	\$47,086	\$208,757	\$161,671
Shelton	\$409,587	\$1,815,928	\$1,406,341
Sherman	\$16,846	\$74,690	\$57,844
Simsbury	\$97,059	\$430,318	\$333,259
Somers	\$38,879	\$172,372	\$133,493
South Windsor	\$122,146	\$541,540	\$419,394
Southington	\$418,982	\$1,857,579	\$1,438,597
Sprague	\$74,765	\$331,475	\$256,710
Stafford	\$187,342	\$830,593	\$643,251
Stamford	\$2,739,520	\$12,145,816	\$9,406,296
Sterling	\$58,407	\$258,952	\$200,545
Stonington	\$280,435	\$1,243,326	\$962,891
Stratford	\$990,218	\$4,390,188	\$3,399,970

Local Education Agency (LEA)	ESSER Fund Grant	ESSER II Fund Grant	Amount of Change
Suffield	\$270,425	\$1,198,945	\$928,520
Thomaston	\$80,233	\$355,717	\$275,484
Thompson	\$132,957	\$589,475	\$456,518
Tolland	\$45,904	\$203,519	\$157,615
Torrington	\$660,682	\$2,929,170	\$2,268,488
Trumbull	\$158,757	\$703,860	\$545,103
Union	\$7,279	\$32,273	\$24,994
Vernon	\$457,965	\$2,030,411	\$1,572,446
Voluntown	\$32,674	\$144,864	\$112,190
Wallingford	\$469,972	\$2,083,647	\$1,613,675
Waterbury	\$9,394,519	\$41,651,124	\$32,256,605
Waterford	\$261,815	\$1,160,769	\$898,954
Watertown	\$197,225	\$874,406	\$677,181
West Hartford	\$902,078	\$3,999,415	\$3,097,337
West Haven	\$2,034,327	\$9,019,305	\$6,984,978
Westbrook	\$64,503	\$285,978	\$221,475
Weston	\$51,548	\$228,541	\$176,993
Westport	\$141,129	\$625,705	\$484,576
Wethersfield	\$274,045	\$1,214,993	\$940,948
Willington	\$60,567	\$268,525	\$207,958
Wilton	\$77,995	\$345,794	\$267,799
Winchester	\$191,756	\$850,160	\$658,404
Windham	\$1,499,668	\$6,648,861	\$5,149,193
Windsor	\$476,801	\$2,113,925	\$1,637,124
Windsor Locks	\$228,358	\$1,012,436	\$784,078
Wolcott	\$198,698	\$880,939	\$682,241
Woodbridge	\$45,593	\$202,141	\$156,548
Woodstock	\$133,782	\$593,131	\$459,349
ACES	\$330,797	\$1,466,606	\$1,135,809
C.E.S.	\$63,105	\$279,778	\$216,673
CREC	\$2,239,726	\$9,929,950	\$7,690,224
EASTCONN	\$72,256	\$320,351	\$248,095
LEARN	\$317,365	\$1,407,056	\$1,089,691
Achievement First Bridgeport Academy	\$445,411	\$1,974,756	\$1,529,345
Achievement First Hartford Academy	\$673,379	\$2,985,464	\$2,312,085

Local Education Agency (LEA)	ESSER Fund Grant	ESSER II Fund Grant	Amount of Change
Amistad Academy	\$448,192	\$1,987,086	\$1,538,894
Booker T. Washington Academy	\$128,907	\$571,517	\$442,610
Brass City Charter School	\$78,013	\$345,874	\$267,861
Bridge Academy	\$102,537	\$454,605	\$352,068
Capital Prep Harbor	\$200,685	\$889,749	\$689,064
Common Ground High School	\$69,643	\$308,766	\$239,123
Elm City College Preparatory School	\$316,138	\$1,401,618	\$1,085,480
Elm City Montessori Charter School	\$33,624	\$149,074	\$115,450
Explorations	\$10,600	\$46,955	\$36,355
Great Oaks Charter School	\$197,435	\$875,341	\$677,906
Highville Charter School	\$119,308	\$528,958	\$409,650
Integrated Day Charter School	\$57,571	\$255,243	\$197,672
ISAAC	\$130,506	\$578,608	\$448,102
Jumoke Academy	\$269,315	\$1,194,022	\$924,707
New Beginnings Family Academy	\$187,061	\$829,343	\$642,282
Odyssey Community School	\$42,517	\$188,500	\$145,983
Park City Prep Charter School	\$151,006	\$669,496	\$518,490
Side by Side Community School	\$45,700	\$202,615	\$156,915
Stamford Charter School for Excellence	\$46,580	\$206,515	\$159,935
CT Technical Education and Career System	\$2,706,783	\$12,000,673	\$9,293,890

Endnotes

- ¹ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136
- ² Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260.
- ³ National Education Association. (2021). *Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, 2021*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from <https://www.nea.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/COVID%20Relief%20Bill%20%28CRRSA%20Act%29%20Updated%2001-15-2021.pdf>.
- ⁴ Jordan, P.W. (2021, February 10). What Congressional Covid Funding Means for K-12 Schools. *FutureEd*. Retrieved from <https://www.future-ed.org/what-congressional-covid-funding-means-for-k-12-schools/>.
- ⁵ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021, January 27). Education Stabilization Fund. Retrieved from <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/education-stabilization-fund/>.
- ⁶ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021, January 13). Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund. Retrieved from <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/education-stabilization-fund/elementary-secondary-school-emergency-relief-fund/>.
- ⁷ Jordan, P.W. (2021, February 10). What Congressional Covid Funding Means for K-12 Schools. *FutureEd*. Retrieved from <https://www.future-ed.org/what-congressional-covid-funding-means-for-k-12-schools/>.
- ⁸ *Ibid.*
- ⁹ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁰ *Ibid.*
- ¹¹ U.S. Department of Education. (n.d.). CARES Act: Education Stabilization Fund, Connecticut. Retrieved from <https://covid-relief-data.ed.gov/profile/state/CT>.
- ¹² National Education Association. (2021). *Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, 2021*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from <https://www.nea.org/sites/default/files/2021-01/COVID%20Relief%20Bill%20%28CRRSA%20Act%29%20Updated%2001-15-2021.pdf>.
- ¹³ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021). *Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from https://oese.ed.gov/files/2021/01/FINAL_GEERII_EANS-Methodology_Table_1.8.211.pdf.
- ¹⁴ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁵ Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260.
- ¹⁶ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, § 18001(a)(1).
- ¹⁷ *Ibid.*
- ¹⁸ Different from the CARES Act, EANS funds under the CRRSA Act are only able to provide emergency aid and may not be used to create new scholarships or to provide vouchers to private schools.
- ¹⁹ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, § 18001(a)(1).
- ²⁰ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136.
- ²¹ *Ibid.*
- ²² U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021). *Fact Sheet: Elementary and Secondary School Relief Fund II, Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from https://oese.ed.gov/files/2021/01/Final_ESSERII_Factsheet_1.5.21.pdf.
- ²³ Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260.
- ²⁴ *Ibid.*
- ²⁵ *Ibid.*
- ²⁶ *Ibid.*
- ²⁷ *Ibid.*
- ²⁸ *Ibid.*
- ²⁹ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021). *Fact Sheet: Elementary and Secondary School Relief Fund II, Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from https://oese.ed.gov/files/2021/01/Final_ESSERII_Factsheet_1.5.21.pdf.
- ³⁰ Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act, Pub. L. No. 116-136, § 15011.
- ³¹ Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260, § 313 (c).
- ³² Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260, § 313 (d).
- ³³ Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260, § 313 (d)(1).
- ³⁴ Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260.

³⁵ Ibid.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260.

³⁸ This number is determined by the 2019 state-level ages 5-24 population data that the U.S. Census released in June 2020.

³⁹ The Title I formula count is from FY 2021 preliminary Title I Part A allocation.

⁴⁰ Ibid.

⁴¹ U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021). *Fact Sheet: Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund II, Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021*. Washington, DC: Author. Retrieved from https://oese.ed.gov/files/2021/01/FINAL_-GEER_FactSheet_1.8.211.pdf.

⁴¹ Ibid.

⁴² U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary & Secondary Education. (2021, January 13). *Governor's Emergency Education Relief Fund*. Retrieved from <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/education-stabilization-fund/governors-emergency-education-relief-fund/>.

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Ibid.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

⁴⁶ Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, Pub. L. No. 116-260, § 312 (d)(4).

⁴⁷ Connecticut State Department of Education, Bureau of Fiscal Services. (2020). *Elementary and Secondary School Relief Fund (ESSERF) Under the CARES Act, 2020-2021 ESSERF District Entitlements*. Hartford, CT: Author.

⁴⁸ Connecticut Department of Education, Bureau of Fiscal Services. (2021). *Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency School Relief Fund II (ESSER II) Under the CARES Act*. Hartford, CT: Author. Retrieved from <https://portal.ct.gov/-/media/SDE/Digest/2020-21/Revised-ESSER-II-Entitlements.pdf>.