

# **Today's Topic: Commonly Asked Questions about Allowable ESSER and GEER Activities**

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# Summary of ESSER and GEER MOE Requirements

ESSER/GEER I	ESSER/GEER II	ESSER/GEER III
<p>In FYs 2020 and 2021 states must spend at least the same amount of state money on education as they did on average in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>For example, if a state spent on average \$10 billion in state money on education in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019, then it was required to spend at least \$10 billion on education in FY 2021.</p>	<p>In FY 2022 states must spend the same proportion of their state budgets on education as they did on average in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>For example, if a state spent on average 30% of its state budget on education in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019, then it must spend at least 30% of its state budget on education in FY 2022.</p>	<p>In FY 2022 and 2023 states must spend the same proportion of their state budgets on education as they did on average in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019.</p> <p>For example, if a state spent on average 30% of its state budget on education in FYs 2017, 2018 and 2019, then it must spend at least 30% of its state budget on education in FYs 2022 and 2023.</p>

ED can waive these requirements in certain circumstances but unclear the extent to which they will.

# State MOEquity Requirement

**\*High-Level Overview, Subject to Change if ED Gives Guidance**

High-Need LEAs	Highest Need LEAs
<p>In FYs 2022 and 2023 SEAs cannot reduce the per-pupil allocations of high-need LEAs more than the overall per-pupil reduction, if any, across all LEAs in the state.</p> <p>To determine which LEAs are high-need LEAs an SEA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ranks LEAs by percentage of economically disadvantaged students,</li> <li>• Determines what percent of the state's student population each LEA serves, and</li> <li>• Draws a line when collectively the poorest LEAs hit at least 50% of all students.</li> <li>• LEAs above the line are high-need and LEAs below the line are not.</li> </ul>	<p>In FYs 2022 and 2023 SEAs cannot reduce per-pupil funding for their highest poverty LEAs below what they received in FY 2019.</p> <p>To determine which are the highest poverty LEAs, a state should go through the same process as the prior column but draw a line when the poorest LEAs collectively hit at least 20% of all students.</p>

# Local MOEquity Requirement

**\*High-Level Overview, Subject to Change if ED Gives Guidance**

## High-Poverty Schools

In FYs 2022 and 2023 LEAs cannot reduce:

- The per-pupil allocation of state and local funds to high-poverty schools more than the total reduction of funds to all schools divided by the total number of students enrolled in all schools, OR
- The per-pupil FTE staff in high-poverty schools more than the total reduction of FTE staff in all schools divided by the total number of students enrolled in all schools.

High-poverty schools are the 25% poorest schools in the LEA based on their percent of economically disadvantaged students.

This requirement does not apply:

- To LEAs with less than 1,000 students,
- To LEAs with one school or one school per-grade span, or
- If ED determines the LEA has demonstrated an exceptional or uncontrollable circumstance as determined by the Secretary of ED.