COVID RELIEF FUNDING FOR KIDS: A CRASH COURSE
Children’s Funding Project is structured to:

- Increase understanding of the policy tools available for strategic financing.
- Strengthen local capacity by providing training, tools, and coaching.
- Showcase and elevate the successes and lessons learned from communities.
- Build momentum for a more pro-active approach to children’s funding.

We help communities and states expand equitable opportunities for children and youth through strategic public financing.
FEDERAL COVID-19 RELIEF FUNDING FOR KIDS: A year in review

“Cradle-to-Career Guide to Federal Relief Funding For Kids During and Beyond COVID-19”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funding Stream/Program</th>
<th>FFCRA</th>
<th>CARES</th>
<th>CRRSAA</th>
<th>ARP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>GENERAL</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CORP. FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE (CNCS)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$852 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS (CDBG)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$5 billion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>COMMUNITY SERVICES BLOCK GRANTS (CSBG)</td>
<td></td>
<td>$1 billion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUBLIC K-12 AND HIGHER EDUCATION</td>
<td>$30.75 billion</td>
<td>$81.9 billion</td>
<td>$165.2 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA PARTS B AND C</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$3 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD CARE FUNDING (CCDBG OR CHILD CARE STABILIZATION)</td>
<td>$3.5 billion</td>
<td>$10 billion</td>
<td>$39 billion</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOME VISITING (MIECHV)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$150 million</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CHILD WELFARE</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$250 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE IV-B AND E PROGRAMS</td>
<td>$45 million</td>
<td>$485 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY UNIFICATION PROGRAM VOUCHERS</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FAMILY VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND SERVICES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$45 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUNAWAY AND HOMELESS YOUTH ACT</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$25 million</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PROJECT AWARE</td>
<td></td>
<td>$50 million</td>
<td>$30 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YOUTH SUICIDE PREVENTION</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$20 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATIONAL CHILD TRAUMATIC STRESS NETWORK</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$10 million</td>
<td>$10 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WIC</td>
<td>$500 million</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>$490 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>THE EMERGENCY FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM</td>
<td>$400 million</td>
<td>$450 million</td>
<td>$400 million</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNAP</td>
<td></td>
<td>$15.8 billion</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>EXAMPLES OF COMPREHENSIVE SUPPORTS FOR CHILDREN &amp; FAMILIES IN THE AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EARLY CARE AND EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>EDUCATION</strong></td>
<td><strong>NUTRITION</strong></td>
<td><strong>BEHAVIORAL HEALTH</strong></td>
<td><strong>OTHER IMPORTANT SUPPORTS</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$39 billion – Child Care Development Flexible Funding/Child Care Stabilization Fund</td>
<td><strong>$122.8 billion</strong> – Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER III)</td>
<td><strong>$490 million</strong> – Increase funding level for WIC</td>
<td><strong>$80 million</strong> – Pediatric Mental Health Care Access</td>
<td><strong>$350 billion</strong> – Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Funds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$1 billion – Head Start</td>
<td><strong>$39.6 billion</strong> – Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF III)</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$20 million</strong> – Youth Suicide Prevention</td>
<td><strong>$21.6 billion</strong> – Emergency Rental Assistance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$150 million – Home Visiting</td>
<td><strong>$3 billion</strong> – IDEA Parts B &amp; C</td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$10 million</strong> – National Child Traumatic Stress Network</td>
<td><strong>$250 million</strong> – Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$2.75 billion</strong> – Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>$852 million</strong> – Corporation for National and Community Service</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
New & Supplemental Child Care $ in COVID-19 Relief Packages
NEW & SUPPLEMENTAL CHILD CARE FUNDING: *From the CARES Act to ARP*

**NEW CHILD CARE FUNDING ACROSS COVID-19 RELIEF PACKAGES**

- **ARP**
  - $15.0
  - $24
  - $1.0

- **CRRSAA**
  - $10.0
  - $0.3

- **CARES**
  - $3.5
  - $0.8

**TOTAL CHILD CARE FUNDING IN ALL COVID-19 PACKAGES**

- Total: $28
- Child Care and Development Block Grant: $24
- Child Care Stabilization: $28
- Head Start: $28
NEW & SUPPLEMENTAL CHILD CARE FUNDING: Focusing in on the $50 billion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RELIEF PACKAGE</th>
<th>CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT FUND FLEXIBLE FUNDING</th>
<th>CHILD CARE STABILIZATION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CRRSAAA</td>
<td>$10 billion</td>
<td>$23.98 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARP</td>
<td>$14.99 billion</td>
<td>$23.98 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>$24.99 billion</td>
<td>$23.98 billion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

KEY DETAILS OF LATEST GUIDANCE
- Supplemental appropriation for CCDBG-funded subsidy programs without regard to typical income-eligibility requirements or direct-services requirements.
- 90% of stabilization grants must be spent as subgrants to qualified child care providers
- Up to 10% of stabilization funds may be used for administration, supply-building, and technical assistance activities
- States can use the 10% to fund intermediaries to deliver support to providers

(In ADDITION to $3.5 billion from the CARES Act!)
NEW & SUPPLEMENTAL CHILD CARE FUNDING: Key timing & milestones

- **March 27, 2020**
  - CARES Act CCDBG - $3.5 billion

- **December 27, 2020**
  - CRRSAA CCDBG - $10 billion

- **March 11, 2021**
  - ARP CCDBG $15 billion and ARP Stabilization - $24 billion

- **September 30, 2022**
  - Obligation deadline for CARES, CRRSAA and ARP Stabilization

- **September 30, 2023**
  - Obligation deadline for ARP CCDBG

- **September 30, 2024**
  - Spending deadline for ARP CCDBG
Key Considerations

- How can your state build upon previous efforts funded by CARES Act & CRRSAA Child Care $?
- Who in your community may be able to benefit from supplemental funding that wouldn’t have before?
- What options does your state or community have to use supplemental funding for “seed money” to invest in long-term system improvements?

Key Partnerships

- State Lead CCDF agencies
- CCR&Rrs
- Local dedicated funds, children’s cabinets, and other youth-focused coordinating bodies
- Shared Services Networks
New and Supplemental Education $
EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND OVER TIME (BILLIONS OF $)

- Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund (GEER I, II, III)
- Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF I, II, III)
- Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER I, II, III)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fund Type</th>
<th>Amount (Billions of $)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CARES Act (March 2020)</td>
<td>$14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF I, II, III)</td>
<td>$54.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coronavirus Response and Relief Act of 2021 (Dec. 2020)</td>
<td>$1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (March 2021)</td>
<td>$39.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>$190.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: $75.1 billion

$4.3 billion
$122.8 BILLION
(ARP ESSER III Total)

$800 million for youth homelessness

$12.2 billion (10% of total allocation) reserved for SEAs

$122.2 billion for SEAs

$110 billion (90% of total SEA allocation) disbursed to LEAs
*within 60 days*

$6.1 billion (5% of total) that MUST be used for evidence-based learning recovery

$1.2 billion (1% of total) that MUST be used for afterschool

~$4 billion that CAN be used by SEAs for other eligible activities

$609.9 million max for admin costs

$12.2 billion (1% of total) that MUST be used for summer

$87.8 billion that CAN be used by LEAs for other eligible activities

$22 billion (20% of LEA allocation) MUST be used by LEAs for evidence-based learning recovery

- Comprehensive afterschool programs
- Summer learning and enrichment programs
- Extended school day/year programs
- Programs that address the impact of COVID-19 on low-income students, students experiencing homelessness, and students in foster care
ARP ESSER III LEARNING RECOVERY $ AT THE STATE & SCHOOL DISTRICT LEVELS

EXAMPLE: Virginia and Virginia Beach City Schools

Federal allocations to SEAs and SEA allocations to school districts are both distributed like Title I Part A (but not held to same rules)

Sources: OESE.ed, HelpKidsRecover.org
For a given student, what does it all mean?

- On average an LEA will have $3,335 to spend per student
- Of that LEAs must spend $550 per student on learning recovery

What does learning recovery look like?

- Summer learning or summer enrichment
- Extended day/year
- Comprehensive afterschool programs
- Responds to students’ academic, social, and emotional needs and the disproportionate impact of COVID on students from low-income families, English learners, students from major racial and ethnic groups, gender, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care.
YOUTH MENTAL HEALTH & ESSER III

ESSER funds can be used to:

• Address the mental health needs of students, including through using funds to hire counselors and other staff
• Provide integrated student supports, including through the use of full-service community schools; examples
• Provide afterschool, or other out-of-school time, programs that address students’ social, emotional, and academic needs; & provide students with evidence-based summer learning and enrichment programs, including through partnerships with community-based organizations. (USDOE A)

Wisconsin used State CARES Act funds to create an online hub with tools for expanding school capacity to provide student mental health services

Expanding and Building Capacity for Staff to Provide Mental Health Services

Resources for expanding and building the capacity of school staff to provide mental health services to better support students are available. Click on the individual titles below for program descriptions and contact information.
ARP ESSER III: Key timing & milestones

**MARCH 11, 2021**
ARP SIGNED INTO LAW

**DATE VARIES (60 DAYS FROM WHEN AN SEA RECEIVES FUNDS)**
DEADLINE FOR SEAs TO ALLOCATE ESSER III FUNDS TO LEAs

**MAY 11, 2021**
DEADLINE FOR DEPARTMENT OF ED. TO DISBURSE TO STATES

**JUNE 7, 2021**
DEADLINE FOR SEAs TO SUBMIT ESSER STATE PLANS

**SEPTEMBER 30, 2023**
DEADLINE TO OBLIGATE ESSER III FUNDS

Time to maximize ESSER III funding for learning recovery through strategic planning, fostering collaborative partnerships, and investment in system quality improvement!
KEY CONSIDERATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR MAXIMIZING EDUCATION STABILIZATION FUND $

Key Considerations
• Does your LEA have the administrative capacity to manage this infusion of funding?
• If not, can you identify the organization or organizations that are prepared to support the LEA in coordination of funding or coordination of provider recipients?
• Who in your community is best placed to advocate for the Education Stabilization Fund $ reserved at the state level?

Key Partnerships
• State education agencies
• Local school districts
• Community-based afterschool providers
• Collective impact groups
• Families
Direct Relief $ for States, Tribes, Territories, and Local Governments
## CARES Act Coronavirus Relief Fund: States & Localities Using Direct Relief for Kids

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kent County, MI</td>
<td>Entrusted $450,000 of its CRF allocation to local nonprofit and Early Childhood Millage administrator First Steps Kent. First Steps Kent used these dollars to buy and distribute easy-to-clean toys and other resources to child care providers across the county.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>City and County of St. Louis, MO</td>
<td>Both city and county government committed portions of their CRF dollars to support child care providers. In the city they prioritized under resourced neighborhoods and family and home-based care providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Whatcom County, WA</td>
<td>Whatcom County, the City of Bellingham, and small cities within the county pooled their state-allocated CRF dollars to provide nearly $700,000 in grants to licensed child care providers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Diego County, CA</td>
<td>Advocates in the San Diego area encouraged local policymakers to direct a portion of the city and county’s federal CRF dollars toward emergency child care. They were ultimately successful and secured $10 million in combined CRF dollars from the city and county.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dane County, WI</td>
<td>Dane County allocated a significant portion of its CRF payment toward child care and homeless assistance. To help child care providers ensure safe and sustainable re-opening plans, the county partnered with Community Coordinated Child Care, Inc. to administer grants to roughly 500 Dane County child care providers.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## ARP’S DIRECT RELIEF FOR GOVERNMENTS:

### State & Local Coronavirus Fiscal Recovery Funds

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ENTITY</th>
<th>ALLOCATION</th>
<th>ALLOCATION METHOD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>States, Territories, and Tribal Governments</td>
<td>$219.8 billion</td>
<td>Allocated by the state's share of national seasonal unemployment (state), base allocation plus population (territories), and treasury determination (tribal governments).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Counties</td>
<td>$65.1 billion</td>
<td>Directly to counties. Proportionate to population relative to other counties.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metropolitan Cities</td>
<td>$45.57 billion</td>
<td>Directly to cities <a href="#">based on CDBG formula</a></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Entitlement Units of Government</td>
<td>$19.53 billion</td>
<td>Allocated to states to distribute to localities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ELIGIBLE USES OF FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

**Eligible Use for Fiscal Recovery Fund $**

To respond to the public health emergency with respect to the Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID–19) or its negative economic impacts, including assistance to households, small businesses, and nonprofits, or aid to impacted industries such as tourism, travel, and hospitality;

To respond to workers performing essential work during the COVID–19 public health emergency by providing premium pay to eligible workers of the State, territory, or Tribal government (of the metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county) that are performing such essential work, or by providing grants to eligible employers that have eligible workers who perform essential work;

For the provision of government services to the extent of the reduction in revenue of such State, territory, or Tribal government (such metropolitan city, non-entitlement unit of local government, or county) due to the COVID–19 public health emergency relative to revenues collected in the most recent full fiscal year prior to the emergency;

To make necessary investments in water, sewer, or broadband infrastructure.

**Possible Child-Serving Use**

- Direct cash assistance grant programs for families
- Vouchers for child care or summer programming
- Support for afterschool and summer programs
- Investments in child and youth focused behavioral health supports

Premium pay for child care workers, teachers, etc.

Sustaining local agencies and coordinating bodies that serve children and youth

Invest in these things as needed, but also consider how your state and/or community can treat child care and other programs and services for children and youth as critical SOCIAL infrastructure.
STATE & LOCAL CORONAVIRUS FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS: Key timing & milestones

MARCH 11, 2021: ARP SIGNED INTO LAW

DATE VARIES: Office of Recovery Programs disburses funding to STATES within 60 days of certification

MAY 11, 2021: Deadline for first half of disbursement of LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS TO COUNTIES and CITIES

MAY 11, 2022: Deadline for the second half of disbursement of LOCAL FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS TO COUNTIES and CITIES

DECEMBER 31, 2021: Deadline for spending Coronavirus Relief Fund $ from CARES Act

DECEMBER 31, 2024: DEADLINE TO OBLIGATE FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS

DECEMBER 31, 2026: DEADLINE TO SPEND FISCAL RECOVERY FUNDS
“Treasury encourages recipients to consider funding uses that foster a strong, inclusive, and equitable recovery, especially uses with long-term benefits for health and economic outcomes.”

- Interim Final Rule, 5/11/2021

**BROADBAND INVESTMENTS:** “Eligible investments in broadband are those that are designed to provide services meeting adequate speeds and are provided to unserved and underserved households and businesses.”

**GRANTS TO INTERMEDIARIES:** Localities can transfer fiscal recovery funds to private non-profit organizations (incl. intermediaries) as subrecipients

**PREMIUM PAY:** Child care workers, school staff, and other social services employees are eligible for premium pay as essential workers

**ADDRESSING DISPARITIES:** Localities are encouraged to use funds to address educational disparities through new ECE programs, home visiting, out of school time programming, and enhanced assistance for child welfare-involved families and children in foster care.
**KEY CONSIDERATIONS AND PARTNERSHIPS FOR MAXIMIZING ARP’S FISCAL RECOVERY $**

**Key Considerations**
- What degree of budget shortfall has your state or community suffered due to COVID-19? How does that compare to its estimated fiscal recovery fund allocation?
- What support could these dollars offer for programs for older youth?

**Key Partnerships**
- State, city, and county treasury departments (or other direct recipients of recovery funds)
- Directly/disproportionately impacted communities
- Child care and out of school time providers
- Community organizers
“What are we going to do when the relief dollars run out?”

ADVOCATE FOR STATE & LOCAL POLICYMAKERS TO USE COVID RELIEF $ TO...

Invest in administering infrastructure

Use funds as a down-payment to set a long-term precedent

Collaborate and coordinate across systems

Document & communicate
COVID RELIEF $ IN ACTION

- Fund local intermediary organizations to coordinate distribution of new ARP funding
- Use new money to empower intermediaries and other backbone organizations to connect families to resources across sectors

Invest in administering infrastructure
COVID RELIEF $ IN ACTION

- Invest in administering infrastructure
- Use funds as a down-payment to set a long-term precedent
- Fund local intermediary organizations to coordinate distribution of new ARP funding
- Use new money to empower intermediaries and other backbone organizations to connect families to resources across sectors
- Treat the new dollars as seed money for innovative pilot programs
COVID RELIEF $ IN ACTION

- Fund local intermediary organizations to coordinate distribution of new ARP funding
- Use new money to empower intermediaries and other backbone organizations to connect families to resources across sectors
- Treat the new dollars as seed money for innovative pilot programs
- Fund cross-sector partnerships meant to address systemic issues like food insecurity and homelessness, etc.

- Invest in administering infrastructure
- Use funds as a down-payment to set a long-term precedent
- Collaborate and coordinate across systems
THANK YOU!

Please contact Kylie at kylie@childrensfundingproject.org with any COVID-19 Relief $ questions!