

Invest in Evidence-Based Programs: Funding Source Opportunities

Consider the below funding options when selecting Wilson Language Training® programs and professional learning.

Federal Funding (including ESSA—Every Student Succeeds Act)

The following federal funding sources are available to help educators fund purchases of instructional materials and support.

- Districts can use **Title I, Part A** funds for the purchase of instructional materials and professional development to support the implementation of those materials. Learn more [here](#).
- Districts can use **Title II, Part A** funds for professional development to support the implementation of instructional materials. Learn more [here](#).

Wilson’s offerings include:

- Foundations® K–3
- Foundations® Pre-K
- Ready to Rise®
- Geodes® Classroom Libraries
- Just Words®
- Wilson Reading System®
- Accompanying professional learning opportunities

Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Funds

The [Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund](#) offers formula grants to states and is distributed based on their share of Title I, Part A funds of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

Funds from these formula grants are intended to offer districts and states the flexibility to address critical areas of need as they support their students, educators, and families. These funds can help your school and district support student learning, accelerate learning to address learning gaps, and provide intervention support.

What’s New in ESSER II?

Available for obligation by state educational agencies (SEAs) and subrecipients through September 30, 2023, ESSER II adds a new emphasis on “addressing learning loss among students, including low-income students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and children and youth in foster care, of the local educational agency” (Office of Elementary and Secondary Education).

- “Addressing learning loss” is a new allowable use of funds; the law requires that states report how the agency uses the funds to measure and address learning loss among students disproportionately affected by COVID-19 and school closures.
- Local educational agencies (LEAs) are not required to provide equitable services to non-public schools.
- ESSER II funds must be tracked separately from ESSER funds. The differences between the CARES Act and the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act are outlined [here](#).
- Refer to this [fact sheet](#) and the USED’s [Award Resources](#) page for more information.

What’s the ARP ESSER?

The **American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act** was signed into law on March 11, 2021. As part of this Act, \$122 billion for K–12 education was allocated through the **Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Fund** to help SEAs and LEAs safely reopen schools for in-person learning, keep schools open, and address the academic, social, and emotional impact of COVID-19 on students. These funds are available through September 30, 2024.

A summary of the ARP ESSER Fund is available in [this U.S. Department of Education press release](#). More details can be found on the U. S. Department of Education’s [Award Resources](#) page and in this [U.S. Department of Education Fact Sheet](#). The fact sheet offers additional information about the ARP Act of 2021 and ARP ESSER Funds, and compares the funding provided by the ESSER Fund under the 2020 CARES Act, the ESSER II Fund under the 2021 CRRSA Act, and the ARP ESSER Fund.

State Use of Funds

States must subgrant at least 90% of their ESSER allocation to LEAs. The funds to LEAs are allocated based on their share of funding received under Title I, Part A of ESEA for fiscal year 2020. Of the 10% of funds the state can retain, 5% must be used for the implementation of evidence-based interventions to address learning loss, which can include summer learning, extended school day programming, after-school programs, or extended school year programming; 1% must be used for evidence-based summer enrichment programs; and 1% must be used for evidence-based, comprehensive after-school programs.

Local Educational Agency Use of Funds

Of the total amount of ESSER funding each LEA receives, the LEA must reserve at least 20% to address learning loss by means of the implementation of evidence-based interventions. These interventions must respond to the social, emotional, and academic needs of students and attend to the disproportionate impact of COVID-19 on underrepresented students. LEAs can broadly use the remaining ESSER funds on a range of activities that address COVID-19-related needs, including activities authorized by ESEA, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, and the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act. Learn more [here](#).

To learn how you can access these funds and about your state department of education’s grants and funding opportunities associated with ESSER funds, [visit this page](#).

Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act

The **Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act**, enacted on December 27, 2020, provides two funding sources that schools can use to purchase instructional materials and educational supports. These funds are available through September 30, 2023.

- Schools and districts can use the **Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund** for education-related pandemic assistance. Each state received a share of this \$4.1 billion relief fund. Unlike the CARES Act, the fund sets aside \$2.75 billion for private schools. With this funding already allocated to private schools, LEAs no longer need to provide equitable services to non-public schools with the CRRSA Act funds. Learn more here: [Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund - Office of Elementary and Secondary Education](#).
- **The Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools (EANS) Program** was designed to “provide services or assistance to eligible non-public schools to address educational disruptions caused by the COVID-19 emergency.” Learn more here: [Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools Program Under the CRRSA Act and ARP Act](#)
 - CRRSA EANS funds are available through September 30, 2023 (including the Tydings period).
 - ARP EANS funds are available through September 30, 2024 (including the Tydings period).

References

Office of Elementary and Secondary Education. (2022, July 5). *Award resources*. <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-state-grantee-relations-evidence-based-practices/state-and-grantee-relations/award-resources/>