

To Address Educator Shortages & Other Uses

The U.S. Department of the Treasury released guidance* clarifying how the American Rescue Plan's (ARP) Coronavirus State & Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (SLFRF), which provides \$350 billion to state, local, and Tribal governments, can be used to support public education. Even where the grant recipient, such as the municipality, does not have budgetary authority over a school district, it may choose to sub-award SLFRF funds to districts and other government entities for these purposes.

TO SUPPORT THE EDUCATION WORKFORCE



Labor Shortages in Education

To pay the full salary and benefits of many school and childcare staff, including increased wages and improved benefits needed to recruit and retain excellent staff, and to fund premium pay, bonuses, training, and other worker supports.



Re-Hiring School Staff

For public sector rehiring, such as school staff, to fill vacancies and add additional employees, including payroll and covered benefits for new or re-hired public employees. A grant recipient, such as a municipality or county, may transfer funds to a school district, which would act as a sub-recipient and cover payroll, covered benefits, and other costs associated with hiring (up to a determined number of FTEs).



Premium Pay for Essential Workers

Premium pay for essential workers, including school personnel and childcare providers working in person in both the public and private sector, to compensate them for their service during the pandemic.



Strengthening Pipelines into Education

Supports for unemployed and underemployed workers, including hiring bonuses, training, and other labor supports, regardless of sector. The SLFRF can be used to strengthen pipelines into education to train potential workers to fill in-demand roles in childcare and education, including as school bus drivers, school nutrition staff, paraprofessionals, and other staff.



Public Health Staff

For payroll and covered benefits expenses for public health employees, which includes medical staff assigned to schools, for the portion of the employee's time that is dedicated to responding to the COVID-19 public health emergency.



Ventilation & School Facility Improvements

For school facility improvements, upgrades, and new construction, such as ventilation systems and those that make buildings more energy efficient, increase their use of renewable energy, address capacity constraints, and respond to health and safety concerns, including lead remediation. Also, grant recipients of SLFRF, such as a municipality, may grant or loan funds to schools that may benefit from COVID-19 mitigation measures.



Build or Upgrade Broadband

To invest in broadband infrastructure that, where practicable, is designed to deliver service that reliably meets or exceeds symmetrical upload and download speeds of 100 Mbps to schools and libraries.



Educational Disparities

To address educational disparities in disproportionately impacted communities, including assistance to Title I-eligible schools; educational and evidence-based services to address student academic, social, emotional, and mental health needs; and school facility improvements.



School Meals

Food assistance, such as child nutrition programs, including school meals.

TO SUPPORT SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE

TO SUPPORT OTHER EDUCATION NEEDS

Recipients must obligate all SLFRF funds by December 31, 2024 and expend funds by December 31, 2026.

*See [Final Rule FAQs](#), U.S. Treasury, as of April 27, 2022.