



PANDEMIC RELIEF FUNDS: EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE TO NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS (EANS)

APPLICABLE STATE AND/OR FEDERAL STATUTES

[Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations \(CRRSA\) Act, 2021](#) starting on page 744
[American Rescue Plan \(ARP\) Act of 2021](#) starting on page 21

BACKGROUND

The passage of the CRSSA Act and the ARP Act, Congress established a formula grant for the purpose of providing emergency services or assistance to non-public schools impacted by COVID-19. By creating a separate program, Congress emphasized the need or non-public schools to participate in emergency education relief programs.

Governor Little applied for the EANS funds and as the law requires, the State Education Agency is required to administer the EANS program. Idaho’s CRSSA EANS grant allocation is \$19,581,608. The ARP EANS grant allocation is \$21,961,960. Any funds not used for services and assistance to schools or to implement the grants are returned to the Governor’s Office for use in the Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Funds (GEER) programs.

GRANT REQUIREMENTS

The State Department of Education (SDE) is administering the EANS programs. This includes: distributing information about the programs to the schools; creating, reviewing, and approving or denying the applications; determining the services or assistance provided to the schools; ensuring the control of funds; and meeting all of the other grant requirements. There are differences between the CRSSA EANS program and the ARP EANS program which are discussed in the following sections.

In an effort to meet the immediate needs of the non-public schools, grant has specific timelines for implementing the program. They are included in the following table.

Table One: SEA EANS Timeline

Action	Deadline
Make applications available to non-public schools	Promptly and no later than 30 days after the SEA receives the EANS funds
Submission of non-public school applications	Established by the SEA
Approve or deny applications	Promptly and no later than 30 days after receiving the application
Obligate EANS funds	Within 6 months of the SEA receiving the EANS funds
Unobligated EANS funds	After consulting with the US Department of Education, unobligated EANS funds can be used for GEER II activities after the obligation period ends



Period of availability for CRSSA EANS funds	Through September 30, 2023 (including the Tydings period)
Period of availability for ARP EANS funds	Through September 30, 2024 (including the Tydings period)

Eligibility

In order to apply for the EANS program an eligible non-public school is an elementary or secondary school that meets the following general requirements:

- Is non-profit;
- Is accredited, licensed, or otherwise operates in accordance with State law;
- Was in existence prior to March 13, 2020; and
- Did not, and will not, apply for and receive a loan under the Small Business Administration’s Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) that is made on or after December 27, 2020.

Additionally, to be eligible for the CRSSA EANS program the schools must meet the prioritization requirements established by the SDE. The schools were prioritized based on the overall enrollment; low-income enrollment compared to the district’s low-income; and the impact of COVID-19 on the school.

For the ARP EANS program, schools must enroll a significant number of low-income students and be “most impacted by the COVID-19 emergency.” Idaho’s ARP EANS application was submitted with 30% as the low-income as the minimum threshold. Schools must have at least 30% low-income to apply for the ARP EANS program. For the second ARP EANS requirement, schools are required to provide data which illustrates how they are most impacted by the emergency. This could be the number of infections and/or deaths per capita in the community; the academic impact of lost instructional time and the impact on students; or the economic impact on the community served by the non-public school.

Types of Services and Assistance

As part of the application process, the non-public schools may request the services and assistance necessary to help them recover from the impacts of the pandemic. The services and assistance must be secular, neutral, and non-ideological. They must also be allowable, reasonable and necessary. The services and assistance may not be used to hire staff, pay tuition, or purchase items where the State cannot maintain the control of funds and title.

Items purchased through the programs may be used by the non-public schools for the length of the grant or until the items are no longer needed. The items are property of the State and subject to inventory requirements.

The CRSSA EANS program allows for reimbursement for the allowable expenses of most services or assistance the non-public school incurred on or after March 13, 2020. There are services that are excepted by the law, the SDE could provide those services directly or contract for those them.



The ARP EANS program requires the State Department of Education (SDE) to provide the services directly or through contracts. The law does not allow the SDE to reimburse the non-public schools for expenses incurred.

Items purchased through the programs may be used by the non-public schools for the length of the grant or until the items are no longer needed. The items are property of the State and subject to inventory requirements.

Allowable Services and Assistance

A non-public school receiving services or assistance through the either EANS program shall use such services or assistance to address educational disruptions resulting from the qualifying emergency for:

- A. supplies to sanitize, disinfect, and clean school facilities;
- B. personal protective equipment;
- C. improving ventilation systems, including windows or portable air purification systems to ensure healthy air in the non-public school;
- D. training and professional development for staff on sanitation, the use of personal protective equipment, and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases;
- E. physical barriers to facilitate social distancing;
- F. other materials, supplies, or equipment to implement public health protocols, including guidelines and recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention for the reopening and operation of school facilities to effectively maintain the health and safety of students, educators, and other staff during the qualifying emergency;
- G. expanding capacity to administer coronavirus testing to effectively monitor and suppress coronavirus, to conduct surveillance and contact tracing activities, and to support other activities related to coronavirus testing for students, teachers, and staff at the non-public school;
- H. educational technology (including hardware, software, connectivity, assistive technology, and adaptive equipment) to assist students, educators, and other staff with remote or hybrid learning;
- I. redeveloping instructional plans, including curriculum development, for remote learning, hybrid learning, or to address learning loss;
- J. leasing of sites or spaces to ensure safe social distancing to implement public health protocols, including guidelines and recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention;
- K. reasonable transportation costs;
- L. initiating and maintaining education and support services or assistance for remote learning, hybrid learning, or to address learning loss; or
- M. reimbursement for the expenses of any services or assistance described in this paragraph (except for subparagraphs (C) (except that portable air purification systems shall be an allowable



reimbursable expense), (D), (I), and (L)) that the non-public school incurred on or after the date of the qualifying emergency.

The US Department of Education’s [Frequently Asked Questions for the EANS Program](#) provides more details regarding the specific requirements and various exceptions to the allowability of items.

SCHOOLS RECEIVING SERVICES AND ASSISTANCE

The following table lists all of the schools participating in the CRSSA EANS program. In addition to the enrollment count, the schools’ number of economically disadvantaged students were factored into the calculation to determine the amount available for services.

Table Two: Idaho Non-public Schools Applying for CRSSA EANS Assistance

District Name	School Name	K-12 Enrollment	Amount for Services and Assistance
Boise	St. Joseph's Catholic School	393	\$250,000.00
Boise	St. Mark's Catholic School	279	\$225,000.00
Boise	St. Mary's Catholic School	143	\$175,000.00
Boise	Cole Valley Christian	962	\$1,000,000.00
Boise	Bishop Kelly High School	870	\$595,000.00
West Ada	St. Ignatius Catholic School	433	\$200,000.00
West Ada	Boise Valley Adventist School	30	\$24,000.00
Pocatello-Chubbuck	Grace Lutheran School	490	\$450,000.00
Pocatello-Chubbuck	Holy Spirit Catholic School	150	\$185,000.00
Pocatello-Chubbuck	Pocatello Valley Montessori School	22	\$36,122.00
Lake Pend Oreille	Pend Oreille Valley Adventist School	14	\$29,000.00
Idaho Falls	Holy Rosary Catholic School	175	\$175,000.00
Nampa	Nampa Christian	690	\$1,041,000.00
Nampa	St. Paul's Catholic School	136	\$197,000.00
Vallivue	Calvary Christian School - Nampa	60	\$57,000.00
Vallivue	Gem State Adventist Academy	58	\$33,000.00
CDA	Lake City Academy	137	\$97,000.00
CDA	Holy Family Catholic School	242	\$260,000.00
Post Falls	Genesis Preparatory Academy	343	\$265,000.00
Moscow	St. Mary's Catholic School - Moscow	86	\$125,000.00
Minidoka	St. Nicholas Catholic School	165	\$150,000.00
Twin Falls	St. Edward's Catholic School	142	\$170,000.00
Lewiston	Beacon Christian School	47	\$54,000.00
Total amount available for services			\$5,793,122.00



The ARP EANS applications have not been released yet, consequently we don't know the number or names of eligible and participating schools. That information should be available by the end of January 2022.

IMPACT TO SCHOOLS

The CRSSA EANS program has allowed the non-public to secure supplies and equipment to meet the educational, health, and safety needs of their students and staff. All of the schools requested assistance related to personal protective equipment, social distancing options, and cleaning/sanitation needs. A majority of the schools have requested devices for students to use with online or at-home learning; as well as equipment for their teachers to help with remote teaching. Overall, the requests are very similar to those of the public schools.