



Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES)

Education Stabilization Fund \$30.75 Billion

Funding Breakdown

The fund contains three primary parts:

- \$13.2 billion for K-12 schools. This amount will be distributed to states which will then pass it along to school districts. Each state's allocation will be based on its share of funding under Title I, the federal government's primary funding program for high-poverty schools.
- \$14.0 billion for colleges and universities. Some 90 percent of this amount will be distributed directly to public and private colleges and universities based primarily on their share of Pell Grant recipients. Another 7.5 percent will go to Historically Black Colleges and Universities and other institutions primarily serving students of color. The Secretary of Education will distribute the remaining 2.5 percent to those institutions the Secretary determines have been particularly harmed by the virus and economic downturn.
- \$3 billion in emergency relief that governors may use to distribute to the schools, colleges, and universities that the virus and downturn have particularly affected: 60 percent of it distributed to states based on their share of the national school-aged population (those aged 5-24), and the remaining 40 percent based on each state's share of Title I students.

Congress set aside 1% of the \$30.75 billion allotted to the Education Stabilization Fund. This is a discretionary grant to states with the highest coronavirus burden. These grants will be available to states via their governor's offices to the most affected by coronavirus.

In addition, \$154 million is available for programs operated by the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE). These funds are crucially important to students in BIE schools, which educate about 45,000 American Indian and Alaska Native students on or near reservations, and to the communities that depend upon them.

The fund also includes a similar amount, "no more than" \$154 million for the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands, to be distributed to these areas "on the basis of their respective needs as determined by" the Secretary of Education. Puerto Rico and the District of Columbia are considered states for the purposes of distributing the fund.

The CARES Act includes an additional \$100 million in grants under Project SERV, which is dedicated to helping school districts and post-secondary institutions recover from "a violent or traumatic event that disrupts learning." That pot of money can support distance learning, as well as mental health counseling and disinfecting schools.

In addition, U.S. Secretary of Education Betsy DeVos has proposed a set of "continue to learn" microgrants aimed at disadvantaged students. At this point, there's not much detail about the scope and scale of these grants.

Beyond the new money allotted, the Education Department is offering states more flexibility in how they spend their existing money, with release of a template for requesting waivers. This could allow schools to spend more of the federal dollars on technology for distance learning.

Allowable Uses of Funds

The law list 12 allowable uses of the \$13.2 billion in the package's K-12 relief fund:

1. Any activity authorized by the ESEA of 1965, including the Native Hawaiian Education Act and the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006, or subtitle B of title VII of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.
2. Coordination of preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies with state, local, Tribal, and territorial public health departments, and other relevant agencies, to improve coordinated responses among such entities to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus.
3. Providing principals and others school leaders with the resources necessary to address the needs of their individual schools.
4. Activities to address the unique needs of low-income children or students, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth, including how outreach and service delivery will meet the needs of each population.
5. Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response efforts of local educational agencies.
6. Training and professional development for staff of the local educational agency on sanitation and minimizing the spread of infectious diseases.
7. Purchasing supplies to sanitize and clean the facilities of a local educational agency, including buildings operated by such agency.
8. Planning for and coordinating during long-term closures, including for how to provide meals to eligible students, how to provide technology for online learning to all students, how to provide guidance for carrying out requirements under IDEA and how to ensure other educational services can continue to be



- provided consistent with all Federal, State, and local requirements.
9. Purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity) for students who are served by the local educational agency that aids in regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors, including low-income students and students with disabilities, which may include assistive technology or adaptive equipment.
 10. Providing mental health services and supports.
 11. Planning and implementing activities related to summer learning and supplemental afterschool programs, including providing classroom instruction or online learning during the summer months and addressing the needs of low-income students, students with disabilities, English learners, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children in foster care.
 12. Other activities necessary to maintain the operation of and continuity of services in local educational agencies and continuing to employ existing staff of the local educational agency.

State by State Education Stabilization Fund Amounts

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities Analysis

State-by-State Education Stabilization Fund Amounts, by Type (in millions)

States	K-12 Schools	Higher Ed	Governors' grant	Total
Alabama	\$210.4	\$211.3	\$47.5	\$469.2
Alaska	\$49.5	\$17.6	\$5.9	\$73.0
Arizona	\$305.0	\$406.2	\$70.3	\$781.5
Arkansas	\$136.1	\$110.1	\$30.6	\$276.8
California	\$1,741.2	\$1,679.6	\$369.1	\$3,789.9
Colorado	\$132.0	\$213.1	\$45.0	\$390.0
Connecticut	\$104.4	\$131.7	\$26.8	\$262.9
Delaware	\$43.0	\$33.6	\$7.4	\$84.0
District of Columbia	\$42.2	\$66.6	\$5.6	\$114.3
Florida	\$724.4	\$791.4	\$171.5	\$1,687.3
Georgia	\$448.3	\$378.3	\$106.2	\$932.9
Hawaii	\$43.1	\$35.0	\$10.1	\$88.2
Idaho	\$52.9	\$78.9	\$16.3	\$148.1
Illinois	\$563.7	\$470.7	\$112.5	\$1,146.9
Indiana	\$226.1	\$262.4	\$61.6	\$550.1
Iowa	\$82.5	\$128.5	\$26.0	\$237.0
Kansas	\$89.5	\$115.0	\$26.1	\$230.6
Kentucky	\$203.0	\$164.6	\$42.1	\$409.7
Louisiana	\$283.6	\$170.3	\$47.7	\$501.6
Maine	\$46.4	\$42.0	\$9.3	\$97.7
Maryland	\$199.2	\$201.6	\$44.0	\$444.9
Massachusetts	\$199.2	\$254.2	\$51.9	\$505.2
Michigan	\$410.5	\$345.8	\$90.0	\$846.4
Minnesota	\$142.3	\$227.6	\$42.8	\$412.7
Mississippi	\$174.4	\$177.6	\$34.9	\$386.9
Missouri	\$203.7	\$175.9	\$54.3	\$434.0
Montana	\$41.7	\$29.1	\$8.7	\$79.5
Nebraska	\$66.9	\$71.5	\$16.4	\$154.7
Nevada	\$108.1	\$73.3	\$26.1	\$207.4
New Hampshire	\$33.7	\$100.2	\$8.8	\$142.7
New Jersey	\$303.2	\$275.7	\$68.9	\$647.9
New Mexico	\$107.7	\$79.4	\$22.5	\$209.6
New York	\$1,012.8	\$797.6	\$168.1	\$1,978.4
North Carolina	\$378.4	\$357.6	\$95.6	\$831.6
North Dakota	\$32.4	\$25.4	\$5.7	\$63.5
Ohio	\$462.8	\$381.0	\$103.9	\$947.7
Oklahoma	\$156.9	\$137.2	\$37.9	\$332.0
Oregon	\$140.8	\$139.8	\$33.4	\$314.1
Pennsylvania	\$541.4	\$417.6	\$101.1	\$1,060.1
Rhode Island	\$44.0	\$51.3	\$8.7	\$104.0
South Carolina	\$204.0	\$159.0	\$47.3	\$410.2
South Dakota	\$40.8	\$33.7	\$7.6	\$82.1
Tennessee	\$257.5	\$223.2	\$63.1	\$543.8
Texas	\$1,291.1	\$1,023.6	\$295.4	\$2,610.1
Utah	\$69.3	\$217.2	\$30.5	\$317.1
Vermont	\$30.8	\$22.2	\$4.4	\$57.5
Virginia	\$222.1	\$320.2	\$65.4	\$607.6
Washington	\$213.6	\$202.5	\$59.5	\$475.6
West Virginia	\$81.2	\$89.1	\$15.8	\$186.0
Wisconsin	\$172.8	\$187.6	\$47.4	\$407.8
Wyoming	\$30.4	\$16.2	\$4.4	\$51.0
Puerto Rico	\$328.3	\$236.2	\$51.2	\$615.7
United States	\$13,229.3	\$12,557.3	\$2,953.2	\$30,735.0

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