Updated 04/27/2020

M E M O R A N D U M

*To:*  Governors Education Policy Advisors, Interested Parties

*From:* National Governors Association Center for Best Practices

*Re:* Child Care, Education and Workforce Provisions in the CARES Act

**Child Care and Head Start**

**Background**

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) includes supports for early childhood in the form of flexibilities to the Child Care and Development Block Grant program (CCDBG), resources for Head Start programs and reauthorization of the Healthy Start program. The CARES Act also includes provisions to support child care businesses through unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation.

**Emergency Appropriations for Coronavirus Health Response and Agency Operations**

**Child Care and Development Block Grant Payments to States**

**($3.5 billion)**

Funding is available until September 30, 2021 to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, including for federal administrative expenses. Funds must supplement, not supplant State, Territory, and Tribal general revenue funds for child care assistance for low-income families within the United States and territories.

States, Territories, and Tribes are encouraged to place conditions on payments to child care providers that ensure that child care providers use a portion of funds received to continue to pay the salaries and wages of staff.

*Uses of Funds*

Funds may be used to

* provide continued payments and assistance to child care providers due to decreased enrollment or closures, and to assist with remaining open or reopening.
* continue to pay staff salaries,
* provide child care assistance, without regard to income eligibility, to health care sector employees, emergency responders, sanitation workers, and other essential workers
* provide funding to child care providers who were not previously receiving CCDBG assistance prior to this coronavirus emergency to assist with cleaning and sanitation, and other activities needed to maintain or resume the operation of programs.

Unspecified funding for Senate Employees Child Care Center, House Child Care Center, GAO child care center. And $700,000 for the reimbursement costs for the staff of the Library of Congress’ child care center.

**Children and Families Services Programs**

**($1.874 billion)**

Funding is available until September 30, 2021 to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally.

* $1 billion for carrying out activities of the Community Services Block Grant Act
* $750 million for payments under the Head Start Act, including federal administrative expenses allocated in the same ratio as the number of enrolled children served by the agency involved to the number of enrolled children by all Head Start agencies. Grants to Head Start programs will be used to help them respond to coronavirus-related needs of children and families, including making up for lost learning time.
* up to $500 million available for operating supplemental summer programs through non-competitive grant supplements to existing Head Start grantee that are determined to be most ready to operate those programs by the Office of Head Start;
* additional funds to address issues of domestic and family violence, runaway and homeless youth and child welfare services under the Social Security Act.

**Additional Authorization under Title II- Assistance to American Workers, Families and Businesses**

**Subtitle C Sec. 2302.Business Provisions**

Allows employers and self-employed individuals to defer payment of the employer share of the Social Security tax they otherwise are responsible for paying to the federal government with respect to their employees. Employers generally are responsible for paying a 6.2% Social Security tax on employee wages. The provision requires that the deferred employment tax be paid over the following two years, with half of the amount required to be paid by December 31, 2021 and the other half by December 31, 2022.

* Both for-profit & non-profit child care businesses with fewer than 500 employees will be eligible to apply for small business loans of up to $10 million, of which 8 weeks of monthly payroll, mortgage/rent, and utility payments will be eligible for forgiveness.

**Education Provisions**

**Background**

The CARES Act includes an Education Stabilization Fund of **$30.75 billion**, including an Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund of approximately $13.5 billion, a Governor’s Emergency Education Relief Fund of approximately $3 billion, and a Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund of approximately $13,9 billion. Funding is available until September 30, 2021 and is intended to assist states as well as educational institutions and entities responding to COVID-19. The purpose of this memorandum is to outline the education provisions in the appropriations of the stimulus package.

Please note that in order to access these funds, states must agree to provide education funding in fiscal years 2021 and 2022 that is at least the average of their education funding over the three prior fiscal years. However, the law does provide the US Secretary of the Department of Education (ED) with the authority to waive this requirement. The law also requires that any state or school district receiving money “shall to the greatest extent practicable, continue to pay its employees and contractors during the period of any disruptions or closures related to coronavirus.”

**Education Stabilization Fund Allocations**Click [here](#Chart) to view a table and chart breakdown of major education provisions

**Sec. 18001: SECRETARY’S DISCRETION**

Two percent of the Education Stabilization Fund will be allocated at the discretion of the Secretary of ED. The three separate funding streams to be allocated by ED are:

* **$153,750,000** (0.5% of the Education Stabilization Fund) for outlying areas (commonwealths, territories, and minor outlying islands of the United States), based on need, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.
* **$153,750,000** (0.5% of the Education Stabilization Fund)for programs operated or funded by the Bureau of Indian Education, in consultation with the Secretary of the Interior.
* **$307,500,000** (1% of the Education Stabilization Fund) for states with the highest coronavirus burden. Applications for these funds will be made available to states no later than 30 days after enactment of the CARES Act and will be approved or denied no later than 30 days after submission.
  + **Rethink K-12 School Models Grant Program ($180,000,000**). Discretionary Program aimed at opening new, innovative ways for students to access K-12 education with an emphasis on meeting students’ needs during the coronavirus national emergency. The competition is open to state educational agencies which can apply for funds in one of the three categories:
    1. Microgrants for families, so that states can ensure they have access to the technology and educational services they need to advance their learning
    2. Statewide virtual learning and course access programs, so that students will always be able to access a full range of subjects, even those not taught in the traditional or assigned setting
    3. New, field-initiated models for providing remote education not yet imagined, to ensure that every child is learning and preparing for successful careers and lives
  + **Reimagining Workforce Preparation Grant Program ($127,500,000).** Discretionary Program to expand short-term postsecondary programs and work-based learning programs.

Application packages for these competitions will be available by May 8. Applicants will then have 60 days to apply. Applications will be evaluated by a panel of independent peer reviewers, and the highest-scoring applications will be funded. Visit[https://oese.ed.gov/offices/education-stabilization-fund/states-highest-coronavirus-burden/](https://urldefense.proofpoint.com/v2/url?u=https-3A__oese.ed.gov_offices_education-2Dstabilization-2Dfund_states-2Dhighest-2Dcoronavirus-2Dburden_&d=DwQFAA&c=euGZstcaTDllvimEN8b7jXrwqOf-v5A_CdpgnVfiiMM&r=Jw-gT8BY3hfPdRosI5zqiQ&m=h8U02uW-7QJN5e79dTiXzMSkycGcaUcZUZdAZhQMCBA&s=OUd00TsUQSiGFCHMieC6DSEwfzV__jSiXWU7nVpBrio&e=).

**Sec 18002: GOVERNOR’S EMERGENCY EDUCATION RELIEF FUND**

The Secretary of ED will distribute grants to governors after receiving and approving an application. ED will issue a notice inviting applications no later than 30 days after enactment of the CARES Act and applications will be approved or denied no later than 30 days after submission.

* **$2,953,230,000** (9.8% of the Education Stabilization Fund) will be allocated based on the following formula:
  + **$1,771,938,000** (60%) based on each state’s relative population of individuals aged 5-24;
  + **$1,181,292,000** (40%) based on each state’s relative number of school-aged children counted under the section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

*Uses of Funds*

Grant funds may be used to:

1. Provide emergency support through grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) that the state education agency (SEA) deems to have been most significantly impacted by the coronavirus to support continued educational services and to support the ongoing functionality of the LEA.
2. For the Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund Only: Provide emergency support through grants to institutions of higher education serving students that the Governor determines have been most significantly impacted by the coronavirus to support the ability of the institutions to continue providing educational services and to support the ongoing functionality of the institutions; and
3. For the Governors Emergency Education Relief Fund Only: Provide support to any other institution of higher education, local educational agency, or education related entity within the State that the Governor deems essential for carrying out emergency educational services to students for authorized activities described in section 18003(d)(1) or the Higher Education Act, the provision of child care and early childhood education, social and emotional support, and the protection of education-related jobs.

Any funds that the Governor has not awarded within one year will be returned to ED and reallocated to the remaining States.

**Sec 18003: ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

ED will make grants to each SEA with an approved application. ED will issue a notice inviting applications no later than 30 days after enactment of the CARES Act and applications will be approved or denied no later than 30 days after submission.

Grants will be allocated to each State in the same proportion as each State received under part A of Title I of the ESEA of 1965 in the most recent fiscal year.

* **$13,499,250,000** (43.9% of the Education Stabilization Fund) will be allocated as subgrants to LEAs

**Subgrants to LEAs.** Each State will allocate 90% of the grant funds as subgrants to LEAs, including charter schools that are LEAs in the state in proportion to the Title I ESEA allocations of the LEA.

*Uses of Funds*

Grant funds may be used to:

1. Provide emergency support through grants to local educational agencies (LEAs) that the state education agency (SEA) deems to have been most significantly impacted by the coronavirus to support continued educational services and to support the ongoing functionality of the LEA.

LEAs may use subgrant funds for any of the following:

1. Any activity authorized by ESEA, including: the Native Hawaiian Education Act; the Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act; the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA); the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act; the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act; the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act (subtitle B of title VII);
2. Coordinating preparedness and response efforts between LEAs and public health departments.
3. Providing principals and other school leaders with resources to address individual school needs.
4. Outreach and service delivery 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.
5. Developing and implementing procedures and systems to improve the preparedness and response efforts of LEAs, including collaborative and coordinated efforts with public health departments.
6. Training and professional development for LEA staff on sanitation and best practices to mitigate the spread of infectious diseases.
7. Purchasing supplies to sanitize schools and LEA facilities.
8. Planning for and coordinating during long-term closures, including how to:
   1. provide meals to eligible students,
   2. provide continuous learning opportunities for students, including the use of technology for online learning,
   3. provide guidance for carrying out requirements under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)
   4. provide emotional and behavioral support for students
   5. ensure other educational services can continue to be provided consistent with all Federal, State, and local requirements
9. Purchasing educational technology (e.g., hardware, software, and connectivity) to ensure regular and substantive educational interaction between students and their classroom instructors, including low-income students and students with disabilities. This may include assistive technology or adaptive equipment.
10. Providing mental health services and supports
11. Planning and implementing summer learning and supplemental programs, including classroom or online instruction, that addresses the needs of low-income students, students with disabilities, English learners, migrant students, students experiencing homelessness, and children in foster care.
12. Other activities that are necessary to maintain the operation of and continuity of services in LEAs and continuing to employ existing LEA staff.

**Sec. 3511 National Emergency Education Waivers.**

SEAs and Indian Tribes may request a waiver of statutory or regulatory requirements related to assessments, accountability, and reporting requirements related to assessments and accountability. The Secretary of ED will approve or disapprove a waiver request within 30 days of submission.

**Sec. 18004: HIGHER EDUCATION EMERGENCY RELIEF FUND**

The largest higher education funding stream in the stimulus package is the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (HEERF). HEERF dollars will flow directly to institutions. Small portions of funding are designated for Minority Serving Institutions and institutions that participate in the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education (FIPSE) program. **Institutions must allocate at least half of HEERF funds to students in the form of emergency aid grants.** Students may use these funds for cost of attendance expenses such as food, housing, course materials, technology, healthcare, and childcare.

* **$13,952,505,000** (46.3% of the Education Stabilization Fund) will be allocated as follows:
  + 90% of HEERF dollars will be available to all U.S. institutions and appropriated based on the following formula:
    - 75% according to the relative share of full-time equivalent enrollment of Pell Grant recipients who were not enrolled exclusively in distance education courses prior to COVID-19.
    - 25% according to the relative share of full-time equivalent enrollment of students who are not Pell-eligible and were not enrolled exclusively in distance education courses prior to COVID-19.
  + 7.5% of HEERF dollars are designated for Minority Serving Institutions that receive grant funding under Titles III and Title VI of the Higher Education Act. Funding to these institutions will be awarded by ED in the same proportion as the fiscal year 2020 appropriations package.
  + 2.5% of HEERF dollars are designated for institutions that participate in the FIPSE program under the Higher Education Act. HEERF dollars will be allocated to FIPSE institutions based on the highest amount of unmet need related to coronavirus as determined by ED.

*Uses of Funds*

Aside from student emergency grants, HEERF dollars may be used by institutions for defraying expenses including lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, technology costs associated with transitioning to distance education, faculty and staff trainings, and payroll. These funds may notbe used to contract with companies for pre-enrollment recruitment activities, endowments, or capital outlays associated with facilities related to athletics, sectarian instruction, or religious worship.

**Additional Higher Education Appropriations**

**Safe Schools and Citizenship Education:** **$100,000,000** to supplement the School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV) to help disinfect schools and assist with counseling, distance learning, and other associated costs.

**Notable Special Provisions**

* Local and state agencies, as well as institutions, must continue to pay their employees during the period of disruption or closure “to the greatest extent practicable.”
* Title II, Subtitle B, Section 2206 of the CARES Act includes a provision that amends the Internal Revenue Code and incentivizes employers to contribute student loan assistance to employees. Contributions of up to $5,250 can be made by an employer per year. This loan assistance will not be subject to income or payroll tax.

**Higher Education Authorization**

Authorization language in the CARES Act provides institutions flexibility with regards to allowable uses of previously awarded, federal grants, ensures that students are not academically or financially punished for with withdrawing due to a qualifying emergency, and provides relief for student borrowers.

**Sec. 3503: Campus-Based Aid Flexibility:**

ED will waive the 25% match required of institutions by HEA during the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 academic years for Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) and Federal Work-Study (FWS). Institutions will also be allowed to transfer 100% of FWS dollars into SEOG coffers in order to provide emergency grants to students.

**Sec. 3504: Use of Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants for Emergency Aid**:

Institutions can use SEOG funds (including funds transferred from FWS) to award emergency grants to students in a qualifying emergency. Institutions can also contract with scholarship-granting organizations to disburse funds. The eligibility calculation requirements for SEOG under HEA are waived for the purposes of emergency grants. Emergency grants awarded to students may not exceed $6,195.

**Sec. 3505: Federal Work-Study During a Qualifying Emergency**:

Institutions can award payments to students who were carrying out their FWS role prior to COVID-19, even if they can no longer fulfill this role due to a qualifying emergency. Payments cannot continue for more than one academic year, cannot exceed the wages the student would have otherwise earned, and can be made in a lump sum or multiple disbursements.

**Sec. 3506 and 3507: Adjustment of Subsidized Loan Usage Limits; Exclusion from Federal Pell Grant Duration Limit:**

Any semester not completed by a student due to a qualifying emergency will not count against them with regards to subsidized loan and Pell Grant eligibility.

**Sec. 3508: Institutional Refunds and Federal Student Loan Flexibility:**

ED shall waive the requirement that institutions return Title IV aid on behalf of students who withdrew due to a qualifying emergency. Students will not be required to return grant aid. Institutions must report the number of students and dollars that would’ve been otherwise returned. Institutions may also grant students more lenient terms for an approved leave of absence.

**Sec. 3509: Satisfactory Academic Progress**:

Institutions may exclude any attempted credits from satisfactory academic progress calculations that were not completed due to a qualifying emergency. Students will not be required to make an appeal for this waiver.

**Sec. 3512: HBCU Capital Financing:**

ED may grant deferments to Historically Black Colleges and Universities that receive federal loans under Title III, Part D of HEA. During the deferment period, which will last throughout the qualifying emergency, ED will make loan payments on behalf of the institutions. Institutions that use the deferment must reimburse ED thereafter.

**Sec 3513: Temporary Relief for Student Borrowers:**

Borrowers with a student loan held by ED will not need to make payments through September 30, 2020. Interest will not accrue during this time, and borrowers who have defaulted on their loans will not have their wages garnished or other government benefits involuntary collected. For the purpose of loan forgiveness programs and loan rehabilitation, each month through September 30 will be treated by ED as if a borrower made an on-time payment.

**Sec. 3517 and 3518: Institutional Waivers and Rule Modifications:**

ED may waive eligibility data requirements, allotment requirements and restrictions, and wait-out periods through September 30 of the next fiscal year. The CARES Act also allows ED to modify statutory or regulatory language to ensure that institutions receiving aid under Titles III, V, and VII of HEA are not adversely impacted by formula calculations, and allows institutions receiving these grants to carry over unexpended funds into the next five-year period. ED may also modify the allowable uses of federal aid under Titles III, IV, V, or VI at the request of an institution, and may also waive any required, non-federal shares of funding programs.

**Workforce Provisions**

**Background**

Title II of the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) contains detailed provisions on the design and implementation of Unemployment Insurance (UI) and other short-term unemployment compensation programs in response to COVID-19. For the purpose of this summary, these provisions are not included, with the exception of provisions related to the development of guidance in implementing these programs. A summary of UI and short-term unemployment compensation provisions is available in a separate NGA memo. 

**Workforce Appropriations**

Department of Labor - Employment and Training Administration Training and Employment Services

* **$345,000,000** has been appropriated, through September 30, 2022, to prevent, prepare, and respond to coronavirus, domestically or internationally, for necessary expenses for the dislocated workers assistance national reserve.

*Uses of Funds*

Appropriated funds may be used to replace grant funds previously obligated to impacted areas and that such amount is designated by the Congress as being an emergency requirement pursuant to Sec. 251(b)(2)(A)(if) of the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985. (pg. 117)

TITLE VIII, Departmental Management Salaries and Expenses

* **$15,000,000** has been appropriated to assist DOL in the administration of labor law enforcement as well as other required activities in response to COVID-19. (pg. 118)

**Workforce Authorization**

**Unemployment Compensation**

**Sec. 2111 Assistance and Guidance in Implementing Programs**

* Sec. 2111(a) requires the Secretary of Labor when establishing, qualifying, and implementing short term compensation programs to allow sufficient flexibility by States and participating employers while ensuring accountability and program integrity.
* Sec. 2111(c) requires the Secretary of Labor in developing model legislative language and guidance related to Unemployment Insurance to consult with employers, labor organizations, State workforce agencies, and other program experts.

*Analysis: Provisions surrounding the development of language and guidance related to UI are rather weak. Staff may consider working with DOL to recommend a broader group of actors, including relevant state representatives, to participate in UI guidance development. Given the rapid release of these funds, DOL will likely execute its authority under Sec. 553 of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. § 553) which permits agencies to finalize some rules without first publishing a proposed rule in the Federal Register. This expeditious release of funds is necessary; however, NGA and other stakeholders should consider delivering early recommendations to ensure state feedback is included.*

**Healthcare Workforce Development**  
**Sec. 3401 Reauthorization of Health Profession Workforce Programs**

* Sec. 3401 reauthorizes funding for the Public Health Service Act for each fiscal years 2021 through 2025.

**Sec. 3402 Healthcare Workforce Coordination**

* Sec. 3402(a)(1) directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services, in consultation with the Advisory Committee on Training in Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry and the Advisory Council on Graduate Medical Education, to develop a comprehensive and coordinated plan with respect to the health care workforce development programs of the Department of Health and Human Services, including education and training programs.
* Sec. 3402(b) directs the Secretary to coordinate with the heads of other Federal agencies and departments that fund or administer health care workforce development programs, including education and training programs, to evaluate the performance of training programs to meet healthcare workforce needs and implement improvements to address gaps.

**Sec. 3403 Education and Training Related to Geriatrics**

* Sec. 3403(a) authorizes the Secretary to make available funding for Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Programs to support the training of health professionals in geriatrics, including training and fellowships, to address gaps in care for older adults.
* Sec. 3403(a)(2)(B) makes available these funds for the purposes of 1) clinical training on integrated geriatrics and primary care delivery, 2) interprofessional training across disciplines on the care of older adults, 3) establishing or maintaining training-related community-based programs for older adults, 4) providing education on Alzheimer’s disease and related dementias to families and caregivers of older adults.
* Sec. 3403(a)(5)(A)(i) states that priority shall be given to programs which demonstrate coordination with another Federal or State program or another public or private entity, are designed to meet the needs of rural or otherwise underserved older adults, including in Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations. Priority may also be given to any program which has a shortage of geriatric workforce professionals, which aims to integrate geriatrics into primary care, integrates and emphasizes geriatrics into other health care settings, and which supports the training of medical faculty and providers on geriatrics.
* Sec. 3403(d) authorizes $40,737,000 for FFY 2021 through 2025 for the establishment of a new Geriatric Academic Career Awards program to promote the career development of academic geriatricians or other academic geriatrics health professionals.

*Analysis: These provisions are aimed at addressing the unique needs of older Americans who are disproportionately affected by COVID-19. This Sec. offers a unique opportunity to prioritize coordinated care for older Americans, including efforts to prevent and treat Alzheimers. Priority on rural states will ensure that states which maintain the highest percentage of older Americans, however, are smaller and more rural in nature and with fewer COVID-19 cases, still receive funding. This allocation will likely limit the available resources for states facing a larger number of COVID-19 cases, including California and New York.*

**Sec. 3404 Nursing Workforce Development**

* Sec. 3404 (a)(1)(18) adds to the list of eligible entities for funds for nursing workforce development, “Nurse Managed Health Clinic”, including nurse practice arrangements, managed by advanced practice nurses that provide primary care or wellness services to underserved or vulnerable populations and that is associated with a school, college, university, federally qualified health center or independent nonprofit health or social services agency.   
    
  *Analysis: This provision amends the Nursing Workforce Development programs to bolster nursing education to address the shortage in supply of nurses throughout the United States, particularly in rural and medically underserved communities. This is characteristic of other health crises, as Congress has traditionally used the Title VIII authorities as a mechanism to address nursing shortages.*
* Sec. 3404 (a) clarifies that funds may be used to 1) support training and education of nursing students related to the distribution of the nursing workforce and existing or projected nursing workforce shortages in geographic areas that have been identified as having, or that are projected to have, a nursing shortage, 2) increase access an quality to quality nursing services, including supporting the advanced training of nursing professionals, and 3) address the strategic priorities of the Secretary.

*Analysis: This provision clarifies use of federal funds under the Nursing Workforce Development programs and is most likely aimed at expanding allowable uses to increase the supply of nurses and align them with healthcare workforce needs, including COVID-19.*

WORKFORCE REPSONSE ACTIVITIES

**Sec. 3515 Workforce Response Activities**

* Sec. 3515 (a) allows local areas to use up to 20 percent of their program year 2019 Title I Adult, Dislocated Worker, and Youth funds to cover administrative costs if 10 percent or more of administrative costs are used to respond to the qualifying emergency (COVID-19).

*Analysis: This provision will help local boards develop the capacity to operationalize and administer funds as well as support the health and safety of workforce services staff, including but not limited to increasing hiring, providing professional development, and enabling technological solutions for providing virtual services. The 10 percent allowance ensures that local areas are expending the additional funding to meet the needs of businesses and workers that have been impacted by COVID-19.*

* Sec. 3515 (b)(1) Allows the discretionary use of program year 2019 Governor’s WIOA 15 percent discretionary unobligated funds to be used in statewide Rapid Response activities.

*Analysis: Unobligated discretionary funding may now be used to bolster Rapid Response activities, such as Layoff Aversion strategies for businesses or provide supportive services and reemployment resources for dislocated workers. This may have little impact for states that have smaller formula funding allocations since most of the Governor’s discretionary funding will be obligated to meet State Workforce Board administrative support needs; provide for mandated evaluation and assessment; and be used for pilot or demonstration programs to support continuous system improvement.*

* Sec. 3515 (b)(2) allows for the Governor’s discretionary use of program year 2019 unobligated statewide Rapid Response funds, 30 days following the enactment of the CARES Act, to be allocated to local areas that have been heavily impacted by COVID-19.

*Analysis: Governors have discretion in how the Rapid Response statewide funding may be used in response to emergencies, including coordination with state emergency response efforts, as well as the ability to expedite the process for funding to local areas. Coordination efforts may include Governor’s ability to align efforts for competitively applying for Disaster Recovery or Employment Recovery Dislocated Worker Grants (DWGs) as well as allocating funds on an as needed basis to local areas that have been heavily impacted*

**Sec. 3823 Extension of Demonstration Projects to Address Health Professions Workforce Needs**

* Sec. 3823 authorizes one-year extension of remaining funds to provide eligible individuals with the opportunity to obtain education and training for occupations in the health care field that pay well and are expected to either experience labor shortages or be in high demand.

**Education Stabilization Fund in the CARES Act Funding Chart ($30.75 billion)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| CARES Act Education Stabilization Fund | Allocation | Breakdown |
| **Governors Emergency Education Relief (GEER) Fund (9.8%)** | **$ 2,953,230,000** |  |
| *60% based on state pop of 5-24 yr olds* |  | $ 1,771,938,000 |
| *40% based on school aged count Ss1124c ESEA* |  | $ 1,181,292,000 |
| **Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER) (43.9%)** | **$ 13,229,265,000** |  |
| **Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund (46.3%)** | **$ 13,952,505,000** |  |
| *Direct Grants to IHEs* |  | $12,557,255 |
| *Programs to Minority IHEs* |  | $ 1,046,438 |
| *Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education* |  | $ 348,813 |
|  | **$ 30,135,000,000** |  |
| **2% Reservation** | **$ 615,000,000** |  |
| *up to .05% Outlying Areas & Territories* |  | $ 153,750,000 |
| *.05% BIE* |  | $ 153,750,000 |
| *1% Discretionary Competitive Grants* |  | $ 307,500,000 |
| *Rethink K-12 School Models Program* |  | *$ 180,000,000* |
| *Reimagining Workforce Prep Grant Program* |  | *$ 127,500,000* |
|  | **$ 30,750,000,000** |  |

