

Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act Summary of K–12 Education Provisions



Funding for Education (Education Stabilization Fund): \$82 billion*

- \$54.3 billion for K–12 state education agencies
- \$22.7 billion for institutions of higher education
- \$4 billion for governors to support K–12, higher education, and other education-related entities
- \$819 million Bureau of Indian Education and outlying areas

Distribution of K–12 Funding (Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund)

The amount of funding allocated to each state and district will be based on the relative amount of Title I funding the state or district receives. States are required to subgrant at least 90 percent of their funding to school districts (including charter schools that are considered school districts).

Use of Funds

Funds can be used for any allowable use under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA); Individuals with Disabilities Education Act; Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act; McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act; Native Hawaiian Education Act; Alaska Native Educational Equity, Support, and Assistance Act; and Adult Education and Family Literacy Act. Funds also can be used for such purposes as

- coordinating with public health departments;
- conducting activities to address the needs of students from low-income families, children with disabilities, English learners, racial and ethnic minorities, students experiencing homelessness, and foster care youth;
- purchasing educational technology (including hardware, software, and connectivity as well as assistive technology or adaptive equipment);
- summer learning, and supplemental after-school programs;
- mental health services;
- addressing learning loss;
- school facility repairs to reduce risk of virus transmission and support student health; and
- implementing activities to maintain the operation and continuity of services and to employ existing staff.

Maintaining State Funding

To receive funding, states must provide an “assurance” that they will provide at least as much funding for K–12 and higher education in fiscal year 2022 as a proportion of the state’s overall spending (averaged over fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019). However, this requirement can be waived by the Secretary of Education for states that experience a “precipitous decline” in financial resources.

Broadband

The Emergency Broadband Benefit Program is created at the Federal Communications Commission. Low income households, including households with a child who is eligible for the free and reduced-price lunch program and Pell grant recipients, may receive a discount of up to \$50 (or up to \$75 billion on tribal lands) for home internet access. Eligible households may also receive a subsidy for one low-cost device per household. This program received \$3.2 billion.

No direct funding is provided for school districts to work with families to close the Homework Gap.

Full text of the bill is available [here](#).