Education Implications of Federal Response to COVID-19
CHILDCARE IMPLICATIONS IN CARES ACT

• Paid sick leave and FMLA (Phase II)
• Unemployment Insurance provisions
• Small business support for childcare providers
  • Nonprofit and for-profit childcare providers with less than 500 employees, includes home- and center-based
  • Payroll, mortgage/rent/utility payments, and other debt obligations
• Covers March 1st to June 30th of 2020
CHILDCARE IMPLICATIONS IN CARES ACT

- Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG) received an additional $3.5 billion
- Flexibility from Lead State Agencies' Plans to use funding
- $750 million for Head Start to meet emergency staffing needs
K-12 IMPLICATIONS IN CARES ACT

- **$30.75 billion** for Education Stabilization Fund
  - 9.8% to governors ($3B), 43.9% to K-12 ($13.5B), remaining 46.3% to higher ed ($14.25B)
- Will service both K-12 and higher education
- Funds will be distributed like flexible block grants
- Loosening of rules around carrying cash over to next academic year
- States can award funds to ECE programs and services
- States likely to request assessment/accountability waiver
- Major hit to K-12 education will come during next academic year due to learning loss, reduced budgets
• Student loan payments suspended through September 30, 2020.
• HEA Flexibility
• Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund
  • 90% of funds
    • Allocation: 75% Pell/25% Non-Pell (those not exclusively online)
    • 50% of funds must be used for emergency grants related to COVID-19 student-related issues (remainder for instruction delivery changes)
  • 10% of funds
    • Allocation: 7.5% MSIs/2.5% greatest unmet needs
THANK YOU

Contact Us

With general questions: education@uschamber.com

For other relevant COVID-19 resources are available at: uschamberfoundation.org/coronavirus