



Monday, February 8, 2021

I. Policy Intelligence and Education News

- **House Education and Labor reconciliation bill with \$170 billion in education funding for COVID relief** – The House Education and Labor Committee has released the legislative text it will mark up tomorrow at 3pm ET for its part of the reconciliation bill providing the Biden Administration’s COVID-relief plan. In addition to the education-related programs described below, the bill directly provides funding for child nutrition programs, some social services programs, and raises the federal minimum wage to \$15 per hour by 2025. It is very similar to President Biden’s American Rescue Plan, but not identical. Below are links for text and the Committee’s summary materials.
 - **Bill [text](#) (Committee Print)**
 - **Education and Labor Committee [fact sheet](#)**
 - **[Section by Section](#) description**
 - **[Webcast](#) for markup tomorrow at 3pm ET**
 - **Attached – CEF’s spreadsheet comparing education funding-related provisions in the enacted COVID supplemental funding bills and in major proposals.**
- **Department of Education funding in the bill** – The bill directly appropriates a total of \$170.1 billion for education programs funded within the Department of Education.
 - **The bill has \$169.8 billion for education emergency relief funds** – Unlike the two enacted bills, there is no separate fund for governors to administer.
 - **\$128.6 billion for K-12 education** – The bill provides the funding under the same terms as previously for the Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency Relief Fund, with 90% of the funding going to local educational associations (LEAs). LEAs must reserve at least 20% of the funding to address learning loss, and State Education Associations must reserve at least 5% of their share for the same purpose. The funding is available through September 30, 2022 (the end of fiscal year 2022). The President’s plan requested \$130 billion for elementary and secondary education. The bill enacted in December provided \$54.3 billion for public

K-12 education and another \$2.75 billion from the governors' fund for private schools. See pages 1-3 of the Committee Print.

- **\$39.6 billion for higher education** – The bill provides 99% of the funding (\$39.2 billion) for public and private non-profit institutions of higher education, which must use at least 50% of their funding on emergency financial aid grants to students. The remaining 1% (\$396 million) is for for-profit institutions, which must use all of the funding for financial aid grants to students. Of the total, 7.4% is reserved for HBCUs, Minority-Servicing Institutions, Tribal Colleges and Universities. See pages 6-9.
- **\$850 million each for outlying areas and Bureau of Indian Education** – see page 11.
- **Maintenance of Effort** – Contains similar (fairly weak) maintenance of efforts requirements that the Secretary of Education can waive for states “for the purposes of relieving fiscal burdens incurred by State in preventing, preparing for, and responding to the coronavirus” although it includes new language to protect spending in high-poverty LEAs. See page 6-10 .
- **Funding for three universities** that also receive federal support in the regular Labor-HHS-Education bills. This funding is in addition to that received via the higher education relief fund described above.
 - **\$19.25 million for Gallaudet University** and an elementary school and a secondary school for the deaf on its campus. See page 12.
 - **\$19.25 million for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf**. See pages 13-14.
 - **\$35 million for Howard University**. See page 13.
- **Department of Education costs** –
 - **\$100 million for the Institute of Education Sciences** to study and disseminate findings on learning loss related to the pandemic. See page 14.
 - **\$91.13 million for student aid administration**. See pages 12-13.
 - **\$15 million for program administration**. See page 15.
 - **\$5 million for the Office of Inspector General**. See page 15.
- **Other education-related funding in the bill** –
 - **\$200 million for Institute of Museum and Library Services**. See pages 18-19.
 - **Child care** – directly appropriates \$39 billion for child care programs run by the Department of Health and Human Services.

- **\$15.0 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant** that is available through September 30, 2021 (one year shorter than the education stabilization funding). See page 42.
- **\$23.975 billion for child care stabilization funding for providers.** See page 43-51.
- **\$35 million for administration costs.**
- **\$1 billion for Head Start** that is available through September 30, 2022. The Biden Administration's American Rescue Plan did not include Head Start funding. See page 51.
- **\$1 billion for the Corporation for National and Community Service** – This includes \$852 million to be available through September 30, 2024 – much longer than other funds – of which \$620 million is for AmeriCorps awards. See pages 58-61.