



Friday, May 28, 2021

I. President's FY 2022 Education Budget

- **Links for budget materials from OMB and agencies with education funding –**
 - **Office of Management and Budget (OMB)** – The President's [fiscal year \(FY\) 2022 budget materials](#) include, in the "[Budget](#)" document, Summary Table S.6 that shows the budget impact of the 10-year mandatory spending and tax proposals, including many that impact education.
 - **ED's budget materials** - The Department of Education (ED) customary [budget materials](#) include the Congressional Justifications that detail programmatic and funding data for each program, and the summary document that has a handy funding table at the end.
 - [Health and Human Services \(HHS\) budget in brief](#) – includes Head Start, child care, preschool development grants.
 - [Department of Labor budget in brief](#)
 - [Institute of Museum and Library Services](#)
- **Two CEF funding tables attached –**
 - **Education funding table** - The customary 4-page CEF funding table has grown to 5 pages because there are so many new education programs! I usually include only discretionary programs – the programs funded by the Appropriations Committee and not the mandatory programs automatically funded through authorizations in law, such as student loans or the mandatory portions of Pell grants and some Aid for Institutional Development funding. However, this year the CEF table includes new mandatory-funded programs (clearly designated) because ED intertwines the discretionary funding that Congress would enact in the annual appropriations bills and mandatory funding that has been proposed in the American Jobs Plan and the American Families Plan. The table shows program funding from FY 2016 through the President's FY 2022 request; programs with increases are in blue, and new programs are highlighted in grey.
 - **Table of new education programs** – A new CEF table shows just the funding for proposed new education programs in ED, HHS, and Labor – both discretionary and mandatory. The table does not include the mandatory funding increases for already existing programs, such

as Pell Grants and Aid for Institutional Development, that would be provided if the American Families Plan was enacted. There is additional mandatory funding proposed for HHS and Labor but the table includes only what I considered the primary education-related new programs.

- **Education funding summary and analysis** – Ok, here is my Friday night analysis of budget material released the afternoon before a long weekend. We had seen the top line for the Department of Education (ED) when the Administration released its discretionary budget in April, so the totals are not a surprise: a record increase for ED of \$29.8 billion (41%) over the FY 2022 level, and big increases for education programs in HHS, as well. Key points:
 - **Many new programs** – Some of the biggest funding increases are for new programs. The \$20 billion for Title I is for a new Equity Grant, not the existing state grant program. There is \$1 billion for a new School-Based Health Professionals program for the first year of a 10-year campaign to double the number of counselors, nurses, and mental health professionals in schools.
 - **Funding increases are concentrated** - The funding increases are concentrated primarily in new programs (described above) and a few other programs. The biggest discretionary increases are \$3.1 billion for special education, \$3 billion for Pell Grants, \$413 million for community schools, \$201 million for TRIO, \$128 million for career and technical education, \$120 million for English Language Acquisition, \$103 million for Aid for Hispanic-serving Institutions, \$100 million for Aid for Institutions, and \$200 million for student aid administration. The focus is on education themes the President has mentioned since his campaign: equity, diversity and training for educators, health of students, infrastructure, college affordability, and career pathways.
 - **New mandatory funding adds more than \$41 billion in 2022 to ED programs** – In addition to the \$29 billion discretionary increase for FY 2022, the budget includes more than \$41 billion in mandatory funding for FY 2022 for new ED programs plus additional mandatory funding increases for existing ED programs, and another \$21 billion for education programs in HHS and Labor. Some of the mandatory funding in the American Jobs Plan and the American Families Plan would supplement existing discretionary programs (such as Pell grants, Teacher Quality Partnerships, and IDEA personnel preparation) and some is for big, new programs.
 - **A number of programs get no funding increase** - Despite the huge increase in total funding, discretionary funding is frozen for a number of ED programs, including Title IV-A, almost all the Title I programs and the Innovation and Improvement programs, and the two campus-based aid programs (Work Study and SEOG).
 - **Only one program is cut** – The only ED program that would receive less money in the FY 2022 budget than in FY 2021 is the discretionary funding for the Temporary Expanded Public Service Loan Forgiveness program – a program that the Administration budgets as a CHiMP (Change in Mandatory Program, not a pure discretionary program, which is how the Appropriations Committee budgets it).

I hope everyone has a restful and meaningful Memorial Day. We'll pick up advocating for education funding next week!