



Sunday, July 11, 2021

## I. FY 2022 House Labor-HHS-Education bill matches President's discretionary total for ED

- **First draft of FY 2022 House bill released this morning** – The House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee released its fiscal year (FY) 2022 bill this morning in advance of the scheduled Subcommittee markup tomorrow at 11am ET.
  - [Bill text](#) – Department of Education language starts on page 138, HHS's Administration for Children and Families starts on page 87
  - [Subcommittee summary](#)
- **Matches President's discretionary total for FY 2022 but not for every program** – The bill total reflects a 28% increase over the 2021 level, but provides a greater percentage increase for education. The bill matches the President's total discretionary request for the Department of Education in providing a 41% increase over 2021. Because the legislative text provides funding at the account level and does not specify funding levels for every program (that specificity will come on Wednesday, when the Committee releases its draft Report in advance of Thursday's full Committee markup), it's not yet possible to see all the places where the Subcommittee bill differs from the President's discretionary request. The bill also increases funding for education-related programs in other agencies. As expected, this appropriations bill does not include the mandatory funding that was in the President's budget; the mandatory funding for education infrastructure and new programs could be included in a FY 2022 reconciliation bill this fall.
- **Attached - CEF preliminary funding table** – The attached CEF table shows the bill's FY 2022 funding for national education and related programs in this bill, the President's FY 2022 request, and going back to FY 2017. New programs are highlighted in grey. Funding increases for FY 2022 are shown in blue while funding freezes are in black and funding cuts are in red. Where the table has a blank for the FY 2022 Subcommittee level it is because the legislative text doesn't show that program – it does not mean the program gets no funding! I will share a completed version after the Committee Report is released on Wednesday. Funding levels may change again on Thursday if the Committee adopts amendments that affect education funding.
- **Programs that receive more than the President requested** – The bill provides funding above the President's request for a number of programs, which means there are other programs that get less discretionary funding than the President requested - but I can't yet tell which all of them are. Programs with funding that exceeds that President's request include:

- **Federal Work Study** – a \$244 million (21%) increase over the President’s budget and over 2021
  - **Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants** – a \$148 million (17%) increase over the President’s budget and over 2021
  - **Title II – Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants** – a \$145 million increase over the President’s request and \$150 million over the 2021
  - **Title IV-A – Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants** – an \$85 million increase over the President’s request and over 2021
  - **English Language Acquisition** – an \$83 million (9%) increase over the President’s request, which was an increase over 2021
  - **Education Innovation and Research** – a \$60 million (31%) increase over the President’s request and over 2021. Of the increase, \$45 million is **Nita Lowey 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers** – a \$50 million increase over the President’s request and \$100 million over 2021
  - for grants to address student social, emotional, and cognitive needs
  - **School Safety National Activities** – a \$11 million increase above the President’s request, which was an increase over 2021
  - **Impact Aid** – an \$11 million (0.7%) increase above the President’s request, which was an increase over 2021
  - **Special Education** - a \$7 million (0.04%) increase above the President’s request, which was a 22% percent increase over 2021
  - **Parts of the two accounts that contain congressional earmarks (Innovation and Improvement, Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education)** – The bill contains \$88 million for earmarks within the Innovation and Improvement account for K-12 education. The other account eligible to include congressional earmarks is the Fund for the Improvement of Postsecondary Education, which receives \$168 million. That total is \$92 million above the President’s request and \$127 million above 2021, when there were no congressional earmarks.
  - **Head Start** – within HHS, the bill provides \$12.2 billion for Head Start, which is approximately \$300 million above the President’s request and \$1.4 billion above 2021
- **Programs that receive less than the President requested but still get an increase** – The following programs are the ones I can tell get less than the President requested:
    - **Title I** – The bill provides a \$19.5 billion increase -- more than double total funding for Title I programs in 2021 - but still \$490 million (1.3%) less than the President requested for FY 2022.
    - **Maximum Pell grant** – The Subcommittee bill provides a \$400 increase in the maximum Pell grant, which matches the President’s request on the discretionary side. However, the President’s budget increases the maximum Pell grant by another \$1,475 with mandatory funding, which is not included in this appropriations bill. (The mandatory funding was not reflected in the discretionary total for the Department.) The bill does not rescind previously appropriated Pell grant funds to pay for other programs in the bill, as was done in the FY 2021, 2020, 2019, and 2017 bills. The bill does continue the recent practice of covering the increased mandatory costs that result from the increase in the discretionary maximum grant by rescinding

- \$229 million in mandatory costs for the coming year – this is a budget scorekeeping technicality that does not reduce the funding available for Pell grants.
- **School Improvement Programs** – Don't focus on the School Improvement total compared with the President's request because the President included \$1 billion in this account for a new School-Based Health Professionals program, and the bill includes \$1 billion split between two similar-sounding programs in the Safe Schools and Citizenship Education Account.
  - **Policy prescriptions** – the bill text includes a number of policy prescriptions for how funding may or may not be used, including prohibiting funding for charter schools run by for-profit entities (page 165).