



I. Revised Heroes Act

- **Topline summary of new House Democrat updated Heroes Act that more than doubles education funding** – Tonight House Democrats introduced a new version of the pandemic-relief bill it passed in May that cuts \$1.2 billion in total cost but more than doubles the education funding to \$225 billion and dramatically increases support for child care, libraries and museums, and broadband access. The education funding includes \$182 billion for K-12 schools and nearly \$39 billion for postsecondary education. Part of the cost-savings compared with the original Heroes Act comes from cutting in half the funding for state and local fiscal relief (a large portion of state budgets support education), down from \$915 billion in the original bill to \$436 billion in this version. I'll update the CEF matrix showing education funding in the major House and Senate bills and share it this week.
- **Materials (links and an attachment) –**
 - [Bill text](#) – Education funding starts on page 148.
 - [Section by section summary](#) – Department of Education is on page 9, in Title VIII. Department of Labor is on page 6, and child care is on page 8, and Institute for Museum and Library Services is on page 10.
 - [State and local relief summary](#) – In addition, attached is a spreadsheet from the House Appropriations Committee that estimates the breakdown of the state and local relief by state and locality.
- **Department of Education (ED) funding** – The bill includes a total of \$225 billion for education. There are some technical clarifications in addition to the following funding provisions:
 - **\$208.1 billion for ED's Education Stabilization Fund** (page 148) – Funding is allocated to states based on a combination of the number of school-aged children and the number of Title 1-eligible children. Funding is not dependent upon schools reopening, and can be used for the types of services and supplies that were allowed under the CARES Act. Funding is divided as follows:
 - \$175 billion for elementary and secondary education
 - \$27 billion for public postsecondary education, with 75% based on the number of Pell Grant-eligible students. Funds can be used for an institution's needs and for grants to students (there is a separate section described below for private institutions)

- \$4 billion for governors to use on education, including restoring state and local education support (pages 150-151)
 - \$2 billion for Bureau of Indian Education, tribal colleges and outlying areas
 - Maintenance of effort – states must maintain the percent of their budgets spent on education in fiscal year (FY) 2019 for FYs 2020 through 2022, with further specific assurances for K-12 funding and higher education (pages 154-155).
- **\$11.9 billion for higher education** (page 164) – This section has funding for private institutions of higher education, and the allowable uses reflect those for public institutions in the Education Stabilization Fund. It includes:
 - \$3.5 billion for Historically Black Colleges and Universities and for Minority-Serving Institutions
 - \$7 billion for private, non-profit institutions of higher education (page 168)
 - \$1.4 billion for institutions with unmet need related to coronavirus
 - \$20 million for Howard University
 - \$11 million for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf
 - \$11 million for Gallaudet University
- **\$5 billion for K-12 school facilities** to respond to coronavirus (page 158) – Funds can be used for repairs and improvements to support student health needs, including improvements to allow outdoor teaching. Federal funds are not normally allowed to be used for physical school maintenance cost (the Impact Aid program does have a facilities account).
- **\$32 million for Institute of Education Sciences (IES)** (page 171) – Funding is for the National Assessment of Educational Progress Assessment Act for reading and math assessments in 2021.
- **\$7 million for the Office of Inspector General**
- **Other education-related funding -**
 - **\$57 billion for child care** (page 104) – Provides \$7 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant for providers and \$50 billion for a state Child Care Stabilization Fund
 - **\$12 billion to close the homework gap and \$3 billion for emergency home connectivity** (page 61-62) – The \$12 billion is for schools and libraries to fund Wi-fi hotspots and devices
 - **\$2.1 billion for worker training** (page 83)
 - **\$1.7 billion for Head Start**

- **\$350 million for the Corporation for National and Community Service** (page 176)
- **\$175 million for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting** (page 179)
- **\$135 million for the Institute of Museum and Library Services** (page 179)