

Appropriations and tax credits for education-related programs and support in pandemic relief bills (does not describe student loan provisions)

	Newest Proposal Biden's American Rescue Plan (announced 1.14.21)	ENACTED		Other major proposals - not enacted	
		Coronavirus response and relief supplemental (enacted Dec. 20)	CARES Act (Enacted 3.27.20)	Emergency Coronavirus Relief Act (released 12.14.20)	Revised Heroes Act (Passed House on 10.1.20)
Relief for states and localities - could support ed.	\$350 billion	nothing	\$150 billion	(\$160 billion in a companion piece of legislation)	\$436 billion
Education Stabilization Fund (split among K-12, higher ed, governors)	\$170 billion: \$130 billion for K- 12; \$35 billion for higher education; \$5 billion for governors	\$82 billion for an Education Stabilization Fund: \$54.3 billion for K- 12, \$22.7 billion for higher education (including \$1.7 billion for HBCUs/minority-serving institutions, \$681 million for students at for- profit colleges), and \$4.05 billion for Governors' Emergency Education Relief Fund (including \$2.75 billion for private schools).	\$30.75 billion for an Education Stabilization Fund, split among K-12, higher education, and Governors' Emergency Relief Fund.	\$82 billion for an Education Stabilization Fund: \$54 billion for K- 12, \$20 billion for higher education, and \$7.5 billion for Governors' Emergency Education Relief Fund (including \$2.5 billion for private schools).	\$208.1 billion
K-12 Education Facilities					\$5 billion for education facilities
Higher Education funding beyond the set-asides in the Stabilization Fund		\$1.34 billion to discharge loans to HBCUs. \$11 million each for Gallaudet University and the National Technical Institute for the Deaf; \$20 million for Howard University; \$30 million for Student Aid Administration.	\$13 million for Howard University; \$7 million for Gallaudet University; \$40 million for student aid administration.		\$11.9 billion for private institutions of higher education, including: \$3.5 billion for HBCUs and MSIs; \$7 billion for private, non-profit institutions; \$1.4 billion for institutions with unmet needs; \$20 million for Howard University; \$11 million each for the National Technical Institute for the Deaf & Gallaudet University.

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Specific K-12 programs					
Special education					
Broadband and other education programs/ provisions		\$7 billion for broadband (not specifically for education). \$28 million for Institute of Educational Services; \$15 million for Program Administration; \$5 million for ED's Office of Inspector General.	\$100 million for Project SERV; \$7 million for ED Office of Inspector General.	\$3 billion for e-rate support; \$6.2 billion for broadband connectivity including remote learning.	\$15 billion for education-related broadband, including \$12 billion for schools and libraries and \$3 billion for homes.
Education tax credits					
child care	\$40 billion: \$15 billion for CCDBG and \$25 billion for providers	\$10 billion through CCDBD	\$3.5 billion	\$10 billion for a new program for child care providers.	\$57 billion (\$7 billion for CCDBG and \$50 billion for a Child Care Stabilization Fund).
Institute for Museum and Library Services			\$50 million	\$200 million for internet-connected devices for low-income and rural communities.	\$135 million
Head Start		\$250 million	\$750 million		\$1.7 billion
Workforce Development					\$2.1 billion for worker training

**Committee for Edu
Appropriations**

	Heroes Act (HR 6800) (Passed House on 5.15.20)	Sen. Murray's Coronavirus Child Care and Education Relief Act (CCERA)	HEALS Act (first Senate Republican proposal on 7.27.20)	"Skinny" HEALS Act (Revised Senate Republican proposal on 9.8.20)
Relief for states and localities - could support ed.	\$915 billion	nothing	nothing	nothing
Education Stabilization Fund (split among K-12, higher ed, governors)	\$90 billion for Education Stabilization Fund: about \$58 billion for K-12, \$27 billion for public higher education.	\$345 billion for the CARES Act Education Stabilization Fund, with \$175 billion for elementary and secondary education, \$132 billion for the Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund, and \$33 billion for the Governors' Emergency Relief Fund.	\$105 billion for education: about \$70 billion for K-12, with 1/3 released immediately and 2/3 reserved for schools at least partially doing in-person education, and a proportion reserved for private schools based on their proportion of students in the state; about \$29 billion for higher education institutions; about \$5.2 billion for governors' relief funds.	\$105 billion for education: about \$70 billion for K-12, with 1/3 released immediately and 2/3 reserved for schools at least partially doing in-person education, and a proportion reserved for private schools based on their proportion of students in the state; about \$29 billion for higher education institutions; about \$5.2 billion for governors' relief funds.
K-12 Education Facilities				
Higher Education funding beyond the set-asides in the Stabilization Fund	\$10.15 billion for institutions of higher education that have suffered severe financial losses due to COVID-19, including \$1.7 billion for HBCUs, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and MSIs. Creates the Institutional Stabilization Program to help cash-strapped institutions.	\$2 billion for community colleges, \$450 million for TRIO.	\$40 million for student aid administration	

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Specific K-12 programs		\$12.9 billion for K-12 education programs, including: \$11 billion for Title I state grants, \$300 million for the Title I Migrant Education program, \$100 million for the Title I neglected and delinquent youth program; \$1 billion for the English language learners program; and \$500 million for the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program.		
Special education		\$11.9 billion for special education, with \$11 billion for Part B state grants, \$500 million for the infants and toddler program, and \$400 million for preschool programs.		
Broadband and other education programs/provisions		\$4 billion for the e-rate program to increase connectivity at schools and for students and educators; \$1 billion for adult education; \$1 billion for CTE.	\$65 million for Institute for Education Sciences; \$8 million for program administration; \$7 million for Office of Inspector General.	
Education tax credits				New 2-year tax credit for contributions to entities granting scholarships to private schools. Lets parents use 529 accounts for K-12 education-related expenses for 2 years.
child care	\$7 billion for CCDBG	\$50 billion through CCDBD	\$15 billion - \$5 billion for CCDBG, \$10 billion for a new program through CCDBG	\$15 billion - \$5 billion for CCDBG, \$10 billion for a new program through CCDBG
Institute for Museum and Library Services	\$5 million			
Head Start				
Workforce Development			\$950 million for adult & youth training	