



# Fact Sheet

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION & LABOR

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The Hon. Robert C. "Bobby" Scott • Chairman

## Comparing the House and Senate Versions of the Third Stimulus Package *Education Provisions*

Policy Area	<i>Taking Responsibility for Workers and Families Act</i> <i>House Bill</i>	<i>CARES Act</i> <i>Senate Bill</i>
<b>Early Childhood Education</b>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Child Care Development Block Grant Act (CCDBG) provides HHS with broad waiver authority; no additional authority needed.</li></ul> <p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides \$6 billion for CCDBG, which can be used to continue payments to child care providers, even if those providers are closed; to fund emergency child care services for health care workers, emergency responders, and other essential personnel; and for other activities to ensure child care providers stay open or are able to reopen.</li></ul>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• No waiver language.</li></ul> <p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provides \$3.5 billion for CCDBG.</li><li>• Uses of funding are same as House bill.</li></ul>

	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Head Start Act provides HHS with broad waiver authority; no additional authority needed.</li> </ul> <p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides \$1 billion for Head Start, which can be used toward activities that maintain programs open and towards summer school programming.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No waiver language.</li> </ul> <p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides \$750 million for Head Start.</li> <li>• Uses of funding are same as House bill.</li> </ul>
<b>Homeless Youth</b>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) provides HHS with broad waiver authority; no additional authority needed.</li> </ul> <p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides \$100 million for RHYA programs. No new uses of funding outlined.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No waiver language.</li> </ul> <p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides \$25 million for RHYA programs. No new uses of funding outlined.</li> </ul>
<b>K-12 Education</b>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) provides Secretary of Education with broad waiver authority; no additional authority needed.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aligns to the Department of Education’s (ED) recently established waiver process on assessment, accountability, and reporting requirements. ED cannot waive requirements without state request.</li> <li>• Allows school districts to request additional time to spend federal funds.</li> <li>• Requires ED to send a report to Congress with additional waivers that may be needed on ESEA, IDEA, Rehabilitation Act, and Perkins CTE.</li> </ul>

	<p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$50 billion to states for K-12 schools and institutions of higher education (IHEs) through the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund (SFSF).</li> <li>• Requires at least 30% of funds (about \$15 billion) go to school districts based on Title I, Part A (i.e., targeted by poverty).</li> <li>• Funds can be used to support online learning (e.g., purchasing laptops and connectivity devices) and continuity of school district services (e.g., maintaining personnel employment), among other uses. Schools can also use funds for activities authorized under ESEA, IDEA, McKinney-Vento, Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, and Perkins CTE.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$30 billion to states for K-12 and directly to IHEs through the new Education Stabilization Fund (ESF).</li> <li>• 43.9% (about \$13 billion) will go to state educational agencies (SEAs). Funding to SEAs is based on poverty. SEAs then subgrant to school districts mostly based on poverty. Uses of funding are similar to House bill; includes paying contractors such as bus drivers.</li> <li>• 9.8% (about \$3 billion) available to governors for school districts and IHEs in their state – based on a formula specified in the bill.</li> <li>• Maintenance of Effort (MOE): States must maintain K-12 and higher education FY20 and FY21 funding at the same levels as the average of the three prior years. ED can waive the MOE for states that experience a precipitous decline in financial resources.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Project SERV</b></p>	<p>\$200 million for Project School Emergency Response to Violence (Project SERV) to assist school districts and institutions of higher education with deep cleaning, counseling, and distance learning.</p>	<p>Provides \$100 million for Project SERV. Same uses of funds as outlined in the House bill.</p>
<p><b>Higher Education</b></p>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides flexibility to campus-based aid participating IHEs to issue emergency grant aid to students and continue paying students through Federal Work Study.</li> <li>• Provides waiver authority and flexibility for grant programs and institutional aid, including match requirements, carryover restrictions, allocation formulas, and mandatory and allowable uses.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Authorizing Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Same waivers and flexibility as the House bill.</li> <li>• Includes amendments to the Internal Revenue Code that apply as if it had been included in the enactment of the FUTURE Act (Public Law 116-91).</li> <li>• Helps current loan borrowers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ED does not make payments on behalf of borrowers.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Allows ED to grant deferments to HBCUs with a HBCU Capital Financing loan.</li> <li>• Allows American students using Direct Loans at foreign institutions to take courses online or with a partnering institution in the U.S.</li> <li>• Holds students harmless when they withdraw in the middle of the semester as a result of COVID and forgives federal loans taken out for the semester that is interrupted by COVID.</li> <li>• Helps teachers by ensuring that they still maintain eligibility for TEACH Grants and Teacher Loan Forgiveness if teaching is disrupted by COVID.</li> <li>• Helps current loan borrowers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ED makes payments on Direct, FFEL, and Perkins loans on behalf of borrowers for the duration of the emergency while keeping interest rates at zero percent. All borrowers are provided a minimum relief of \$10,000.</li> <li>○ For the duration of the emergency: Payments by ED still count for IBR and PSLF; interest will not capitalize; there is no negative credit reporting; and all involuntary collection activities are halted.</li> <li>○ ED must inform borrowers of the actions taken above and provides a 90-day transition period after the end of the emergency during which borrowers won't be penalized for missed payments.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ED suspends payments on all Direct Loans and federally held FFEL loans until September 30, 2020. During this time, payments count towards IBR, PSLF, and loan rehabilitation, and no interest accrues. There is no hold-harmless transition period, but ED will notify borrowers that monthly payments will resume.</li> <li>○ Restrictions on negative credit reporting and involuntary collections mirror the House bill except the House bill provides relief for the duration of the emergency while the Senate bill is through September 30, 2020.</li> </ul>
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	<p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IHEs are eligible for funds through the SFSF program described under K-12. Of \$50 billion, 30% or \$15 billion is set aside for public IHEs and must be distributed by the Governor based on relative share of Pell full-time equivalent (FTE) students and all FTE students. Another 40% of SFSF funds are distributed at the discretion of the Governor including to public and private nonprofit IHEs. States participating in SFSF are subject to MOE requirements to guard against cuts to state funding.</li> <li>• IHEs are also eligible for \$8 billion in new grants through FIPSE.</li> <li>• HBCUs, TCCUs, and MSIs are eligible for \$1.5 billion in additional funds through institutional aid programs.</li> </ul>	<p><i>Appropriations Language:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• IHEs are eligible for funds through the new ESF program described under K-12. Of the \$30.75 billion, 46.3% or \$14 billion is set aside to fund IHEs directly (without going through the state). Of the \$14 billion: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ 90% or about \$13 billion are allocated to IHEs through a formula that is mostly based on Pell enrollment.</li> <li>○ 7.5% or about \$1 billion are provided to SIP grantees, HBCUs, TCCUs, and MSIs.</li> <li>○ 2.5% or about \$350 million is made available for new FIPSE grants.</li> <li>○ There is an additional 9.8% of ESF funds that can be distributed at the discretion of governors, including to IHEs. States receiving ESF funds are subject to MOE requirements. See K-12.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>ED OIG</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides \$11 million.</li> <li>• Funding can be used to prevent, prepare for, and respond to coronavirus (domestically or internationally), including for salaries and expenses necessary for oversight and audit of programs, grants, and projects funded in the bill.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides \$7 million.</li> <li>• Same uses of funds as House bill.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS)</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provides \$250 million for COVID response activities.</li> <li>• Provides flexibilities to ensure AmeriCorps volunteers receive their education award and NCCC volunteers can extend their service time, on carryover funding for CNCS, and for grantees.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No funding included for CNCS.</li> <li>• Same flexibilities/waiver authority as House bill.</li> </ul>