



SECTION BY SECTION

House Committee on Education and Labor

Chairman Robert C. "Bobby" Scott

Build Back Better Act: Education and Labor Committee Print *Investing in Students, Families, and Workers*

Subtitle A. Education Matters

Part 1. Elementary and Secondary Education

Section 20001. Rebuild America's Schools Grant Program.

Provides \$82,180,000,000 in school infrastructure grants to improve our nation's school facilities, targeting funds to the highest-poverty districts. In fiscal year (FY) 2022, state educational agencies (SEAs) will receive \$1,270,000,000 in funding based on their proportionate share of funds received under title I-A of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965* (Title I) to develop plans to address their urgent and long-term public school facility needs. SEAs must allocate no less than 80 percent of funds to local educational agencies (LEAs) based on their proportional share of Title I funds for facility planning at the local level. SEAs must use 20 percent of funds to develop a state facilities plan for making improvements to public schools, a competitive process for subgrants targeted to the highest poverty districts, and a school facilities database. In FYs 2023 and 2024, SEAs with approved state plans will receive funding in proportion to their share of Title I funds. SEAs can reserve 10 percent of funds to provide technical assistance to school districts and operate and maintain their school facilities database to ensure better data collection on their schools. SEAs must subgrant 90 percent of funds to the highest-poverty districts for construction and modernization. States are required to meet a 10 percent matching requirement with an exemption for states that already meet this requirement. In addition, a state must maintain school infrastructure spending at no less than 90 percent of its share of school facilities capital outlays in the five years preceding FY 2020 and adhere to a supplement-not-supplant requirement. The Secretary of Education may waive the maintenance of effort requirement for states that demonstrate an exceptional or uncontrollable circumstance.

Section 20002. Outlying Areas.

Provides \$410,900,000 for grants to the outlying areas based on their proportional share of Title I funds in the most recent fiscal year to carryout activities in accordance with the Rebuild America's Schools Grant program.

Section 20003. Impact Aid Construction Grants.

Provides \$410,900,000 for the capital and construction needs of military-connected local LEAs and LEAs that serve Indian lands. The eligibility threshold is lowered from 50 percent to 20 percent to expand support to more military-connected LEAs and LEAs that serve Indian lands.

Section 20004. Bureau of Indian Education.

Provides \$369,810,000 for construction and carrying out major repairs in Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) - operated and -funded elementary and secondary schools and additionally provides \$41,090,000 for digital infrastructure needs.

Section 20005. Gallaudet University.

Provides \$150,000,000 for the construction needs of Kendall Demonstration Elementary School, the Model Secondary School for the Deaf at Gallaudet University.

Section 20006. Grow Your Own Programs.

Provides \$197,000,000 for grants to eligible partnerships, to be made in accordance with the same terms and conditions of the Teacher Quality Partnership (TQP) Grant program, for the purpose of funding “Grow Your Own” programs that address shortages of teachers in high-need subjects, shortages of school leaders in high-need schools, and low diversity within the teacher and school leader workforce. Eligible partnerships must integrate coursework with a year-long clinical residency to support candidates in earning their associate’s, bachelor’s or master’s degrees and a teaching or school leadership credential. Partnerships must recruit individuals with experience in high-need subjects or fields who are not certified to teach or lead, with a specific focus on individuals from underrepresented populations and those who either live in or come from communities the schools in the eligible partnership serve. Partnerships must also provide academic and nonacademic support to candidates, including advising and financial assistance, as well as stipends for candidates to engage in school-based clinical placements.

Section 20007. Teacher Residencies.

Provides \$198,000,000 to award grants to eligible partnerships for the development and support of high-quality teacher residency programs, as described in section 202(e) of the *Higher Education Act of 1965*, except that funds are available for teacher residency programs for prospective teachers in a baccalaureate program.

Section 20008. Support School Principals.

Provides \$198,000,000 to award grants for the development and support of school leadership programs, as described in section 2243 of the *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965*.

Section 20009. Hawkins.

Provides \$198,000,000 for the Augustus F. Hawkins Centers of Excellence Program, as described in section 242 of the *Higher Education Act of 1965*, to award grants to support teacher preparation programs at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and other Minority Serving Institutions (MSIs).

Section 20010. Funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Part D Personnel Development.

Provides \$297,000,000 for grants to eligible entities for the development of personnel to serve children with disabilities, as described in section 662 of the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*.

Part 2. Higher Education

Subpart A— America’s College Promise

Section 20021. Grants for Tuition Free Community College.

Provides approximately \$45,500,000,000 to eliminate the cost of tuition and fees for eligible students at community colleges in participating states and at eligible Tribal Colleges and Universities (TCUs). The program is funded with a combination of federal and participating state funds using a formula that is based on the median cost of tuition and fees nationwide, not weighted for enrollment. During the first year of the program, the federal share is equal to 100 percent of such median cost and no state match is required. In subsequent years, the federal/state share changes to 95/5, 90/10, 85/15, and 80/20. States meeting specified conditions may reduce their matching obligation by counting certain state financial aid and local funds toward their match.

States may also qualify for relief from matching requirements during periods of high unemployment. Eligible TCUs receive federal grants sufficient to fully cover the cost of waiving tuition and fees and are not required to provide a match.

States and eligible TCUs must satisfy certain specified terms and conditions in order to receive funding under this grant program. These terms and conditions include: waiving tuition and fees for eligible students on a first-dollar basis; informing students of their potential eligibility for benefits under this program and other programs that can help students cover the cost of attendance; improving transfer pathways and the alignment of secondary and postsecondary education; and maintaining state spending on higher education, operational expenses for public four-year colleges, and need-based financial aid. States and eligible TCUs that have program funds remaining after waiving tuition for all eligible students are required to spend such remaining funding to provide need-based financial aid, reduce unmet need at public four-year institutions, improve student outcomes, or expand access to dual enrollment programs. In order to be eligible, students must enroll at a community college in a program eligible to receive student financial aid authorized under title IV of the *Higher Education Act of 1965* (Title IV). Additionally, students must be eligible for in-state or in-district tuition (except that ineligibility for such in-state or in-district tuition based on immigration status shall not disqualify a student from eligibility for benefits under this program) and file a Free Application for Federal Student Aid (applicable only to U.S. citizens). Students in dual enrollment programs are not eligible for tuition waivers. Students may receive benefits for a maximum of six semesters. The program will be funded at such sums as may be necessary and will sunset after five years, providing an estimated budgetary impact of \$45,500,000,000.

Section 20022. Retention and Completion Grants.

Provides \$9,000,000,000 for grants to eligible states and TCUs to improve student outcomes, including retention, completion, and transfer rates, and labor market outcomes. States must use at least 30 percent of grant funds to implement reforms and practices meeting certain evidence standards and must increase support for under-resourced public institutions of higher education that serve a disproportionate share of underserved students, including low-income students, students of color, students with disabilities, first generation college students, and students in need of remediation. The program will sunset after seven years.

Section 20023. Tuition Assistance for Students at Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-serving Institutions.

Invests approximately \$27,500,000,000 to reduce tuition costs for low-income students attending four-year HBCUs, TCUs, and other MSIs that enroll at least 35 percent low-income students. Eligible institutions will receive funds to reduce tuition for low-income students by an amount equal to the median cost of resident community college tuition and fees, not weighted for enrollment. Institutions that charge less than such median cost are required to use any remaining funds to provide financial aid to eligible students for non-tuition expenses. As a condition of receiving a grant, institutions must commit to adopting or expanding evidence-based reforms or practices to improve student outcomes and to increasing the transferability of credits from community colleges located in the same state as the institution.

In order to be eligible, students must enroll in a Title IV-eligible program on at least a half-time basis, meet the financial eligibility criteria for receiving a Pell Grant, and file a FAFSA (applicable only to U.S. citizens). Dual enrollment students and students who have completed a bachelor's degree are ineligible. Students lose eligibility after enrolling for 60 credits at the eligible institution, or after receiving benefits for six semesters, whichever comes first. The program will be funded at such sums as may be necessary and will sunset after seven years, providing an estimated budgetary impact of \$27,500,000,000.

Section 20024. Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands, and Guam College Access.

Invests \$40,000,000 to cover the difference between in-state and out-of-state tuition for eligible students from the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, United States Virgin Islands, and Guam who attend an out-of-state four-year public institution of higher education. The Governor of each outlying area will enter into one or more agreements with eligible institutions to provide benefits to eligible students. Students may receive a maximum benefit of \$15,000 per year and a maximum aggregate benefit of \$75,000. In order to be eligible, a student must have been domiciled in one of the outlying areas for at least one year prior to their freshman year of college, enroll at an eligible institution within three years of graduating from high school or transferring from an institution in an outlying area, and enroll on at least a half-time basis in a baccalaureate or other program leading to a recognized postsecondary credential. Students who have completed a bachelor's degree are ineligible. The program will be funded at such sums as necessary and will sunset after seven years, providing an estimated budgetary impact of \$40,000,000.

Subpart B—Pell Grants and Student Loans

Section 20031. Increasing the Maximum Federal Pell Grant.

Provides necessary funding investments to increase the maximum Pell Grant award by \$500.

Section 20032. Federal Student Aid Eligibility.

Expands eligibility for Title IV financial aid programs, including Pell Grants, to individuals with a grant of deferred departure under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) policy, as well as those with temporary protected status (TPS) and / or deferred enforced departure (DED).

Section 20033. Active Duty Deferment Periods Counted Towards Public Service Loan Forgiveness.

Allows for periods of active duty deferment and forbearance to count as qualifying payments for the purposes of Public Service Loan Forgiveness.

Subpart C— Investments in Historically Black Colleges and Universities, Tribal Colleges and Universities, and Minority-Serving Institutions

Section 20041. Institutional Aid.

Provides \$1,450,000,000 to increase mandatory appropriations to HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs authorized under section 371 of the *Higher Education Act of 1965*.

Section 20042. Research and Development Infrastructure Competitive Grant Program.

Provides \$2,000,000,000 for a competitive grant program to improve the research capacity and research and development infrastructure at four-year HBCUs, TCUs, and MSIs. The competitive grant program will consist of planning grants for a period of one to two years and implementation grants for a period of one to five years. Institutions shall receive priority if they currently receive less than \$10,000,000 in federal research and development funding and if, applying for an implementation grant they previously received a planning grant.

Part 3—Miscellaneous

Section 20051. Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Education.

Provides \$35,000,000 for the ED Office of Inspector General, for salaries and expenses necessary for oversight, investigations, and audits of programs, grants, and projects funded under this subtitle and sections 22101 and 22102 of subtitle C.

Section 20052. Program Administration.

Provides \$738,000,000 for ED to administer programs under this subtitle and sections 22101 and 22102 of subtitle C.

Section 20053. Student Aid Administration.

Provides \$91,000,000 for student aid administration within ED to administer programs and implement amendments made under this subtitle.

Subtitle B—Labor Matters**Section 21001. Department of Labor.**

Provides \$1,938,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 to rebuild the capacity of worker protection agencies in DOL, by, including:

- \$195,000,000 for the Employee Benefits Security Administration for carrying out enforcement activities;
- \$707,000,000 for the Occupational Safety and Health Administration for carrying out enforcement, standards development, whistleblower investigations, compliance assistance, and funding for State plans;
- \$133,000,000 for the Mine Safety and Health Administration for carrying out enforcement, standard setting, technical assistance, and related activities;
- \$405,000,000 for the Wage and Hour Division;
- \$121,000,000 for the Office of Workers' Compensation Programs for claims activity, policy and standards development, and monitoring of State workers' compensation programs;
- \$201,000,000 for the Office of Federal Contract Compliance Programs for carrying out audit, enforcement, and compliance assistance activities; and
- \$176,000,000 for the Office of the Solicitor for carrying out legal support for the activities of those DOL agencies receiving additional funding in this section.

Section 21002. National Labor Relations Board.

Provides \$350,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026, to rebuild the capacity of the National Labor Relations Board, of which not more than \$5,000,000 shall be for the implementation of systems to conduct electronic voting for union representation elections.

Section 21003. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

Provides \$321,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 to rebuild the capacity of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission for carrying out investigation, enforcement, outreach, and related activities.

Section 21004. Adjustment of Civil Monetary Penalties.

Amends the *Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970* to: increase the maximum penalty to \$700,000 for willful and repeat violations; increase the minimum penalty to \$50,000 for willful violations; and increase the maximum penalty for both serious and failure-to-abate violations to \$70,000. Amends the *Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938* to: increase the maximum civil penalty to \$132,270 for child labor violations; \$601,150 for child labor violations that cause the death or serious injury of an employee under the age of 18; \$20,740 for willful or repeated minimum wage or overtime violations; and \$11,620 for tip violations. Amends the *Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act of 1983* to increase the maximum civil penalty for violations of the law to \$25,790.

Section 21005. Civil Monetary Penalties for Parity Violations.

Authorizes civil monetary penalties for violations of the *Mental Health Parity and Addiction Equity Act* by group health plan sponsors, plan administrators, and issuers; for such violations applies the penalties available under the *Genetic Information Nondiscrimination Act*.

Section 21006. Penalties Under the *National Labor Relations Act*.

Authorizes civil monetary penalties for employers that violate existing unfair labor practice provisions of the *National Labor Relations Act*. It also establishes civil monetary penalties for employers that: permanently replace striking workers, engage in the use of offensive lockouts, misclassify employees, conduct captive audience meetings, or enter into or enforce an agreement that requires employees to waive their right to engage in joint, class, or collective claims. Penalties are up to \$50,000 for each violation and can be doubled up to \$100,000 for any violation resulting in termination and serious economic harm and where the employer has previously committed such violation in the preceding five years.

Subtitle C— Workforce Development

Part 1—Department of Labor

Provides \$65,710,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026, to DOL to carry out the following workforce development activities.

Section 22001. Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities.

Provides \$16,000,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for Dislocated Worker State Grants authorized under the *Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act* (WIOA), of which 20 percent is reserved for career services including individualized career services, 20 percent is reserved for providing supportive services and needs-related payments to dislocated workers, and 50 percent is reserved for training services. Of the funds reserved for training services, not less than 60 percent shall be reserved for funding individual training accounts which can be used at any education or training program on a state’s eligible training provider list, such as local community colleges or registered apprenticeships, and states or local areas may use up to 40 percent of funds for subsidized employment through transitional jobs.

Section 22002. Adult Worker Employment and Training Activities.

Provides \$15,000,000,000 over a five-year period for WIOA state grants for Adult Employment and Training Activities, of which 20 percent is reserved for career services including individualized career services, 10 percent is reserved for providing supportive services and needs-related payments to adults, and 50 percent is reserved for training services. Of the funds reserved for training services, not less than 60 percent shall be reserved for funding individual training accounts which can be used at any education or training program on a state’s eligible training provider list such as local community colleges or registered apprenticeships, and states or local areas are allowed to use up to 40 percent of funds for incumbent worker training if such training is provided to low-wage workers.

Section 22003. Youth Workforce Investments Activities.

Provides \$9,054,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for WIOA state grants for Youth Employment and Training Activities, of which 75 percent is reserved for paid work experience for in-school and out-of-school youth. Of all funds provided under this section, local areas must reserve not less than 20 percent for partnering with community-based organizations to serve out-of-school youth, including in high-crime and high-poverty areas.

Section 22004. Employment Service.

Provides \$1,350,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for the Employment Service, including funds for the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands and American Samoa, of which \$100,000,000 is reserved for improvements to workforce and labor market information systems.

Section 22005. Reentry Employment Opportunities.

Provides \$3,600,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for employment and training activities for justice-involved individuals, of which not less than 25 percent shall be reserved for competitive grants to national and regional intermediaries for activities that prepare young adults who are justice-involved or who have dropped out of school or work prepare for employment. Grants should prioritize projects serving high-crime and high-poverty areas.

Section 22006. Registered Apprenticeships, Youth Apprenticeships, and Pre-Apprenticeships.

Provides \$5,000,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for registered apprenticeship programs, youth apprenticeship programs, and pre-apprenticeship programs that articulate to registered apprenticeship programs, with 50 percent of funds reserved for apprenticeship programs serving high numbers of individuals with barriers to employment, including individuals with disabilities, or nontraditional apprenticeship populations, and for expanding youth apprenticeships or pre-apprenticeships.

Section 22007. Community College and Industry Partnership Grants.

Provides \$2,000,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for competitive grants to community colleges that are part of or in the process of establishing industry or sector partnerships to expand workforce development programs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors or occupations. Not less than 15 percent of grant funds shall be reserved for providing supportive services, career services and job placement assistance to individuals with barriers to employment.

Section 22008. Industry or Sector Partnership Grants.

Provides \$10,000,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for grants to industry or sector partnerships including state or local workforce boards, employers, labor organizations, and education and training providers, to develop and implement workforce services leading to jobs in high-skill, high-wage, or in-demand industry sectors and occupations. Fifty percent of grant funds shall be reserved for training services and 15 percent of grant funds shall be reserved for providing career services, supportive services, and needs-related payments for individuals with barriers to employment. Of the funds made available under this section, 5 percent shall be reserved for state and local boards to support the creation or expansion of industry or sector partnerships.

Section 22009. Job Corps.

Provides \$1,500,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for the Job Corps program, which includes funds to improve and expand access to allowances and transition supports for Job Corps students. Of this amount, \$750,000,000 is reserved for construction, rehabilitation, and acquisition of Job Corps Centers.

Section 22010. Native American Programs.

Provides \$450,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for the Native Americans programs authorized under WIOA supporting employment and training activities.

Section 22011. Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker Programs.

Provides \$450,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker programs authorized under WIOA supporting migrant and seasonal farmworkers and their families

achieve economic self-sufficiency, with eligibility expanded to include seasonal farmworkers with incomes up to 150 percent of the federal poverty line.

Section 22012. YouthBuild Program.

Provides \$500,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for the YouthBuild program authorized under WIOA, including for improving or expanding access to services, stipends, wages and benefits for participants.

Section 22013. Senior Community Service Employment Program.

Provides \$100,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for the Senior Community Service Employment Program authorized under the *Older Americans Act (OAA)*.

Section 22014. Program Administration.

Provides \$720,000,000 over a five-year period through September 30, 2026 for DOL to administer programs under its authority under this subtitle, including part 1, part 3, part 4, and section 22402.

PART 2—Department of Education Workforce Development Appropriations

Provides \$7,600,000,000 to ED to carry out the following workforce development activities over a seven-year period through September 30, 2028.

Section 22101. Adult Education and Literacy.

Provides \$3,600,000,000 over a seven-year period through September 30, 2028 for adult education and literacy services authorized under WIOA, with 10 percent of funds that states award to eligible providers reserved for corrections education and education of other institutionalized individuals.

Section 22102. Career and Technical Education.

Provides \$4,000,000,000 to ED over a seven-year period through September 30, 2028 to carry out activities related to Career and Technical Education, of which \$3,000,000,000 is provided for State grants authorized under the *Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act of 2006* (Perkins CTE Act) and \$1,000,000,000 is provided for innovation and modernization grants authorized under that Act.

Part 3—Competitive Integrated Employment Transformation Grant Program

Section 22201. Competitive Integrated Employment Transformation Grant Program Provides \$300,000,000 for the Secretary of DOL to issue 5-year grants to states to assist employers, who hold special certificates issued under section 14(c) of the *Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA)* that allow them to pay workers with disabilities below minimum wage, to transform their business and program models to provide for competitive integrated employment (CIE) and payment of at least the minimum wage applicable in that state or the prevailing wage under federal law. Grants will also provide people with disabilities with the supports to find and retain CIE. Although this provision does not amend the FLSA, nor does it ban DOL from issuing special certificates under section 14(c) of the FLSA, it does require that a state which receives a grant must provide assurances that it will not permit employers within their state to use 14(c) certificates to pay workers with disabilities less than the minimum wage, and require that such wages are not less than their non-disabled peers performing similar work and who have similar training, experience and skills. Depending on the number of states that apply to participate in the program, grants will be issued on either a formula or competitive basis.

Ten percent of the total funding is reserved to provide grants to the nine states that have already eliminated the use of 14(c) certificates or are in the process of phasing out the use of these certificates, to enable these

states to continue to expand CIE for people with disabilities. Two percent of the funds are reserved to establish a national technical assistance center that will assist states and individual employers to end the use of 14(c) certificates.

Section 22202. Definitions

Defines “competitive integrated employment” as having the same meaning as in the *Rehabilitation Act of 1973* and the terms “employer” and “employee” as having the meaning given in the *Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) of 1938*. Additionally, defines “integrated community participation and wraparound services” and “integrated services”.

Part 4—Recruitment, Education and Training, Retention, and Career Advancement for the Direct Care Workforce

Section 22301. Definitions.

Defines key terms that are cross-referenced in the Perkins CTE Act and WIOA. Additionally, defines the terms “family caregiver” and “direct care worker” as well as the entities eligible to receive a grant to include states, joint labor-management organizations, certain relevant nonprofit organizations, Indian Tribes or Tribal organizations, state and local boards, and Area Agencies on Aging, among others.

Section 22302. Grants to Support the Direct Care Workforce.

Provides \$1,480,000,000 to support the direct care workforce through renewable three-year grants from DOL, in coordination with the Department of Health and Human Services’ (HHS) Administration for Community Living, to eligible entities including states, tribes, labor organizations, and non-profit organizations. Grants can be used to invest in strategies to recruit, retain, and advance the direct care workforce; implement models and strategies to make the field of direct care more attractive; and improve wages, including through training and registered apprenticeships, career pathways, or mentoring.

Part 5—Workforce Development Programs in Support of Communities and the Environment

Section 22401. Corporation for National and Community Service.

Provides \$2,000,000,000 for the Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) in support of national service activities that support environmental resiliency and remediation and requires that of the funds made available under this section, 50 percent is reserved for serving communities that are low-income or experiencing adverse health or environmental conditions. In administering funds under this section, CNCS must use culturally competent and multilingual strategies, provide access to opportunities for workforce development such as pre-apprenticeships, and coordinate and share resources with workforce programs under the DOL and ED. Included in this funding are:

- \$1,305,250,000 over a five-year period for AmeriCorps State and National Programs to increase funding for existing grant awards, make new awards, and raise the living allowance for participants in these national service programs. Grantee match requirements shall be waived in whole or part for organizations serving communities adversely affected by high rates of poverty, discrimination, or inequality;
- \$100,000,000 over a five-year period for the Volunteers in Service to America program, including to raise the living allowance for volunteers;
- \$80,000,000 over a five-year period for the National Civilian Community Corps;
- \$40,000,000 until expended to make adjustments to existing awards and make new awards, including to the State Commissions on National and Community Service;

- \$199,650,000 over a six-year period for administrative costs at the Corporation for National and Community Service, including for making improvements to CNCS' information technology and financial management systems. Not less than 5 percent of funds must be reserved for outreach and recruitment of members from communities traditionally underrepresented in AmeriCorps programs and activities;
- \$350,000 over a one-year period to develop and implement a project, operations, and management plan, in collaboration with DOL, for the funds made available under this section;
- \$15,000,000 over a nine-year period for the CNCS Office of Inspector General (OIG) of for audits and oversight of programs under this section; and
- \$260,000,000 for the National Service Trust which administers the AmeriCorps Education Awards.

Section 22402. Department of Labor.

Provides \$2,500,000,000 to DOL over a five-year period through September 30, 2026, for employment and training activities related to careers in careers in sectors related to clean energy, environmental resiliency, remediation, or and for increasing the racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic diversity of the industry and sectors related to it. This includes:

- \$250,000,000 over a five-year period for the YouthBuild program authorized under the WIOA to provide disadvantaged youth with employment and training through construction and rehabilitation of housing for low-income and homeless individuals, including energy efficiency enhancements;
- \$500,000,000 over a five-year period for the Job Corps program authorized under WIOA, including the Civilian Conservation Centers;
- \$500,000,000 over a five-year period for ex-offender employment and training activities under WIOA;
- \$1,000,000,000 over a five-year period to create or expand registered apprenticeship programs and youth and pre-apprenticeship programs that articulate to registered apprenticeship programs;
- \$249,800,000 over a five-year period for paid youth employment activities for in-school and out-of-school youth under WIOA; and
- \$200,000 over a five-year period for developing and implementing a project, operations, and management plan, to be carried out in collaboration with the CNCS, for the funds made available under this section.

Part 6—Department of Labor Inspector General

Section 22501. Department of Labor Inspector General Funding.

Provides \$100,000,000 for the DOL Office of Inspector General (OIG) to conduct oversight, investigations, and audits of programs and grants in DOL under subtitles B and C.

Subtitle D—Child Care and Universal Preschool

Section 23001. Establishment of Birth Through Five Child Care and Early Learning Entitlement Program.

Provides over \$90 billion to support high quality child care during the first three years and such sums in the following three years via a new child care and early learning entitlement program to provide high-quality, affordable child care for children ages birth to five, increase wages for the early childhood workforce, and invest in child care quality and supply (including facilities). Caps families' child care copayments to ensure that no eligible family pays more than 7 percent of their income on child care by creating a sliding scale fee system. Eligible families earning under 75 percent of State Median Income (SMI) would pay nothing toward child care. After a three-year phase in period, families with a parent engaging in an eligible activity would be eligible for,

and entitled to, child care assistance through a child care subsidy or grant-funded child care slot. Program ends at year six.

During the first three years, participating states would receive an allotment based on the Child Care & Development Block Grant (CCDBG) formula. States would be required to use 50 percent of allotted funds on expanding access to child care subsidies; 25 percent of funds on child care supply and quality building activities; and 25 percent of funds on either subsidy and grant expansion or supply and quality building. To ensure equitable investment of program funds, child care assistance is phased in determined by income eligibility: families earning up to 100 percent SMI become eligible for assistance on day one of the program; families earning up to 115 percent of SMI in the second year; families earning up to 130 percent of SMI in the third year; and all families regardless of income in the fourth year.

Beginning in fiscal year 2025, the program provides such sums as may be necessary to carry out a child care entitlement program. Under the entitlement program, states would receive reimbursement from the federal government for the expenses needed to operate a child care entitlement program and would be required to serve all eligible children within the state who desire child care assistance. Creates a federal-state cost sharing structure, where the federal government covers 90 percent of the cost of direct child care services for children, and states would be required to cover 10 percent of expenses. Reimburses states at their Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) rate for child care quality and supply activities and reimburses 50 percent of administrative expenses. States would be required to base child care payment rates on a statistically valid and reliable cost estimation model, and to ensure that payment rates cover the cost of high-quality child care and living wages for early childhood staff, as well as pay parity with similarly credentialed elementary school teachers. States would also be required to implement a tiered quality rating system and to support continuous quality improvement for child care providers within the state.

Provides funding for the HHS Secretary to award Local Birth to Five Early Learning Grants to localities located in states that have made it apparent that they will not participate in the program. Eligible localities include local government entities and Early Head Start grantees.

Section 23002. Universal Preschool.

Provides such sums as may be necessary over a seven-year period for the HHS Secretary in collaboration with the ED Secretary, to carry out a universal, high-quality, free, inclusive, and mixed delivery preschool program. Eligible providers include licensed child care programs; Head Start grantees; LEAs; or a consortium of those entities. Requires states to develop and implement state preschool standards, and ensure all eligible providers meet such standards. Additionally, requires states to identify high-need communities within the state, and to roll out universal preschool programs in those communities first, before expanding throughout the rest of the state. For the first three years of the program, the federal share is equal to 100 percent of the state's expenditures for preschool services, and no state match is required. In subsequent years, the federal/state share changes to 90/10, 80/20, 70/30, and 60/40. Provides funding to carry out grants to localities located in states that have made it apparent that they will not participate in the program. Reserves \$2,500,000,000 annually to improve compensation of Head Start staff.

Subtitle E—Child Nutrition and Related Programs

Section 24001. Expanding Community Eligibility.

Invests in free school meals by allowing nearly 9 million more children to access meals through the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP). This section: (1) increases the CEP multiplier, which is used to determine the rate of federal reimbursement to schools, from 1.6 to 2.5; and (2) lowers the participation threshold for schools to elect

CEP from 40 percent to 25 percent of identified students. Additionally, it allows for statewide election of CEP. These changes are in effect through FY2030.

Section 24002. Direct Certification for Children Receiving Medicaid Benefits.

Invests in free and reduced price school meals by allowing all states to directly certify eligibility for meals for children who receive Medicaid benefits, including children who are eligible for Medicaid based on their receipt of Social Security Income (SSI), Adoption Assistance, or Guardianship Assistance. These provisions are in effect through FY2030.

Section 24003. Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer for Children Program.

Invests in expanding the Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (Summer EBT) program to provide nutrition benefits to eligible low-income children nationwide. The benefit provides \$75/month for eligible children through FY2029.

Section 24004. School Kitchen Equipment Grants.

Provides \$500,000,000 for schools to purchase equipment in order to offer healthier meals, improve food safety, and increase scratch cooking.

Section 24005. Healthy Food Incentives Demonstration.

Provides \$634,000,000 for competitive grants to schools for activities that support healthy food offerings and healthy lifestyles. Such activities include scratch cooking, nutritional education, procurement of local and culturally appropriate food, reducing less healthy food, and increasing physical activity.

Subtitle F—Human Services and Community Supports

Section 25001. Assistive Technology.

Provides \$10,000,000 to carry out the *Assistive Technology Act of 1998*, which improves access to assistive technology that enables people with disabilities to live and work in their communities.

Section 25002. Family Violence Prevention and Services Funding.

Provides \$27,000,000 for implementation of the grants for sexual assault survivors and for culturally specific services under the *Family Violence Prevention and Services Act (FVPSA)*.

Section 25003. Pregnancy Assistance Fund.

Provides \$75,000,000 for competitive grants to support health care and community support services for pregnant women, parenting women, and young families.

25004. Funding for the Aging Services Network and Infrastructure.

Provides \$1,200,000,000 for *Older Americans Act (OAA)* programs, including:

- \$75,000,000 for the Research, Demonstration, and Evaluation Center for the Aging Network;
- \$655,000,000 to support home-and community-based supportive services;
- \$140,000,000 to support nutrition programs for older Americans;
- \$150,000,000 to support the National Family Caregiver Support Program;
- \$50,000,000 for services, including nutrition, for Native American older adults;
- \$50,000,000 for the long-term care ombudsman program;

- \$75,000,000 for technical assistance centers or national resource centers for culturally appropriate care management and services for older individuals with greatest social need, including racial and ethnic minority individuals and older individuals who are underserved due to sexual orientation or gender identity; and
- \$5,000,000 for multigenerational civic engagement projects.

25005. Office of the Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Provides \$50,000,000 to the HHS Office of Inspector General (OIG), for salaries and expenses necessary for oversight, investigations, and audits of programs, grants, and projects funded under subtitles D and F.

25006. Technical Assistance Center for Supporting Direct Care and Caregiving.

Provides \$5,000,000 to fund a national technical assistance center through HHS' Administration for Community Living which will develop and disseminate evidence-based strategies for recruitment, education and training, retention, and career advancement of direct care workers and provide recommendations for activities to further support paid and unpaid family caregivers.