



## Education & Child Care

**Pell Grants:** The measure would increase the maximum Pell grant by \$550 and extend eligibility for Pell Grants and other financial aid programs to those under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals policy or other temporary protected status, through 2030. It also would exclude Pell Grants from income for tax purposes.

**Funding:** The measure would provide:

- \$6 billion to support to historically Black colleges and universities and minority-serving institutions over five years.
- \$3 billion for a grant program for HBCUs and MSIs to improve research and development infrastructure.

**Tax Credit:** The measure would create a 40% tax credit for cash contributions made to public universities for research infrastructure projects. The Education Department would allocate credit amounts through schools that would be capped at \$50 million a year per institution, for a total of \$500 million in credits annually through 2026.

**Child Care:** The measure would provide \$100 billion for the first three years and then such sums as needed for the next three years for new child care entitlement program, which would end after fiscal 2027.

It would cap child care costs at a maximum of 7% of family income, using a sliding scale that would apply to those up to 250% of the state median income. Those earning less than 75% of the state median would pay nothing and qualify immediately, while those families up to 250% of state median income would qualify in the fourth year of the program.

States would have to ensure child care staff receive a living wage, at a minimum, and equivalent wages to elementary educators with similar qualifications.

For the first three years states would receive funds based on the Child Care & Development Block Grant formula. Beginning 2025, states would receive such funds as necessary to cover 90% of costs. In states that don't participate, localities would receive grants and expanded Head Start awards.

**Universal Preschool:** The measure would also provide more than \$18 billion for fiscal 2022 through 2024, then such sums as necessary through fiscal 2027, to provide free preschool to all three- and four-year-olds. Federal funding would cover 100% of state expenditures in the first three years, then gradually decreases to about 64% of costs by 2027.

States would have to ensure that preschool programs provide a living wage and salaries equivalent to elementary school staff. Localities would also receive grants and expanded Head Start awards in states that don't participate.

**Child Nutrition:** The measure would provide funding for child nutrition programs and other activities to address child hunger, including:

- Expanding eligibility for free school meals, allowing entire states to participate, and increasing the reimbursement rate schools are paid for the meals, which would increase the number of children receiving them by almost 9 million.
- Appropriating such sums as may be necessary for a Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children program, which would sunset in 2024. The program would provide children eligible for free or reduced-price school meals with \$65 per month in food benefits when school is out of session for the summer.