

**THE HEROES ACT**

**Education Funding and Policy**

	<b>Education State Fiscal Stabilization Fund</b>	<p><b>\$90 billion for State Fiscal Stabilization Fund</b> - Grants to State Governors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° 65 percent for local agencies</li> <li>° 30 percent for higher education</li> </ul> <p>State distributions are based on basis of their relative population of individuals aged 5 through 24 and allocate 39 percent on the basis of their relative number of children counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965</p>	
	<b>Higher education in the Education State Fiscal Stabilization Fund</b>	<p>Higher education will receive approximately <b>\$26.7 billion</b> of the \$90 billion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>° 75 percent distributed based on the relative proportion of Pell students enrolled at the institution</li> <li>° 25 percent distributed based on the relative proportion of total students enrolled</li> </ul> <p>Unlike the CARES Act, the bill removes the word "Full Time," therefore uses total student enrollment numbers instead of the Full Time Equivalent measure</p>	
	<b>NMSU Distribution Estimates</b>	<p>According to extremely rough estimates numbers by APLU, amounts that NMSU would receive are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NMSU-Main Campus: \$24.5 million</li> <li>NMSU Alamogordo: \$2.9 million</li> <li>NMSU-Carlsbad: \$2.6 million</li> <li>NMSU-Grants: \$1.2 million</li> </ul>	
	<b>Use of funds</b>	<p>A public institution of higher education that receives funds under this heading shall use funds for</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Costs associated with making up instructional time, including employee personnel costs;</li> <li>• Providing school-based supports for impacted students and staff, including counseling, mental health services, etc.;</li> <li>• Costs associated with sanitation and cleaning for schools and school transportation;</li> <li>• Professional development for school-based staff on trauma-informed care;</li> <li>• Purchasing educational technology, including assistive technology, that aids in regular and substantive interactions between students and instructors;</li> <li>• Authorized activities under education statutes including ESEA, IDEA, McKinney Vento Homeless Assistance Act, the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, and the Perkins Act;</li> <li>• Training and professional development for college and university faculty and staff to use technology and services related to distance education;</li> <li>• General expenditures for institutions of higher education for expenses associated with a disruption in services or operations related to coronavirus, including defraying expenses due to lost revenue, reimbursement for expenses already incurred, and payroll; and,</li> <li>• Emergency financial aid to postsecondary students for housing, food, technology, health care, and childcare.</li> </ul>	
	<b>HBCUs and MSIs</b>	<p><b>\$1.7 billion for HBCUs and MSIs</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) 70 percent according to a ratio equivalent to the number of Pell Grant recipients in attendance at such institution at the end of the school year preceding the beginning of that fiscal year and the total number of Pell Grant recipients at all such institutions;</li> <li>(ii) 20 percent according to a ratio equivalent to the total number of students enrolled at such institution at the end of the school year preceding the beginning of that fiscal year and the number of students enrolled at all such institutions;</li> <li>and (iii) 10 percent according to a ratio equivalent to the total endowment size at all eligible institutions at the end of the school year preceding the beginning of that fiscal year and the total endowment size at such institutions;</li> </ul>	
	<b>Private Non-Profits</b>	<p><b>\$8.4 billion for institutions defined under section 101 or 102</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* \$7 billion for private, non-profit institutions</li> <li>--(i) 75 percent according to the relative share of enrollment of Federal Pell Grant recipients who are not exclusively enrolled in distance education courses prior to the coronavirus emergency, and</li> <li>(ii) 25 percent according to the relative share of the total equivalent enrollment of students who were not Federal Pell Grant recipients</li> </ul>	
	<b>Competitive Funding to Institutions with Unmet Need</b>	<p><b>\$1.4 billion</b> for institutions with unmet need related to COVID-19</p>	
	<b>Emergency Funding Financial Aid Impact</b>	<p>States that emergency aid provided to students through the previous CARES Act will NOT be counted as income or assets for the purposes of calculating a student's estimated family contribution (EFC), ensuring the funds will not impact a student's financial aid eligibility.</p>	
	<b>DACA Students</b>	<p>The bill prohibits placing limitations on students who would be eligible to receive emergency aid and includes language that would ensure DACA and other undocumented students receive funds.</p>	
	<b>Loan Forgiveness</b>	<p>Extends the borrower relief provisions provided under CARES Act; including suspension of payments, accrual of interest and halting collection activities.</p> <p>Provides up to \$10,000 of up-front debt forgiveness.</p>	
	<b>Federal Work Study</b>	<p>Extends flexibility into the fall that allows institutions of higher education to pay federal work-study students even if they are unable to complete their jobs due to COVID-19.</p>	