



119th Congress Legislation

Music Education for All Students

Arts Education for All Act (H.R. 5463) introduced by Reps. Suzanne Bonamici (OR-01) & Don Bacon (NE-02)

- Expands access to high-quality arts education for early childhood and K-12 learners. Specifically, the bill would:
 - Require states and districts to:
 - Include arts education in school improvement plans.
 - Support standards-based, sequential arts instruction.
 - Expand access to arts educators and teaching artists, especially in underserved schools.
 - Leverage the arts to support learning in other subjects.
 - Enhance school and district report cards to include:
 - Availability of arts courses.
 - Participation rates by income level.
 - Instructional time and teacher certification data.
 - Strengthen the arts educator pipeline by:
 - Supporting high-quality certification pathways for future arts educators.
 - Supporting professional development for arts educators and for general educators integrating arts into other subjects.
 - Direct the U.S. Department of Education to:
 - Fund rigorous research on effective arts education practices.
 - Collect federal data on access to and integration of arts in schools.
 - Continue the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in the arts on a regular schedule.

HBCU Arts Education Act (H.R. 2664) introduced by Rep. Alma Adams (NC-12)

- Amends the Higher Education Act to allow federal HBCU grant funds to support arts, arts education, and cultural programs.
 - New eligible uses of funds include:

Continue on the next page

- Providing financial and other assistance to students in arts, arts education, and cultural programs.
- Establishing outreach programs and development offices for arts, arts education, and cultural arts departments.
- Providing comprehensive wraparound services for arts, arts education, and cultural students, including faculty and peer mentorship, work-based learning opportunities, guidance counseling, and career advising.
- Exhibiting, maintaining, monitoring, and protecting African American art collections in exhibition and in storage.
- Providing well-paid apprenticeship, internship, and fellowship opportunities to students in arts, arts education, and cultural programs through partnerships with nonprofit arts, arts education, and cultural institutes.

Teacher Recruitment and Retention

Respect, Advancement, and Increasing Support for Educators (RAISE) Act (H.R. 1611) introduced by Rep. Jahana Hayes (CT-05)

- Would provide financial support to educators through:
 - \$1,000 refundable tax credit for all eligible educators, including teachers, counselors, and school staff.
 - Up to \$14,000 in additional credits for teachers in under-resourced areas
 - Teachers working in underfunded schools or underserved communities could qualify for an additional refundable tax credit of up to \$14,000, offering significant financial relief and incentivizing work in high-need areas.
 - Doubling the educator tax deduction for out-of-pocket classroom and supply expenses from \$250 deduction to \$500, helping educators recoup more of the money they spend to support their students' learning.
 - Incentivizing higher teacher salaries by authorizing \$5.2 billion in mandatory annual funding for Title II of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).
 - 20% of funds would be reserved for Teacher Salary Incentive Grants to support local educational agencies that maintain or increase teacher salary schedules.

Federal Role in Education

Department of Education Protection Act (H.R. 433) introduced by Rep. Jahana Hayes (CT-05)

- Would prevent any unauthorized efforts to dismantle, downsize, or reorganize the U.S. Department of Education using previously appropriated federal funds. Specifically, the bill would:
 - Reaffirm that Congress has the sole authority to:
 - Create or eliminate federal agencies.
 - Define agency structures and missions.
 - Delegate responsibilities and approve leadership.
 - Fund and evaluate federal departments.
 - Preserve Core Functions of the Department
 - Protects against changes that would decentralize, reduce staffing, or alter the mission or structure of the Department as it existed on January 1, 2025.
 - Maintains stability across key offices, including: Federal Student Aid, Office for Civil Rights, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, Office of Postsecondary Education, and the Institute of Education Sciences.