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119TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 3777

To provide for the long-term improvement of public school facilities, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 4, 2026

Mr. REED (for himself, Mr. VAN HOLLEN, Mr. HEINRICH, Mr. KAINE, Mr. MERKLEY, Mr. BLUMENTHAL, Ms. HIRONO, Mr. PADILLA, Ms. SMITH, Ms. CORTEZ MASTO, Mrs. SHAHEEN, Mr. DURBIN, Mr. WHITEHOUSE, Ms. ALSOBROOKS, Mr. BOOKER, Mr. MARKEY, Mr. LUJÁN, and Ms. DUCKWORTH) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

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A BILL

To provide for the long-term improvement of public school facilities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the ''Rebuild America's Schools Act of 2026''.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents for this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Short title; table of contents.
Sec. 2. Definitions.

TITLE I—GRANTS FOR THE LONG-TERM IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

Sec. 101. Purpose and reservation.
Sec. 102. Allocations to States.
Sec. 103. Need-based grants to qualified local educational agencies.
Sec. 104. Annual report on grant program.
Sec. 105. Authorization of appropriations.

TITLE II—SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS

Sec. 201. Restoration of certain qualified tax credit bonds.
Sec. 202. School infrastructure bonds.
Sec. 203. Annual report on bond program.

TITLE III—USES OF FUNDS

Sec. 301. Allowable uses of funds.
Sec. 302. Prohibited uses.
Sec. 303. Requirements for hazard-resistance and energy and water conservation.
Sec. 304. Green practices.
Sec. 305. Use of American iron, steel, and manufactured products.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

Sec. 401. Comptroller General report.
Sec. 402. Study and report on physical condition of public schools.
Sec. 403. Office of School Infrastructure and Sustainability.
Sec. 404. Development of data standards.
Sec. 405. Information clearinghouse.
Sec. 406. Sense of Congress on opportunity zones.

TITLE V—IMPACT AID CONSTRUCTION

Sec. 501. Temporary increase in funding for impact aid construction.

TITLE VI—ASSISTANCE FOR REPAIR OF SCHOOL FOUNDATIONS AFFECTED BY PYRRHOTITE

Sec. 601. Allocations to States.
Sec. 602. Grants to local educational agencies.
Sec. 603. Definitions.
Sec. 604. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.

In this Act:

(1) APPROPRIATE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.—The term ''appropriate congressional committees'' means the Committee on Education and Workforce of the House of Representatives and the

Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions of the Senate.

(2) BUREAU-FUNDED SCHOOL.—The term ''Bureau-funded school'' has the meaning given that term in section 1141 of the Education Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021).

(3) COVERED FUNDS.—The term ''covered funds'' means funds received—

(A) under title I of this Act;

(B) from a school infrastructure bond; or

(C) from a qualified zone academy bond (as such term is defined in section 54E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as restored by section 201)).

(4) ESEA TERMS.—The terms ''elementary school'', ''outlying area'', and ''secondary school'' have the meanings given those terms in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801).

(5) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ''local educational agency'' has the meaning given that term in section 8101 of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7801) except that such term does not include a Bureau-funded school.

(6) NET ZERO ENERGY SCHOOL.—The term ''net zero energy school'' means a public elementary school or public secondary school that—

(A) generates renewable energy on-site; and

(B) produces enough renewable energy to meet its own annual energy consumption requirements.

(7) PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES.—The term ''public school facilities'' means the facilities and grounds of a public elementary school or a public secondary school.

(8) QUALIFIED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY.—The term ''qualified local educational agency'' means a local educational agency that receives funds under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.).

(9) SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BOND.—The term ''school infrastructure bond'' has the meaning given such term in section 54BB of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (as added by section 202).

(10) SECRETARY.—The term ''Secretary'' means the Secretary of Education.

(11) STATE.—The term ''State'' means each of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico.

TITLE I—GRANTS FOR THE LONG-TERM IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITIES

SEC. 101. PURPOSE AND RESERVATION.

(a) PURPOSE.—Funds made available under this title shall be for the purpose of supporting long-term improvements to public school facilities in accordance with this Act.

(b) RESERVATION FOR OUTLYING AREAS AND BUREAU-FUNDED SCHOOLS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031, the Secretary shall reserve, from the amount appropriated to carry out this title—

(A) one-half of 1 percent, to make allocations to the outlying areas in accordance with paragraph (3); and

(B) one-half of 1 percent, for payments to the Secretary of the Interior to provide assistance to Bureau-funded schools.

(2) USE OF RESERVED FUNDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Funds reserved under paragraph (1) shall be used in accordance with title III.

(B) SPECIAL RULES FOR BUREAU-FUNDED SCHOOLS.—

(i) APPLICABILITY.—The provisions of title III shall apply to a Bureau-funded school that receives assistance under paragraph (1)(B) in the same manner that such provisions apply to a qualified local educational agency that receives covered funds. The facilities of a Bureau-funded school shall be treated as public school facilities for purposes of the application of such provisions.

(ii) TREATMENT OF TRIBALLY OPERATED SCHOOLS.—The Secretary of the Interior shall provide assistance to Bureau-funded schools under paragraph (1)(B) without regard to whether such schools are operated by the Bureau of Indian Education or by an Indian Tribe. In the case of a Bureau-funded school that is a contract or grant school (as that term is defined in section 1141 of the Education

Amendments of 1978 (25 U.S.C. 2021)) operated by an Indian Tribe, the Secretary of the Interior shall provide assistance under such paragraph to the Indian Tribe concerned.

(3) ALLOCATION TO OUTLYING AREAS.—From the amount reserved under paragraph (1)(A) for a fiscal year, the Secretary shall allocate to each outlying area an amount in proportion to the amount received by the outlying area under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) for the previous fiscal year relative to the total such amount received by all outlying areas for such previous fiscal year.

SEC. 102. ALLOCATION TO STATES.

(a) ALLOCATION TO STATES.—

(1) STATE-BY-STATE ALLOCATION.—

(A) FISCAL YEAR 2027.—Of the amount appropriated to carry out this title for fiscal year 2027 and not reserved under section 101(b), not later than 30 days after such funds are appropriated, each State that provides an assurance to the Secretary that the State will comply with the requirements of section 103(c) shall be allocated an amount in proportion to

the amount received by all local educational agencies in the State under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) for the previous fiscal year relative to the total amount received under such part for such fiscal year by all local educational agencies in every State that provides such an assurance to the Secretary.

(B) OTHER FISCAL YEARS.—Of the amount appropriated to carry out this title for each fiscal year other than fiscal year 2027 and not reserved under section 101(b), each State that has a plan approved by the Secretary under subsection (b) shall be allocated an amount in proportion to the amount received by all local educational agencies in the State under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) for the previous fiscal year relative to the total amount received under such part for such fiscal year by all local educational agencies in every State that has a plan approved by the Secretary under subsection (b).

(2) STATE RESERVATION.—A State may reserve not more than 5 percent of its allocation under para-

graph (1) to carry out its responsibilities under this Act, which shall include—

(A) providing technical assistance to local educational agencies, including by—

(i) identifying which State agencies have programs, resources, and expertise relevant to the activities supported by the allocation under this section; and

(ii) coordinating the provision of technical assistance across such agencies;

(B) in accordance with the guidance issued by the Secretary under section 404, developing an online, publicly searchable database that contains an inventory of the infrastructure of all public school facilities in the State (including the facilities of Bureau-funded schools, as appropriate), including, with respect to each such facility, an identification of—

(i) the information described in clauses (i) through (vii) of subparagraph (F);

(ii) the age (including an identification of the date of any retrofits or recent renovations) of—

(I) the facility;

(II) its roof;

(III) its electrical panels and lighting system;

(IV) its windows and any skylights;

(V) its cooking equipment and major appliances;

(VI) its plumbing; and

(VII) its heating, ventilation, and air conditioning system, including any energy management controls and systems;

(iii) fire safety inspection results;

(iv) the proximity of the facilities to toxic sites, including sites contaminated by per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, or the vulnerability of the facilities to natural disasters, including the extent to which facilities that are vulnerable to seismic natural disasters are seismically retrofitted;

(v) any previous inspections showing the presence of toxic substances, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(vi) any improvements that are needed to support indoor and outdoor social

distancing, personal hygiene, and building hygiene (including with respect to heating, ventilation, and air conditioning usage) in school facilities, consistent with guidance issued by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(vii) any improvements that are needed to support energy and water efficiency, resilience, and climate mitigation;

(C) updating the database developed under subparagraph (B) not less frequently than once every 3 years;

(D) ensuring that the information in the database developed under subparagraph (B)—

(i) is posted on a publicly accessible State website; and

(ii) is regularly distributed to local educational agencies and Tribal governments in the State;

(E) issuing and reviewing regulations to ensure the health and safety of students and staff during construction or renovation projects;

(F) issuing or reviewing regulations to ensure safe, healthy, and high-performing school buildings, including regulations governing—

(i) indoor environmental quality and ventilation, including exposure to carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, lead-based paint, and other combustion by-products such as oxides of nitrogen;

(ii) mold, mildew, and moisture control;

(iii) the safety of drinking water at the tap and water used for meal preparation, including regulations that—

(I) address the presence of lead and other contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, in such water; and

(II) require the regular testing of the potability of water at the tap and testing for contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(iv) energy and water efficiency;

(v) excessive classroom noise due to activities allowable under section 301;

(vi) the levels of maintenance work, operational spending, and capital investment needed to maintain the quality of public school facilities; and

(vii) the construction or renovation of such facilities, including applicable building codes;

(G) creating a plan to reduce or eliminate exposure to toxic substances, including mercury, radon, PCBs, lead, vapor intrusions, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and asbestos; and

(H) creating a plan to increase the number of net zero energy schools in the State, including professional development opportunities for State and local educational agency staff involved in maintenance, operations, and school facilities capital outlay projects related to energy and water efficiency, resilience, climate mitigation, renewable energy, energy storage, and building electrification.

(b) STATE PLAN.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), to be eligible to receive an allocation under this section, a State shall submit to the Secretary a plan that—

(A) describes how the State will use the allocation to make long-term improvements to public school facilities;

(B) explains how the State will carry out each of its responsibilities under subsection (a)(2);

(C) explains how the State will make the determinations under subsections (b) through (d) of section 103, including how the State will consider the impact that projects will have on student diversity and racial and socioeconomic isolation of students attending any current (as of the time of the submission of the plan) or future public school facilities supported by such projects;

(D) identifies how long, and at what levels, the State will maintain fiscal effort for the activities supported by the allocation after the State no longer receives the allocation; and

(E) includes such other information as the Secretary may require.

(2) EXPEDITED PROCESS FOR FISCAL YEAR 2027.—

(A) ASSURANCE TO SECRETARY.—To be eligible to receive an allocation for fiscal year 2027 under subsection (a)(1)(A), a State shall provide to the Secretary an assurance that the

State will comply with the requirements of section 103(c).

(B) SUBMITTAL OF STATE PLAN.—A State shall not be required to submit a State plan under paragraph (1) before receiving an allocation for fiscal year 2027 under subsection (a)(1)(A). A State that receives an allocation under such subsection for such fiscal year shall submit to the Secretary the State plan described in paragraph (1) not later than 90 days after the date on which such allocation is received.

(3) APPROVAL AND DISAPPROVAL.—The Secretary shall have the authority to approve or disapprove a State plan submitted under paragraph (1).

(c) CONDITIONS.—As a condition of receiving an allocation under this section, a State shall agree to the following:

(1) MATCHING REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—The State shall contribute, from non-Federal sources, an amount equal to 10 percent of the amount of the allocation received under this section to carry out the activities supported by the allocation.

(B) DEADLINE.—The State shall provide any contribution required under subparagraph (A) not later than September 30, 2035.

(C) CERTAIN FISCAL YEARS.—With respect to a fiscal year for which more than $7,000,000,000 are appropriated to carry out this title, subparagraph (A) shall be applied as if '', from non-Federal sources,'' were struck.

(D) COMMITMENT TO PROPORTIONAL STATE INVESTMENT IN SCHOOL FACILITIES.—

(i) IN GENERAL.—The State shall provide an assurance to the Secretary that for each fiscal year that the State receives an allocation under this section, the State's share of school facilities capital outlay will be not less than 90 percent of the average of the State's share of school facilities capital outlay for the 5 years preceding the fiscal year for which the allocation is received.

(ii) WAIVER.—Notwithstanding clause (i), in response to a request from a State, the Secretary may modify or waive, in whole or in part, the requirement of clause (i) if the Secretary determines that such

State demonstrates an exceptional or uncontrollable circumstance, such as a natural disaster, pandemic, or precipitous decline in revenue.

(iii) STATE'S SHARE OF SCHOOL FACILITIES CAPITAL OUTLAY.—In this subparagraph, the term ''State's share of school facilities capital outlay'' means—

(I) the total State expenditures on school facilities capital outlay projects; divided by

(II) the total school facilities capital expenditures in the State on school facilities capital outlay projects.

(iv) TOTAL STATE EXPENDITURES.—In this subparagraph, the term ''total State expenditures'' means the State's total expenditures (from funds other than an allocation under this section) on school facilities capital outlay projects, including—

(I) any direct expenditures by the State for the purpose of school facilities capital outlay projects; and

(II) funds provided by the State to local educational agencies for the purpose of school facilities capital outlay projects.

(v) TOTAL SCHOOL FACILITIES CAPITAL EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE.—In this subparagraph, the term ''total school facilities capital expenditures in the State'', means the sum of—

(I) the total State expenditures calculated under clause (iv); plus

(II) all additional expenditures (from funds other than an allocation under this section) on school facilities capital outlay projects by local educational agencies in the State that were not included in the calculation of total State expenditures under clause (iv).

(2) SUPPLEMENT NOT SUPPLANT.—The State shall use an allocation under this section only to supplement the level of State public funds that would, in absence of the receipt of Federal funds under this section, be made available for the State's

contribution to school facilities capital outlays, and not to supplant such State public funds.

SEC. 103. NEED-BASED GRANTS TO QUALIFIED LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

(a) GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subject to paragraph (2), from the amounts allocated to a State under section 102(a) and contributed by the State under section 102(c)(1), the State shall award grants to qualified local educational agencies, on a competitive basis, to carry out the activities described in section 301(a).

(2) ALLOWANCE FOR DIGITAL LEARNING.—A State may use up to 10 percent of the amount described in paragraph (1) to make grants to qualified local educational agencies to carry out activities to improve digital learning in accordance with section 301(b).

(b) ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—To be eligible to receive a grant under this section, a qualified local educational agency—

(A) shall be among the local educational agencies in the State with the highest numbers or percentages of students counted under sec-

tion 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c));

(B) shall agree to prioritize the improvement of the facilities of public schools that serve the highest percentages of students who are eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) (which, in the case of a high school, may be calculated using comparable data from the schools that feed into the high school), as compared to other public schools in the jurisdiction of the agency; and

(C) shall be among the local educational agencies in the State with the most limited capacity to raise funds for the long-term improvement of public school facilities, as determined by an assessment of—

(i) the current and historic ability of the agency to raise funds for construction, renovation, modernization, and major repair projects for schools;

(ii) whether the agency has been able to issue bonds or receive other funds to support school construction projects; and

(iii) the bond rating of the agency.

(2) EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION.—

(A) NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF CERTAIN STUDENTS.—In making the determination under paragraph (1)(A), the State shall ensure that grants under this section are equitably distributed among—

(i) qualified local educational agencies in the State with the highest numbers of students counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)); and

(ii) qualified local educational agencies in the State with the highest percentages of students counted under such section.

(B) GEOGRAPHIC DIVERSITY.—The State shall ensure that grants under this section are awarded to qualified local educational agencies that represent the geographic diversity of the State.

(3) STATEWIDE THRESHOLDS.—The State shall establish reasonable thresholds for determining whether a local educational agency is among agencies in the State with the highest numbers or percentages of students counted under section 1124(c)

of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)) as required under paragraph (1)(A).

(c) PRIORITY OF GRANTS.—In awarding grants under this section, the State shall give priority to qualified local educational agencies that—

(1)(A) demonstrate the greatest need for such a grant, as determined by a comparison of the factors described in subsection (b)(1) and other indicators of need in the public school facilities of such local educational agencies, including—

(i) the median age of facilities;

(ii) the extent to which student enrollment exceeds physical and instructional capacity;

(iii) the condition of major building systems such as heating, ventilation, air conditioning, electrical, water, and sewer systems;

(iv) the condition of roofs, windows, and doors; and

(v) other critical health and safety conditions;

(B) will use the grant to improve the facilities of—

(i) elementary schools or middle schools that have an enrollment of students who are eli-

gible for a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.) that constitutes not less than 40 percent of the total student enrollment at such schools; or

(ii) high schools that have an enrollment of students who are eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under such Act that constitutes not less than 30 percent of the total student enrollment at such schools (which may be calculated using comparable data from the schools that feed into the high school); and

(C) operate public school facilities that pose a severe health and safety threat to students and staff, which may include consideration of threats posed by the proximity of the facilities to toxic sites or brownfield sites or the vulnerability of the facilities to natural disasters; or

(2)(A) will use the grant to improve access to high-speed broadband sufficient to support digital learning in accordance with section 301(b);

(B) serve elementary schools or secondary schools, including rural schools, that lack such access; and

(C) meet one or more of the requirements set forth in subparagraphs (A) through (C) of paragraph (1).

(d) APPLICATION.—To be considered for a grant under this section, a qualified local educational agency shall submit an application to the State at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State may require. Such application shall include, at minimum—

(1) the information necessary for the State to make the determinations under subsections (b) and (c);

(2) a description of the projects that the agency plans to carry out with the grant;

(3) an explanation of how such projects will—

(A) improve conditions for the health and safety of staff and students at schools served by the agency;

(B) improve learning and reduce inequity for such students; and

(C) improve school facilities' performance with respect to energy and water efficiency, resilience, and climate mitigation;

(4) in the case of a local educational agency that proposes to fund a repair, renovation, or con-

struction project for a public charter school, the extent to which—

(A) the public charter school lacks access to funding for school repair, renovation, and construction through the financing methods available to other public schools or local educational agencies in the State; and

(B) the charter school operator owns or has care and control of the facility that is to be repaired, renovated, or constructed; and

(5) an explanation of how the local educational agency plans to increase the number of contracts such agency has with certified small businesses, minority-owned businesses, veteran-owned businesses, or women-owned businesses as of the date of submission of the application by awarding such contracts under projects supported by the grant.

(e) FACILITIES MASTER PLAN.—

(1) PLAN REQUIRED.—Not later than 180 days after receiving a grant under this section, a qualified local educational agency shall submit to the State a comprehensive 10-year facilities master plan.

(2) ELEMENTS.—The facilities master plan required under paragraph (1) shall include, with re-

spect to all public school facilities of the qualified local educational agency, a description of—

(A) the extent to which public school facilities meet students' educational needs and support the agency's educational mission and vision;

(B) the physical condition of the public school facilities;

(C) the current health, safety, and environmental conditions of the public school facilities, including—

(i) indoor air quality;

(ii) the presence of toxic substances;

(iii) the safety of drinking water at the tap and water used for meal preparation, including the level of lead and other contaminants in such water;

(iv) energy and water efficiency, resilience, and climate mitigation;

(v) excessive classroom noise; and

(vi) other health, safety, and environmental conditions that would impact the health, safety, and learning ability of students;

(D) how the local educational agency will address the conditions identified under subparagraph (C), including identifying performance targets where applicable;

(E) the impact of current and future student enrollment levels (as of the date of application) on the design of current and future public school facilities, as well as the financial implications of such enrollment levels;

(F) the dollar amount and percentage of funds the local educational agency will dedicate to capital construction projects for public school facilities, including—

(i) any funds in the budget of the agency that will be dedicated to such projects; and

(ii) any funds not in the budget of the agency that will be dedicated to such projects, including any funds available to the agency as the result of a bond issue; and

(G) the dollar amount and percentage of funds the local educational agency will dedicate to the maintenance and operation of public school facilities, including—

(i) any funds in the budget of the agency that will be dedicated to the maintenance and operation of such facilities; and

(ii) any funds not in the budget of the agency that will be dedicated to the maintenance and operation of such facilities.

(3) CONSULTATION.—In developing the facilities master plan required under paragraph (1)—

(A) a qualified local educational agency shall consult with teachers, principals and other school leaders, custodial and maintenance staff, emergency first responders, school facilities directors, students and families, community residents, and Indian Tribes; and

(B) in addition to the consultation required under subparagraph (A), a Bureau-funded school shall consult with the Bureau of Indian Education.

SEC. 104. ANNUAL REPORT ON GRANT PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30 of each fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the projects carried out with funds made available under this title.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include, with respect to the fiscal year preceding the year in which the report is submitted, the following:

(1) An identification of each local educational agency that received a grant under this title.

(2) With respect to each such agency, a description of—

(A) the demographic composition of the student population served by the agency, disaggregated by—

(i) race;

(ii) the number and percentage of students counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)); and

(iii) the number and percentage of students who are eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.);

(B) the population density of the geographic area served by the agency;

(C) the projects for which the agency used the grant received under this title, described using measurements of school facility quality

from the most recent available version of the Common Education Data Standards published by the National Center for Education Statistics;

(D) the demonstrable or expected benefits of the projects, including any improvements—

(i) to conditions for health, safety, and learning; and

(ii) to school facilities with respect to energy and water efficiency, resilience, reduced carbon emissions, and climate mitigation;

(E) the square footage of the improvements made with covered funds;

(F) the total cost of each such project—

(i) in total; and

(ii) disaggregated by the costs of planning, design, construction, site purchase, and improvements;

(G) the estimated number of jobs created by the projects;

(H) of the total number of contracts awarded under the project, the percentage of such contracts that were awarded to certified small businesses, minority-owned businesses,

veteran-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses; and

(I)(i) the total dollar value of contracts awarded under the project to certified small businesses, minority-owned businesses, veteran-owned businesses, and women-owned businesses, respectively; and

(ii) the total dollar value of contracts awarded under the project to all such businesses combined.

(3) The total dollar amount of all grants received by local educational agencies under this title.

(c) LEA INFORMATION COLLECTION.—A local educational agency that receives a grant under this title shall—

(1) annually compile the information described in subsection (b)(2);

(2) make the information available to the public, including by posting the information on a publicly accessible agency website; and

(3) submit the information to the State.

(d) STATE INFORMATION DISTRIBUTION.—A State that receives information from a local educational agency under subsection (c) shall—

(1) compile the information and report it annually to the Secretary at such time and in such manner as the Secretary may require;

(2) make the information available to the public, including by posting the information on a publicly accessible State website; and

(3) regularly distribute the information to local educational agencies and Tribal governments in the State.

SEC. 105. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated $20,000,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031 to carry out this title. Amounts so appropriated are authorized to remain available through fiscal year 2036.

TITLE II—SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS

SEC. 201. RESTORATION OF CERTAIN QUALIFIED TAX CREDIT BONDS.

(a) ALLOWANCE OF CREDIT.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 54A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the day before repeal by Public Law 115–97, is revived.

(2) CREDIT LIMITED TO CERTAIN BONDS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Section 54A(d)(1) of such Code, as revived by paragraph (1), is

amended by striking ''means—'' and all that follows through ''which is part'' and inserting ''means a qualified zone academy bond which is part''.

(B) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 54A(c)(2)(C) of such Code, as revived by paragraph (1), is amended by striking ''means—'' and all that follows and inserting ''a purpose specified in section 54E(a)(1)''.

(3) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(A) The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting before section 54A (as revived by paragraph (1)) the following:

''Subpart I—Qualified Tax Credit Bonds

''Sec. 54A. Credit to holder of qualified tax credit bonds.''.

(B) Section 6401(b)(1) of such Code is amended by striking ''and G'' and inserting ''G, and I''.

(C) The table of subparts for part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SUBPART I—QUALIFIED TAX CREDIT BONDS''.

(b) CREDIT ALLOWED TO ISSUER.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 6431 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the day before repeal by Public Law 115–97, is revived.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 6211(b)(4) of such Code is amended by striking ''and 6428A'' and inserting ''6428A, and 6431''.

(c) QUALIFIED ZONE ACADEMY BONDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Section 54E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as in effect on the day before repeal by Public Law 115–97, is revived.

(2) EXTENSION OF LIMITATION.—Section 54(E)(c)(1) of such Code is amended—

(A) by striking ''and $400,000,000'' and inserting ''$400,000,000'', and

(B) by striking ''and, except as provided'' and all that follows through the period at the end and inserting '', and $1,400,000,000 for 2027 and each calendar year thereafter.''.

(3) REMOVAL OF PRIVATE BUSINESS CONTRIBUTION REQUIREMENT.—Section 54E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as revived by paragraph (1) and amended by paragraph (2), is amended—

(A) in subsection (a)(3), by inserting ''and'' at the end of subparagraph (A), by striking subparagraph (B), and by redesignating subparagraph (C) as subparagraph (B),

(B) by striking subsection (b), and

(C) by redesignating subsections (c) and (d) as subsections (b) and (c), respectively.

(4) CONSTRUCTION OF A PUBLIC SCHOOL FACILITY.—Section 54E(c)(3)(A) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as revived by paragraph (1) and redesignated in paragraph (3)(C), is amended by striking ''rehabilitating or repairing'' and inserting ''constructing, rehabilitating, retrofitting, or repairing''.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENT RELATED TO APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LABOR STANDARDS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—Subchapter IV of chapter 31 of the title 40, United States Code, shall apply to projects financed with the proceeds of any qualified zone academy bond (as defined in section 54E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) issued after the date of the enactment of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009.

(2) CONFORMING AMENDMENT.—Section 1601 of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Tax Act of 2009 is amended by striking paragraph (3) and redesignating paragraphs (4) and (5) as paragraphs (3) and (4), respectively.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to obligations issued after December 31, 2026.

SEC. 202. SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—The Internal Revenue Code of 1986 is amended by inserting after subpart I (as revived by section 201) of part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 the following new subpart:

"Subpart J—School Infrastructure Bonds

"Sec. 54BB. School infrastructure bonds.

"SEC. 54BB. SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS.

"(a) IN GENERAL.—If a taxpayer holds a school infrastructure bond on one or more interest payment dates of the bond during any taxable year, there shall be allowed as a credit against the tax imposed by this chapter for the taxable year an amount equal to the sum of the credits determined under subsection (b) with respect to such dates.

"(b) AMOUNT OF CREDIT.—The amount of the credit determined under this subsection with respect to any interest payment date for a school infrastructure bond is 100 percent of the amount of interest payable by the issuer with respect to such date.

"(c) LIMITATION BASED ON AMOUNT OF TAX.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—The credit allowed under subsection (a) for any taxable year shall not exceed the excess of—

''(A) the sum of the regular tax liability of the taxpayer (as defined in section 26(b)) plus the tax imposed by section 55, over

''(B) the sum of the credits allowable under this part (other than subpart C and this subpart).

''(2) CARRYOVER OF UNUSED CREDIT.—If the credit allowable under subsection (a) exceeds the limitation imposed by paragraph (1) for such taxable year, such excess shall be carried to the succeeding taxable year and added to the credit allowable under subsection (a) for such taxable year (determined before the application of paragraph (1) for such succeeding taxable year).

''(d) SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BOND.—

''(1) IN GENERAL.—For purposes of this section, the term 'school infrastructure bond' means any bond issued as part of an issue if—

''(A) 100 percent of the available project proceeds of such issue are to be used for the purposes described in section 301 of the Rebuild America's Schools Act of 2026,

''(B) the interest on such obligation would (but for this section) be excludable from gross income under section 103,

''(C) the issue meets the requirements of paragraph (3), and

''(D) the issuer designates such bond for purposes of this section.

''(2) APPLICABLE RULES.—For purposes of applying paragraph (1)—

''(A) for purposes of section 149(b), a school infrastructure bond shall not be treated as federally guaranteed by reason of the credit allowed under section 6431(a),

''(B) for purposes of section 148, the yield on a school infrastructure bond shall be determined without regard to the credit allowed under subsection (a), and

''(C) a bond shall not be treated as a school infrastructure bond if the issue price has more than a de minimis amount (determined under rules similar to the rules of section 1273(a)(3)) of premium over the stated principal amount of the bond.

''(3) 6-YEAR EXPENDITURE PERIOD.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—An issue shall be treated as meeting the requirements of this paragraph if, as of the date of issuance, the issuer reasonably expects 100 percent of the available project proceeds to be spent for purposes described in section 301 of the Rebuild America's Schools Act of 2026 within the 6-year period beginning on such date of issuance.

"(B) FAILURE TO SPEND REQUIRED AMOUNT OF BOND PROCEEDS WITHIN 6 YEARS.—To the extent that less than 100 percent of the available project proceeds of the issue are expended at the close of the period described in subparagraph (A) with respect to such issue, the issuer shall redeem all of the nonqualified bonds within 90 days after the end of such period. For purposes of this paragraph, the amount of the nonqualified bonds required to be redeemed shall be determined in the same manner as under section 142.

"(e) LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF BONDS DESIGNATED.—The maximum aggregate face amount of bonds issued during any calendar year which may be designated under subsection (d)(1)(D) by any issuer shall not

exceed the limitation amount allocated under subsection (g) for such calendar year to such issuer.

''(f) NATIONAL LIMITATION ON AMOUNT OF BONDS DESIGNATED.—The national qualified school infrastructure bond limitation for each calendar year is—

''(1) $10,000,000,000 for 2027,

''(2) $10,000,000,000 for 2028, and

''(3) $10,000,000,000 for 2029.

''(g) ALLOCATION OF LIMITATION.—

''(1) ALLOCATIONS.—

''(A) STATES.—After application of subparagraph (B) and paragraph (3)(A), the limitation applicable under subsection (f) for a calendar year shall be allocated by the Secretary among the States in proportion to the respective amounts received by all local educational agencies in each State under part A of title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6311 et seq.) for the previous fiscal year relative to the total such amount received by all local educational agencies for the most recent fiscal year ending before such calendar year.

''(B) CERTAIN POSSESSIONS.—One-half of 1 percent of the amount of the limitation appli-

cable under subsection (f) for a calendar year shall be allocated by the Secretary to possessions of the United States other than Puerto Rico for such calendar year.

''(2) ALLOCATIONS TO SCHOOLS.—The limitation amount allocated to a State or possession under paragraph (1) shall be allocated by the State educational agency (or such other agency as is authorized under State law to make such allocation) to issuers within such State or possession in accordance with the priorities described in subsections (c) and (d) of section 103 of the Rebuild America's Schools Act of 2026 and the eligibility requirements described in section 103(b) of such Act, except that paragraph (1)(C) of such section shall not apply to the determination of eligibility for such allocation.

''(3) ALLOCATIONS FOR INDIAN SCHOOLS.—

''(A) IN GENERAL.—One-half of 1 percent of the amount of the limitation applicable under subsection (f) for any calendar year shall be allocated by the Secretary to the Secretary of the Interior for schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs for such calendar year.

''(B) ALLOCATION TO SCHOOLS.—The limitation amount allocated to the Secretary of the

Interior under paragraph (1) shall be allocated by such Secretary to issuers or schools funded as described in paragraph (2). In the case of amounts allocated under the preceding sentence, Indian tribal governments shall be treated as qualified issuers for purposes of this subchapter.

''(4) DIGITAL LEARNING.—Up to 10 percent of the limitation amount allocated under paragraph (1) or (3)(A) may be allocated by the State to issuers within such State (in the case of an amount allocated under paragraph (1)) or by the Secretary of the Interior to issuers or schools funded by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (in the case of an amount allocated under paragraph (3)(A)) to carry out activities to improve digital learning in accordance with section 301(b) of the Rebuild America's Schools Act of 2026.

''(h) INTEREST PAYMENT DATE.—For purposes of this section, the term 'interest payment date' means any date on which the holder of record of the school infrastructure bond is entitled to a payment of interest under such bond.

''(i) SPECIAL RULES.—

''(1) INTEREST ON SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS INCLUDIBLE IN GROSS INCOME FOR FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES.—For purposes of this title, interest on any school infrastructure bond shall be includible in gross income.

''(2) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN RULES.—Rules similar to the rules of subsections (f), (g), (h), and (i) of section 54A shall apply for purposes of the credit allowed under subsection (a).''.

(b) CREDIT ALLOWED TO ISSUER.—Section 6431(f)(3)(A) of such Code, as revived by section 201(b)(1), is amended by striking ''means any qualified tax credit bond'' and all that follows through the end of subparagraph (A) and inserting ''means any bond if—

''(A) such bond is—

''(i) a qualified tax credit bond which is a qualified zone academy bond (as defined in section 54E) determined without regard to any allocation relating to the national zone academy bond limitation for years after 2010 or any carryforward of any such allocation, or

''(ii) any school infrastructure bond (as defined in section 54BB), and''.

(c) APPLICATION OF CERTAIN LABOR STANDARDS.—Subchapter IV of chapter 31 of title 40, United States Code, shall apply to projects financed with the proceeds of any qualified zone academy bond (as defined in section 54E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986) issued after the date of the enactment of this Act.

(d) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—

(1) Section 6401(b)(1) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended by section 201(a), is amended by striking ''and I'' and inserting ''I, and J''.

(2) The table of subparts for part IV of subchapter A of chapter 1 of such Code, as amended by section 201(a), is amended by adding at the end the following:

''SUBPART J—SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE BONDS''.

(e) EFFECTIVE DATE.—The amendments made by this section shall apply to obligations issued after December 31, 2026.

SEC. 203. ANNUAL REPORT ON BOND PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than September 30 of each fiscal year beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Treasury shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the amendments made by sections 201 and 202.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under paragraph (1) shall include, with respect to the fiscal year preceding the year in which the report is submitted, the following:

(1) An identification of—

(A) each local educational agency (if any) that received an allocation under section 54E(b)(2) or 54BB(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(B) each local educational agency (if any) that was eligible to receive such funds but did not receive such funds.

(2) With respect to each local educational agency described in paragraph (1)—

(A) an assessment of the capacity of the agency to raise funds for the long-term improvement of public school facilities, as determined by an assessment of—

(i) the current and historic ability of the agency to raise funds for construction, renovation, modernization, and major repair projects for schools, including the ability of the agency to raise funds through imposition of property taxes,

(ii) whether the agency has been able to issue bonds to fund construction projects, including—

(I) qualified zone academy bonds under section 54E of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(II) school infrastructure bonds under section 54BB of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, and

(iii) the bond rating of the agency,

(B) the demographic composition of the student population served by the agency, disaggregated by—

(i) race,

(ii) the number and percentage of students counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)), and

(iii) the number and percentage of students who are eligible for a free or reduced price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act (42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.),

(C) the population density of the geographic area served by the agency,

(D) a description of the projects carried out with funds received from school infrastructure bonds,

(E) a description of the demonstrable or expected benefits of the projects, and

(F) the estimated number of jobs created by the projects.

(3) The total dollar amount of all funds received by local educational agencies from school infrastructure bonds.

(4) Any other factors that the Secretary of the Treasury determines to be appropriate.

(c) INFORMATION COLLECTION.—A State or local educational agency that receives an allocation under section 54E(b)(2) or 54BB(g) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall—

(1) annually compile the information necessary for the Secretary of the Treasury to determine the elements described in subsection (b), and

(2) report the information to the Secretary of the Treasury at such time and in such manner as the Secretary of the Treasury may require.

(d) SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.—For purposes of this section, the term ''Secretary of the Treasury'' includes the Secretary's delegate.

TITLE III—USES OF FUNDS

SEC. 301. ALLOWABLE USES OF FUNDS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in section 302, a local educational agency that receives covered funds may use such funds to—

(1) develop, maintain, and update (as necessary) the facilities master plan required under section 103(e);

(2) construct, modernize, renovate, or retrofit public school facilities, which may include seismic retrofitting for schools vulnerable to seismic natural disasters;

(3) decarbonize public school facilities through the adoption of all-electric space and water heating systems and cooking equipment, including other efficiency improvements and on-site renewable energy installation;

(4) carry out major repairs of public school facilities, including deferred maintenance projects;

(5) install furniture or fixtures with at least a 10-year life in public school facilities;

(6) construct new public school facilities;

(7) acquire and prepare sites on which new public school facilities will be constructed;

(8) extend the life of basic systems and components of public school facilities;

(9) ensure current or anticipated enrollment does not exceed the physical and instructional capacity of public school facilities;

(10) ensure the building envelopes and interiors of public school facilities protect occupants from natural elements and human threats, and are structurally sound and secure;

(11) compose building design plans that strengthen the safety and security on school premises by utilizing design elements, principles, and technology that—

(A) guarantee layers of security throughout the school premises; and

(B) uphold the aesthetics of the school premises as a learning and teaching environment;

(12) improve energy and water efficiency to lower the costs of energy and water consumption in public school facilities;

(13) improve indoor air quality in public school facilities;

(14) reduce or eliminate the presence of—

(A) toxic substances, including mercury, radon, PCBs, lead, per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances, and asbestos;

(B) mold and mildew; or

(C) rodents and pests;

(15) ensure the safety of drinking water at the tap and water used for meal preparation in public school facilities, which may include testing of the potability of water at the tap for the presence of lead and other contaminants, including per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances;

(16) bring public school facilities into compliance with applicable fire, health, and safety codes;

(17) make public school facilities accessible to people with disabilities through compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (42 U.S.C. 12101 et seq.) and section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 (29 U.S.C. 794);

(18) provide instructional program space improvements for programs relating to early learning (including early learning programs operated by partners of the agency), special education, science, technology, career and technical education, physical education, music, the arts, and literacy (including library programs);

(19) improving the public school facilities of magnet schools, or other instructional programs, designed to increase student diversity and decrease racial or socioeconomic isolation;

(20) increase the use of public school facilities for the purpose of community-based partnerships that provide students with academic, health, and social services;

(21) ensure the health of students and staff during the construction or modernization of public school facilities; or

(22) reduce or eliminate excessive classroom noise due to activities allowable under this section.

(b) ALLOWANCE FOR DIGITAL LEARNING.—A local educational agency may use covered funds to leverage existing public programs or public-private partnerships to expand access to high-speed broadband sufficient for digital learning.

SEC. 302. PROHIBITED USES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A local educational agency that receives covered funds may not use such funds for—

(1) payment of routine and predictable maintenance costs and minor repairs;

(2) any facility that is primarily used for athletic contests or exhibitions or other events for which admission is charged to the general public;

(3) vehicles; or

(4) central offices, operation centers, or other facilities that are not primarily used to educate students.

(b) ADDITIONAL PROHIBITIONS RELATING TO CHARTER SCHOOLS.—No covered funds may be used—

(1) for the facilities of a public charter school that is operated or managed by a for-profit entity; or

(2) for the facilities of a public charter school if—

(A) the school leases the facilities from an individual or for-profit entity; and

(B) such individual, or an individual with a direct or indirect financial interest in such entity, has a management or governance role in such school.

SEC. 303. REQUIREMENTS FOR HAZARD-RESISTANCE AND ENERGY AND WATER CONSERVATION.

A local educational agency that receives covered funds shall ensure that any new construction, moderniza-

tion, or renovation project carried out with such funds meets or exceeds the requirements of the following:

(1) Requirements for such projects set forth in the most recent published edition of a nationally recognized, consensus-based model building code.

(2) Requirements for such projects set forth in the most recent published edition of a nationally recognized, consensus-based model energy conservation code.

(3) Performance criteria under the WaterSense program, established under section 324B of the of the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (42 U.S.C. 6294b), applicable to such projects within a nationally recognized, consensus-based model code.

(4) Indoor environmental air quality requirements applicable to such projects as set forth in the most recent published edition of a nationally recognized, consensus-based code or standard.

SEC. 304. GREEN PRACTICES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A local educational agency that uses covered funds for a new construction. modernization, or renovation project shall ensure that such project for new construction is certified, verified, or consistent with the applicable provisions of—

(1) the United States Green Building Council Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design green building rating standard (commonly known as the ''LEED Green Building Rating System'');

(2) the Living Building Challenge developed by the International Living Future Institute;

(3) a green building rating program developed by the Collaborative for High-Performance Schools (commonly known as ''CHPS'') that is CHPS-verified;

(4) the Green Building Initiative Green Globes rating system; or

(5) a program that—

(A) has standards that are equivalent to or more stringent than the standards of a program described in paragraphs (1) through (4);

(B) is adopted by the State or another jurisdiction with authority over the agency; and

(C) includes a verifiable method to demonstrate compliance with such program.

SEC. 305. USE OF AMERICAN IRON, STEEL, AND MANUFACTURED PRODUCTS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—A local educational agency that receives covered funds shall ensure that any iron, steel,

and manufactured products used in projects carried out with such funds are produced in the United States.

(b) WAIVER AUTHORITY.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may waive the requirement of subsection (a) if the Secretary determines that—

(A) applying subsection (a) would be inconsistent with the public interest;

(B) iron, steel, and manufactured products produced in the United States are not produced in a sufficient and reasonably available amount or are not of a satisfactory quality; or

(C) using iron, steel, and manufactured products produced in the United States will increase the cost of the overall project by more than 25 percent.

(2) PUBLICATION.—Before issuing a waiver under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed written explanation of the waiver determination.

(c) CONSISTENCY WITH INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS.—This section shall be applied in a manner consistent with the obligations of the United States under international agreements.

(d) DEFINITIONS.—In this section:

(1) PRODUCED IN THE UNITED STATES.—The term ''produced in the United States'' means the following:

(A) When used with respect to a manufactured product, the product was manufactured in the United States and the cost of the components of such product that were mined, produced, or manufactured in the United States exceeds 60 percent of the total cost of all components of the product.

(B) When used with respect to iron or steel products, or an individual component of a manufactured product, all manufacturing processes for such iron or steel products or components, from the initial melting stage through the application of coatings, occurred in the United States, except that the term does not include—

(i) steel or iron material or products manufactured abroad from semi-finished steel or iron from the United States; and

(ii) steel or iron material or products manufactured in the United States from semi-finished steel or iron of foreign origin.

(2) MANUFACTURED PRODUCT.—The term ''manufactured product'' means any construction material or end product (as such terms are defined in part 25.003 of the Federal Acquisition Regulation) that is not an iron or steel product, including—

(A) electrical components; and

(B) nonferrous building materials, including, aluminum and polyvinylchloride (PVC), glass, fiber optics, plastic, wood, masonry, rubber, manufactured stone, any other nonferrous metals, and any unmanufactured construction material.

TITLE IV—REPORTS AND OTHER MATTERS

SEC. 401. COMPTROLLER GENERAL REPORT.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 2 years after the date on which the majority of States receiving allocations under section 102 have made grants to local educational agencies under section 103, the Comptroller General of the United States shall submit to the appropriate congressional committees a report on the projects carried out with covered funds.

(b) ELEMENTS.—The report under subsection (a) shall include an assessment of—

(1) State activities, including—

(A) criteria used by each State to determine high-need students and facilities for purposes of the projects carried out with covered funds; and

(B) whether the State issued new regulations to ensure the health and safety of students and staff during construction or renovation projects or to ensure safe, healthy, and high-performing school buildings;

(2) the types of projects carried out with covered funds, including—

(A) the square footage of the improvements made with covered funds;

(B) the total cost of each such project; and

(C) the costs of the project disaggregated by the costs for planning, design, construction, site purchase, and improvements;

(3) the geographic distribution of the projects;

(4) an assessment of the impact of selected projects (as identified by the Secretary) on the health and safety of school staff and students; and

(5) how the Secretary or States could make covered funds more accessible—

(A) to schools with the highest numbers and percentages of students counted under section 1124(c) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 6333(c)); and

(B) to schools with fiscal challenges in raising capital for school infrastructure projects.

(c) UPDATES.—The Comptroller General shall update and resubmit the report under this section to the appropriate congressional committees—

(1) on a date that is between 5 and 6 years after the date of the submittal of the first report under this section; and

(2) on a date that is between 10 and 11 years after the date of the submittal of such first report.

SEC. 402. STUDY AND REPORT ON PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

(a) STUDY AND REPORT.—Not less frequently than once in each 5-year period beginning after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, acting through the Director of the Institute of Education Sciences, shall—

(1) carry out a comprehensive study of the physical conditions of all public schools in each State and outlying area; and

(2) submit a report to the appropriate congressional committees that includes the results of the study.

(b) ELEMENTS.—Each study and report under subsection (a) shall include—

(1) an assessment of—

(A) the effect of school facility conditions on student and staff health and safety;

(B) the effect of school facility conditions on student academic outcomes;

(C) the condition of school facilities, set forth separately by geographic region;

(D) the condition of school facilities for economically disadvantaged students as well as students from major racial and ethnic subgroups;

(E) the accessibility of school facilities for students and staff with disabilities;

(F) the prevalence of school facilities at which student enrollment exceeds the physical and instructional capacity of the facility and the effect of such excess enrollment on instructional quality and delivery of school wraparound services;

(G) the condition of school facilities affected by natural disasters;

(H) the effect that projects carried out with covered funds have on the communities in which such projects are conducted, including the vitality, jobs, population, and economy of such communities;

(I) the ability of building envelopes and interiors of public school facilities to protect occupants from natural elements and human threats; and

(J) the performance of school facilities projects with respect to energy and water efficiency and climate mitigation and resilience;

(2) an explanation of any differences observed with respect to the factors described in subparagraphs (A) through (J) of paragraph (1); and

(3) a cost estimate for bringing school facilities to a state of good repair, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 403. OFFICE OF SCHOOL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SUSTAINABILITY.

(a) ESTABLISHMENT.—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish within the Department of Education an office to

be known as the ''Office of School Infrastructure and Sustainability'' (referred to in this section as the ''Office'').

(b) HEAD OF OFFICE.—The head of the Office shall be an individual designated by the Secretary.

(c) DUTIES.—The duties of the Office shall be—

(1) to advise the Secretary on State plans under section 102;

(2) to serve as a liaison with other departments and agencies of the Federal Government on matters relating to public school facilities, including the Department of Energy, the Department of Health and Human Services, the Department of the Treasury, the Federal Emergency Management Agency, and the Environmental Protection Agency;

(3) to ensure the Department of Education is prepared to meet the requirements of this Act in a timely manner; and

(4) to manage such other programs or initiatives affecting public school facilities as the Secretary determines appropriate.

SEC. 404. DEVELOPMENT OF DATA STANDARDS.

(a) DATA STANDARDS.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary, in consultation with the officials described in subsection (b), shall—

(1) identify the data that States should collect and include in the databases developed under section 102(a)(2)(B);

(2) develop standards for the measurement of such data; and

(3) issue guidance to States concerning the collection and measurement of such data.

(b) OFFICIALS.—The officials described in this subsection are—

(1) the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency;

(2) the Secretary of Energy;

(3) the Director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention; and

(4) the Director of the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

SEC. 405. INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 120 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall establish a clearinghouse to disseminate information on Federal programs and financing mechanisms that may be used to assist schools in initiating, developing, and financing—

(1) energy efficiency projects;

(2) distributed generation projects; and

(3) energy retrofitting projects.

(b) ELEMENTS.—In carrying out subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

(1) consult with the officials described in section 404(b) to develop a list of Federal programs and financing mechanisms to be included in the clearinghouse; and

(2) coordinate with such officials to develop a collaborative education and outreach effort to streamline communications and promote the Federal programs and financing mechanisms included in the clearinghouse, which may include the development and maintenance of a single online resource that includes contact information for relevant technical assistance that may be used by States, outlying areas, local educational agencies, and Bureau-funded schools to effectively access and use such Federal programs and financing mechanisms.

SEC. 406. SENSE OF CONGRESS ON OPPORTUNITY ZONES.

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds as follows:

(1) Opportunity Zones were championed by prominent leaders of both parties as an innovative way to tackle longstanding challenges.

(2) As of December 2018, 8,763 low-income communities had been designated as Opportunity

Zones, representing all 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands, and American Samoa.

(3) Schools are integral parts of communities, and a key part of communities' economic and workforce development efforts could be modernizing school facilities.

(b) SENSE OF CONGRESS.—It is the sense of the Congress that opportunity zones, when combined with public infrastructure investment, can provide an innovative approach to capital financing that has the potential to unleash creativity and help local communities rebuild schools, rebuild economics, and get people back to work.

TITLE V—IMPACT AID CONSTRUCTION

SEC. 501. TEMPORARY INCREASE IN FUNDING FOR IMPACT AID CONSTRUCTION.

Section 7014(d) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 7714(d)) is amended to read as follows:

''(d) CONSTRUCTION.—For the purpose of carrying out section 7007, there are authorized to be appropriated $100,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2027 through 2031.''.

TITLE VI—ASSISTANCE FOR REPAIR OF SCHOOL FOUNDATIONS AFFECTED BY PYRRHOTITE

SEC. 601. ALLOCATIONS TO STATES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Beginning not later than 180 days after the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall carry out a program under which the Secretary makes allocations to States to pay the Federal share of the costs of making grants to local educational agencies under section 602.

(b) WEBSITE.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish, on a publicly accessible website of the Department of Education, instructions describing how a State may receive an allocation under this section.

SEC. 602. GRANTS TO LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—From the amounts allocated to a State under section 601(a) and contributed by the State under subsection (e)(2), the State shall award grants to local educational agencies—

(1) to pay the future costs of repairing concrete school foundations damaged by the presence of pyrrhotite; or

(2) to reimburse such agencies for costs incurred by the agencies in making such repairs in the five-year period preceding the date of enactment of this Act.

(b) LOCAL EDUCATIONAL AGENCY ELIGIBILITY.—

(1) ELIGIBILITY FOR GRANTS FOR FUTURE REPAIRS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a)(1), a local educational agency shall—

(A) with respect to each school for which the agency seeks to use grant funds, demonstrate to the State that—

(i) the school is a pyrrhotite-affected school; and

(ii) any laboratory tests, core tests, and visual inspections of the school's foundation used to determine that the school is a pyrrhotite-affected school were conducted—

(I) by a professional engineer licensed in the State in which the school is located; and

(II) in accordance with applicable State standards or standards approved by any independent, nonprofit, or private entity authorized by the

State to oversee construction, testing, or financial relief efforts for damaged building foundations; and

(B) provide an assurance that—

(i) the local educational agency will use the grant only for the allowable uses described in subsection (f)(1); and

(ii) all work funded with the grant will be conducted by a qualified contractor or architect licensed in the State.

(2) ELIGIBILITY FOR REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS.—To be eligible to receive a grant under subsection (a)(2), a local educational agency shall demonstrate that it met the requirements of paragraph (1) at the time it carried out the project for which the agency seeks reimbursement.

(c) APPLICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—A local educational agency that seeks a grant under this section shall submit to the State an application at such time, in such manner, and containing such information as the State may require, which upon approval by the State under subsection (d)(1)(A), the State shall submit to the Secretary for approval under subsection (d)(1)(B).

(2) CONTENTS.—At minimum, each application shall include—

(A) information and documentation sufficient to enable the State to determine if the local educational agency meets the eligibility criteria under subsection (b);

(B) in the case of an agency seeking a grant under subsection (a)(1), an estimate of the costs of carrying out the activities described in subsection (f);

(C) in the case of an agency seeking a grant under subsection (a)(2)—

(i) an itemized explanation of—

(I) the costs incurred by the agency in carrying out any activities described subsection (f); and

(II) any amounts contributed from other Federal, State, local, or private sources for such activities; and

(ii) the amount for which the local educational agency seeks reimbursement; and

(D) the percentage of any costs described in subparagraph (B) or (C) that are covered by an insurance policy.

(d) APPROVAL AND DISBURSEMENT.—

(1) APPROVAL.—

(A) STATE.—The State shall approve the application of each local educational agency for submission to the Secretary that—

(i) submits a complete and correct application under subsection (c); and

(ii) meets the criteria for eligibility under subsection (b).

(B) SECRETARY.—Not later than 60 days after receiving an application of a local educational agency submitted by a State under subsection (c)(1), the Secretary shall—

(i) approve such application, in a case in which the Secretary determines that such application meets the requirements of subparagraph (A); or

(ii) deny such application, in the case of an application that does not meet such requirements.

(2) DISBURSEMENT.—

(A) ALLOCATION.—The Secretary shall disburse an allocation to a State not later than 60 days after the date on which the Secretary

approves an application under paragraph (1)(B).

(B) GRANT.—The State shall disburse grant funds to a local educational agency not later than 60 days after the date on which the State receives an allocation under subparagraph (A).

(e) FEDERAL AND STATE SHARE.—

(1) FEDERAL SHARE.—The Federal share of each grant under this section shall be an amount that is not more than 50 percent of the total cost of the project for which the grant is awarded.

(2) STATE SHARE.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the State share of each grant under this section shall be an amount that is not less than 40 percent of the total cost of the project for which the grant is awarded, which the State shall contribute from non-Federal sources.

(B) SPECIAL RULE FOR REIMBURSEMENT GRANTS.—In the case of a reimbursement grant made to a local educational agency under subsection (a)(2), a State shall be treated as meeting the requirement of subparagraph (A) if the State demonstrates that it contributed, from

non-Federal sources, not less than 40 percent of the total cost of the project for which the reimbursement grant is awarded.

(f) USES OF FUNDS.—

(1) ALLOWABLE USES OF FUNDS.—A local educational agency that receives a grant under this section shall use such grant only for costs associated with—

(A) the repair or replacement of the concrete foundation or other affected areas of a pyrrhotite-affected school in the jurisdiction of such agency to the extent necessary—

(i) to restore the structural integrity of the school to the safety and health standards established by the professional licensed engineer or architect associated with the project; and

(ii) to restore the school to the condition it was in before the school's foundation was damaged due to the presence of pyrrhotite; and

(B) engineering reports, architectural design, core tests, and other activities directly related to the repair or replacement project.

(2) PROHIBITED USES OF FUNDS.—A local educational agency that receives a grant under this section may not use the grant for any costs associated with—

(A) work done to outbuildings, sheds, or barns, swimming pools (whether in-ground or above-ground), playgrounds or ballfields, or any ponds or water features;

(B) the purchase of items not directly associated with the repair or replacement of the school building or its systems, including items such as desks, chairs, electronics, sports equipment, or other school supplies; or

(C) any other activities not described in paragraph (1).

(g) LIMITATION.—A local educational agency may not, for the same project, receive a grant under both—

(1) this section; and

(2) title I.

SEC. 603. DEFINITIONS.

In this title:

(1) PYRRHOTITE-AFFECTED SCHOOL.—The term ''pyrrhotite-affected school'' means an elementary school or a secondary school that meets the following criteria:

(A) The school has a concrete foundation.

(B) Pyrrhotite is present in the school's concrete foundation, as demonstrated by a petrographic or other type of laboratory core analysis or core inspection.

(C) A visual inspection of the school's concrete foundation indicates that the presence of pyrrhotite is causing the foundation to deteriorate at an unsafe rate.

(D) A qualified engineer determined that the deterioration of the school's foundation, due to the presence of pyrrhotite—

(i) caused the school to become structurally unsound; or

(ii) will result in the school becoming structurally unsound within the next five years.

(2) QUALIFIED CONTRACTOR.—The term ''qualified contractor'' means a contractor who is qualified under State law, or approved by any State agency or other State-sanctioned independent or nonprofit entity, to repair or replace residential or commercial building foundations that are deteriorating due to the presence of pyrrhotite.

SEC. 604. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this title such sums as may be necessary for fiscal year 2027 and each fiscal year thereafter.

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