H.106

Introduced by Representatives James of Manchester, Anthony of Barre City,
Austin of Colchester, Bongartz of Manchester, Bos-Lun of Westminster, Brady of Williston, Brown of Richmond,
Brumsted of Shelburne, Burke of Brattleboro, Chase of Colchester, Christie of Hartford, Coffey of Guilford, Durfee of Shaftsbury, Elder of Starksboro, Hooper of Burlington,
Houghton of Essex, Jerome of Brandon, Kornheiser of Brattleboro, Mrowicki of Putney, Mulvaney-Stanak of Burlington, Pajala of Londonderry, Sims of Craftsbury,
Stebbins of Burlington, Townsend of South Burlington, Troiano of Stannard, Vyhovsky of Essex, Webb of Shelburne, White of Bethel, and Yantachka of Charlotte

Referred to Committee on Date:

Subject: Education; equitable access to a high-quality education; community schools

Statement of purpose of bill as introduced: This bill proposes to facilitate and provide funding for the implementation of community schools that provide all students with equitable access to a high-quality education.
An act relating to equitable access to a high-quality education through community schools

It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont:

Sec. 1. SHORT TITLE

This act shall be called the “Community Schools Act.”

Sec. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

(a) Findings. The General Assembly finds that:

(1) Every child should be able to grow up and have the opportunity to achieve his or her dreams and contribute to the well-being of society. Every neighborhood deserves a public school that fully delivers on that promise.

(2) According to the most recent data, more than half of the nation’s schoolchildren live in low-income households, meaning they qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, the highest proportion since this statistic began being documented over 60 years ago. According to the Vermont Agency of Education, an average of 38 percent of students across all supervisory unions during the 2019–2020 school year qualified for free or reduced-price lunch. As a result, some schoolchildren face more challenges than others in succeeding in school and in life.

(3) Community schools facilitate the provision of comprehensive programs and services that are carefully selected to meet the unique needs of students and families, such as substance misuse, lack of stable housing,
inadequate medical and dental care, hunger, trauma, and exposure to violence, so students can do their best.

(4) According to a report from the Learning Policy Institute, the four key pillars of the community schools approach, which are integrated student supports, expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, active family and community engagement, and collaborative leadership and practices, promote conditions and practices found in high-quality schools as well as address out-of-school barriers to learning.

(5) Research shows that community school interventions can result in improvements in a variety of student outcomes, including attendance, academic achievement (including reducing racial and economic achievement gaps), and high school graduation rates, and can meet the Every Student Succeeds Act standard of “evidence-based” approaches to support schools identified for comprehensive and targeted support and intervention.

(6) Research also shows that these programs offer a strong return on investment. According to impact studies, each dollar invested in a community coordinator position returns approximately $7.00 in net benefits to the school, while every dollar invested in programs and support (including medical, dental and social services, afterschool and summer enrichment, parent engagement, and early childhood services) can yield up to $14.80 in return.
According to the Learning Policy Institute, “establishing community schools” is one of 10 recommended strategies for restarting and rethinking the role of public education in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Community schools serve as resource hubs that provide a broad range of easily accessed, well-coordinated supports and services that help students and families with increasingly complex needs.

(b) Purpose. This law is enacted to support the successful implementation of effective community schools that provide all students with equitable access to a high-quality education.

Sec. 3. 16 V.S.A. § 4032 is added to read:

§ 4032. COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

(a) Definitions. As used in this section:

(1) “Community school” means a public elementary or secondary school that includes all four of the following:

(A) Integrated student supports, which address out-of-school barriers to learning through partnerships with social and health service agencies and providers, coordinated by a community school director, which may include access to services such as medical, dental, vision care, and mental health services, or access to counselors to assist with housing, transportation, nutrition, immigration, or criminal justice issues.
(B) Expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, including before-school, afterschool, weekend, and summer programs, that provide additional academic instruction, individualized academic support, enrichment activities, and learning opportunities that emphasize real-world learning and community problem-solving and that may include art, music, drama, creative writing, hands-on experience with engineering or science, tutoring and homework help, and recreational programs that enhance and are consistent with the school’s curriculum.

(C) Active family and community engagement, which brings students’ families and the community into the school as partners in children’s education and makes the school a neighborhood hub, providing adults with a facility to access educational opportunities they want, including coordinating services with outside providers to offer English as a second language classes, green card or citizenship preparation, computer skills, art, financial literacy, career counseling, job skills training, services for substance misuse, and other programs that bring community members into the building for meetings or events.

(D) Collaborative leadership and practices, which build a culture of professional learning, collective trust, and shared responsibility using strategies that shall, at a minimum, include a school-based leadership team, a community school director, and a community-wide leadership team and may
include other leadership or governance teams, teacher learning communities, and other staff to manage the multiple, complex, joint work of school and community organizations.

(2) "Community school director" means a person who:

(A) is a full-time or part-time staff member serving in an eligible school or in a school district or supervisory union with an eligible school;

(B) is responsible for the identification, implementation, and coordination of integrated student supports; expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities; family and community engagement; and collaborative leadership and practices;

(C) serves as a member of the school-based leadership team;

(D) serves as the lead for the needs and assets assessment and community school plan described in subsection (e) of this section; and

(E) leads the needs and assets assessment and stakeholder-driven approach to problem solving and continuous improvement.

(3) “Community school initiative director” means a person who:

(A) aids implementation and coordination of integrated student supports, expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, family and community engagement, and collaborative leadership and practice where more than three eligible schools operate community school programs in Vermont and
(B) provides support and guidance to community school directors.

(4) “Community-wide leadership team” means a team at a supervisory union that is responsible for guiding the vision, policy, resource alignment, implementation, oversight, and goal setting for community school programs within the member districts of the supervisory union. This team shall include representatives from the supervisory union; teachers, school leaders, students, and family members from the eligible schools; community members; system-level partners that include representatives from government agencies; relevant unions; nonprofit and other community-based partners; and, if applicable, the community school initiative director.

(5) “Eligible applicant” means an eligible school or a school district or supervisory union with an eligible school.

(6) “Eligible school” means a public elementary or secondary school that:

(A) has a student body where at least 40 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. 1751 et seq.; or

(B) has been identified for comprehensive or targeted support and intervention under Section 1111(c)(4)(D) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 or otherwise identified by the State as in need of additional support.
(7) “School-based leadership team” means a school-level team that is responsible for assessing that school’s needs, developing its goals, selecting programming and services, and implementing the community school program. The team shall be composed of school and community representatives with not less than one-third parents or local residents and not less than one-third teachers and other school staff, as well as the principal, representatives of nonprofit organizations that serve the school, and, for secondary schools, students at the school. The leader shall be selected by the membership of the team.

(8) “Teacher learning communities” means a group of primarily instructional staff in an eligible school who are given common planning time to participate in ongoing decision making and planning that examine their practice and student performance to improve school policy and classroom teaching.

(b) Information and technical assistance. The Agency of Education shall provide the following forms of technical assistance to supervisory unions:

(1) distribute materials that describe the elements and advantages of community schools, including references to governmental and nonprofit reports;

(2) assist any school district in forming a task force to study the creation and administration of community schools,
(2) inform supervisory unions of the availability of grants authorized by this law and provide technical assistance to eligible applicants in applying for such grants;

(4) inform school districts of other sources of funding for community schools, including the federal Every Student Succeeds Act, and assist school district efforts to secure such funding; and

(5) facilitate effective coordination among State agencies in the deployment of resources and services such as health, nutrition, and other supports.

(c) Grant authorization. The Agency of Education is authorized to provide planning, implementation, and renewal grants to eligible applicants as follows:

(1) a one-year planning grant of up to $20,000.00 for each eligible school;

(2) annual implementation grants of $110,000.00 a year for a period of three years for each eligible school; and

(3) at the conclusion of the initial three-year grant period, applicants with demonstrated success, as determined by the Agency of Education’s evaluation under subsection (g) of this section, may apply for a renewal grant of $110,000.00 annually for each eligible school for up to three years.

(d) Planning grants applications and activities.
(1) Eligible applicants shall submit an application to the Agency of Education and shall include a description of the following:

   (A) the initial community-wide leadership team and the school-based leadership team or teams or the process that will be put in place to establish the teams;

   (B) the process and timeline for conducting a needs and assets assessment and community school plan for each eligible school as required by subsection (e) of this section; and

   (C) if applicable, plans for hiring additional staff, providing additional compensation to existing staff, or the contracting of a nonprofit entity or entities that will help the eligible applicant apply for an implementation grant or grants.

(2) Eligible applicants shall make an assurance that the applicant intends to apply for an implementation grant within six months of receipt of a planning grant.

(3) Planning grant funds shall be used for the following activities:

   (A) the establishment of, or continued support of, a community-wide leadership team and school-based leadership team or teams; and

   (B) conducting a needs and assets assessment and crafting a community school plan for each eligible school as required under subsection (e) of this section.
Planning grant funds may be used for hiring additional staff, providing additional compensation to existing staff, or contracting with a nonprofit entity or entities to aid in the activities necessary to apply for an implementation grant.

(e) Application for implementation and renewal grants and community school plan. Eligible applicants shall submit an application for an implementation or renewal grant to the Agency of Education and for each eligible school shall include:

(1) A needs and assets assessment that includes:

(A) where available, and where applicable, student demographic, academic achievement, and school climate data, disaggregated by major demographic groups, including, but not limited to, race, ethnicity, English language proficiency, students with individualized education plans, and students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch status;

(B) access to and need for integrated student supports under subdivisions (a)(1)(A) and (f)(1)(C) of this section;

(C) access to and need for expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities under subdivisions (a)(1)(B) and (f)(1)(D) of this section;

(D) school funding information, including federal, State, local, and private education funding and per-pupil spending, based on actual salaries of personnel assigned to the eligible school.
(F) information on the number, qualifications, and stability of school
staff, including the number and percentage of fully certified teachers and rates
of teacher turnover; and

(F) active family and community engagement information, including:

(i) family and community needs based on surveys, information
from public meetings, or information gathered by other means;

(ii) measures of family and community engagement in the eligible
schools, including volunteering in schools, attendance at back-to-school nights,
and parent-teacher conferences;

(iii) efforts to provide culturally and linguistically relevant
communication between schools and families; and

(iv) access to and need for family and community engagement
activities under subdivisions (a)(1)(C) and (f)(1)(E) of this section.

(2) Collaborative leadership and practices, including a description of the
community-wide leadership team, school-based leadership teams, teacher
learning communities, and common planning time for educators.

(3) Opportunities for partnerships with nonprofit organizations; faith-
and community-based institutions; institutions of higher education, including
teacher preparation institutions; hospitals; museums; businesses; and other
community entities that can partner with the eligible school.
(1) Community climate indicators, including housing instability, unemployment, poverty, jobs that offer a living wage, health indicators, youth employment, access to parks, environmental hazards, crime, and gang activity.

(5) A community school plan, which shall include a description of the following:

(A) how the community school director and, as applicable, community school initiative director will be expected to fulfill their responsibilities under subdivisions (a)(2) and (a)(3) of this section;

(B) the collaborative leadership and practices structures and strategies;

(C) the integrated student supports, expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, and active family and community engagement activities that will be tailored to the needs and assets assessment under subdivision (1) of this subsection (e) and provided in accordance with the activities under subdivision (f)(1) of this section;

(D) how the eligible school will provide culturally and linguistically relevant communication between schools and families;

(E) how the eligible school will establish and maintain partnerships with nonprofit organizations, faith- and community-based institutions, institutions of higher education, including teacher preparation institutions,
hospitals, museums, businesses, and other community entities that will help implement and sustain the community school plan;

(F) how activities chosen will reinforce, and not be duplicative of, existing programs and activities at the eligible school; and

(G) if applicable, a description of the federal, State, local, and private funds that will be accessed.

(f) Activities for implementation and renewal grants.

(1) Programming, services, and activities in this subsection shall be tailored to school and community needs as identified in the needs and assets assessment and community school plan under subsection (e) of this section.

As a condition of receipt of funds, eligible applicants shall, for each eligible school:

(A) provide a community school director and, as applicable, a district-level community school initiative director to coordinate services across eligible schools;

(B) establish or maintain a school-based leadership team and teacher learning communities and, for the supervisory union, a community-wide leadership team;

(C) implement at least two of the following integrated student supports.
(i) access to health services that may be based in the eligible school or provided in the community, including primary health; dental care; and mental health, including trauma-informed care;

(ii) access to nutrition services, including access to additional meals or assistance in accessing food assistance programs;

(iii) access to programs that provide assistance to students who have been chronically absent, suspended, or expelled:

(I) mentoring and other youth development programs;

(II) programs that support positive school climates;

(III) juvenile crime prevention and rehabilitation programs;

(IV) specialized instructional support services;

(V) homeless prevention services;

(VI) developmentally appropriate physical education;

(VII) legal services, including immigration-related legal services;

(VIII) dropout prevention programs; and

(IX) transportation services necessary for students to access integrated student support services, expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, family and community engagement activities, or other services and activities identified to support the development of students.
(D) implement expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, which may include additional academic instruction; before-school, afterschool, and summer learning programs; mentorship programs; job training; internships; apprenticeships; and service-learning opportunities, and provide time for the community school director, school staff, the school-based leadership team, and others to plan, coordinate, and integrate these opportunities; and

(E) implement at least two active family and community engagement strategies, which may include:

(i) on-site early childhood care and education programs;

(ii) home visitation services by teachers and other professionals;

(iii) access to adult education, including instruction in English as a second language, GED, financial literacy, or credit recovery programs;

(iv) access to job search and preparation services and career advancement activities;

(v) access to legal services, such as help with green card or citizenship preparation;

(vi) access to programs that aid family and community well-being, including accessing homeless prevention services.
(viii) programs that promote parental involvement and family literacy, provide volunteer opportunities, promote inclusion in school-based leadership teams, and empower and strengthen families and communities;

(viii) provide other programming or services designed to meet school and community needs identified in the needs and assets assessment, which may also satisfy requirements under subdivisions (1)(C), (1)(D), and (1)(E) of this subsection (f); and

(ix) publicly disclose the results of an annual self-assessment based on information under subsection (e) of this section.

(2) Required activities shall not be duplicative of existing programs and activities.

(g) Evaluation.

(1) At the end of the initial three-year grant period of an implementation award and every third year in which a renewal grant ends, each eligible school shall undergo an evaluation designed by the Agency of Education. The evaluation shall include, at a minimum, information under subdivisions (e)(1) and (e)(2) and subdivision (f)(1) of this section, including the impact on academic achievement and opportunities, school climate, integrated student supports, expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, active family and community engagement strategies, the collaborative leadership and practices in place, and changes in school spending.
(2) On or before December 15, 2023, the Agency of Education shall report to the General Assembly and the Governor on the impact of the Community Schools Act and its grant program. The report shall be made publicly available on the Agency of Education’s website. The Agency of Education shall provide data gathered, in the aggregate and disaggregate, under subdivision (e)(1) of this section for each eligible school and present the data in such a manner that allows it to be easily searchable. As applicable, the Agency of Education shall make recommendations to the General Assembly, the Governor, and the public concerning possible revisions to the State’s funding formula, particularly for the highest-poverty supervisory unions in the State.

Sec. 4. APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

(a) Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, $1,529,000.00 is appropriated from the Education Fund to the Agency of Education for fiscal year 2022 designated for community schools under 16 V.S.A. § 4032.

(b) The Agency of Education may set aside:

(1) not more than 10 percent of funds for informational and technical assistance for eligible applicants and eligible schools under 16 V.S.A. § 4032(b); and

(2) not more than five percent of funds for the evaluations required under 16 V.S.A. § 4032(g).
Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.

Sec. 1. SHORT TITLE

This act shall be called the “Community Schools Act.”

Sec. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

(a) Findings. The General Assembly finds that:

(1) Every child should be able to grow up and have the opportunity to achieve their dreams and contribute to the well-being of society. Every child deserves a public school that fully delivers on that promise.

(2) According to the National Center for Education Statistics, more than half of the nation’s schoolchildren live in low-income households, meaning they qualify for free or reduced-price lunch, a percentage that has risen steadily in recent decades. According to the Vermont Agency of Education, an average of 38 percent of students across all supervisory unions during the 2019–2020 school year qualified for free or reduced-price lunch. As a result, some schoolchildren face more challenges than others in succeeding in school and in life.

(3) Community schools facilitate the coordination of comprehensive programs and services that are carefully selected to meet the unique needs of students and families, such as substance misuse, lack of stable housing.
inadequate medical and dental care, hunger, trauma, and exposure to violence, so students can do their best.

(4) According to research reports from the Learning Policy Institute, the four key pillars of the community schools approach, which are integrated student supports, expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, active family and community engagement, and collaborative leadership and practices, promote conditions and practices found in high-quality schools as well as address out-of-school barriers to learning.

(5) This research also shows that community school interventions can result in improvements in a variety of student outcomes, including attendance, academic achievement (including reducing racial and economic achievement gaps), and high school graduation rates, and can meet the Every Student Succeeds Act standard of “evidence-based” approaches to support schools identified for comprehensive and targeted support and intervention.

(6) Research also shows that these programs offer a strong return on investment. According to impact studies, each dollar invested in a community coordinator position returns approximately $7.00 in net benefits to the school (Return on Investment of a Community School Coordinator: A Case Study; APEX and Community School Partnership; 2019). Every dollar invested in programs and support (including medical, dental, and social services; afterschool and summer enrichment; parent engagement; and early childhood
services) can yield up to $15.00 in return (Community Schools as an Effective School Improvement Strategy: A Review of the Evidence; Anna Maier, Julia Daniel, Jeannie Oakes, and Livia Lam; 2017).

(7) According to the Learning Policy Institute, “establishing community schools” is one of 10 recommended strategies for restarting and rethinking the role of public education in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic. Community schools serve as resource hubs that provide a broad range of easily accessed, well-coordinated supports and services that help students and families with increasingly complex needs.

(8) Community schools have been established in many states and settings, from New York City to Chicago and Los Angeles. But the approach has also been successful in rural communities. In McDowell County, West Virginia (population 22,000), community schools are part of a public-private partnership, a collaboration between state government, nonprofit agencies, businesses, and philanthropic foundations, that aims to “make educational improvement the route to a brighter economic future.” The national nonprofit Rural School and Community Trust is an active advocate for expanding this model in rural areas, calling the relationship between good schools and thriving communities “crucial.” In Vermont, a growing number of schools are implementing or exploring the model, from Molly Stark Elementary in Bennington, which offers school-based health services, extended hours,
summer school, and family learning activities, to the school-based health center in Winooski.

(b) Purpose. This law is enacted to support a demonstration grant program for the implementation of community school programs that provide students with equitable access to a high-quality education.

Sec. 3. COMMUNITY SCHOOLS; DEMONSTRATION GRANT PROGRAM

(a) Definitions. As used in this section:

(1) “Community school coordinator” means a person who:

(A) is a full-time or part-time staff member serving in an eligible school or in a school district or supervisory union with an eligible school and appointed in accordance with Vermont law; and

(B) is responsible for the identification, implementation, and coordination of a community school program, subject to the operational and reporting structure of the community school coordinator’s employer.

(2) “Community school program” means a program offered at a public elementary or secondary school that includes all four of the following:

(A) integrated student supports, which address out-of-school barriers to learning through partnerships with social and health service agencies and providers, coordinated by a community school coordinator, which may include access to services such as medical, dental, vision care, and mental health
services, or access to counselors to assist with housing, transportation, nutrition, immigration, or criminal justice issues:

(B) expanded and enriched learning time and opportunities, which may include before-school, afterschool, weekend, and summer programs, that provide additional academic instruction, individualized academic support, enrichment activities, and learning opportunities that emphasize real-world learning and community problem-solving and that may include art, music, drama, creative writing, hands-on experience with engineering or science, tutoring and homework help, and recreational programs that enhance and are consistent with the school’s curriculum;

(C) active family and community engagement, which brings students’ families and the community into the school as partners in children’s education and makes the school a community hub, providing adults with a facility to access educational opportunities they want, which may include coordinating services with outside providers to offer English as a second language classes, green card or citizenship preparation, computer skills, art, financial literacy, career counseling, job skills training, services for substance misuse, and other programs that bring community members into the building for meetings or events; and

(D) collaborative leadership and practices, which build a culture of professional learning, collective trust, and shared responsibility using
strategies that shall, at a minimum, leverage the multitiered system of supports and include a community school coordinator and a representative of families in the community, and may include school, school district, and other leadership or governance teams; teacher learning communities; and other staff to manage the multiple, complex, joint work of school and community organizations.

(3) “Demonstration grant” means a grant provided to an eligible applicant under this section.

(4) “Eligible applicant” means either a school district with an eligible school or supervisory union with an eligible school.

(5) “Eligible school” means a public elementary or secondary school that:

(A) has a student body where at least 40 percent of students are eligible for free or reduced-price lunch under the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act, 42 U.S.C. § 1751 et seq.; or

(B) has been identified for comprehensive or equity support and intervention under Section 1111(c)(4)(D) of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 or otherwise identified by the State as in need of additional support.
(b) Demonstration grant authorization. The Secretary of Education is authorized to provide annual demonstration grants of up to $110,000.00 a year for a period of three years for each eligible applicant to:

(1) hire a community school coordinator to develop and implement a community school program; or

(2) designate a community school coordinator from existing personnel and augment work already being performed to develop and implement a community school program.

(c) Grant administration.

(1) The Secretary of Education shall administer the demonstration grant program under this section. The Secretary shall develop the demonstration grant application, determine grant amounts, and provide grant funding on or before September 1 of each of 2021, 2022, and 2023 to successful applicants. The Secretary may deny or reduce second- and third-year grant funding if the Secretary finds that the applicant has made insufficient progress towards developing and implementing a community school program.

(2) The Agency of Education shall inform supervisory unions of the availability of demonstration grants under this act and provide technical assistance to eligible applicants in applying for these funds. The Agency of Education shall also advise eligible applicants of other sources of funding that may be available to advance the purpose of this act.
(d) Use of grant funding.

(1) An eligible applicant shall use the demonstration grant funding to hire a community school coordinator to develop and implement a community school program or to designate a community school coordinator from existing personnel and augment work already being performed to develop and implement a community school program.

(2) If the funding is used to hire a community school coordinator, then during the first year of demonstration grant funding, the community school coordinator shall conduct a needs and assets assessment of the school to determine what is necessary to develop a community school program and an action plan to implement the community school program. During the second and third years of demonstration grant funding, the community school coordinator shall oversee the implementation of the community school program.

(e) Evaluation.

(1) At the end of each year of grant funding, each eligible applicant that received grant funding shall undergo an evaluation designed by the Agency of Education.

(2) On or before each of December 15, 2022 and 2024, the Agency of Education shall report to the General Assembly and the Governor on the
impact of the demonstration grant program. The report shall be made publicly available on the Agency of Education’s website.

Sec. 4. APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

(a) The Secretary of Education shall use $1,529,000.00 of the amount allocated to the Agency of Education from the Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund pursuant to Section 313 of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Pub. L. No. 116–260 for the demonstration grants to be funded on or before September 1 of each of 2021, 2022, and 2023 under Sec. 3 of this act.

(b) The Agency of Education may set aside:

(1) not more than one percent of funds for informational assistance and technical assistance, such as assistance with applying for grant funding and use of grant funding, for eligible applicants under Sec. 3 of this act; and

(2) not more than two percent of funds for the evaluations required under Sec. 3 of this act.

Sec. 4. APPROPRIATION OF FUNDS

(a) The Secretary of Education shall use $3,399,000.00 of the amount allocated to the Agency of Education from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 pursuant to Section 2001(f)(1), 2021, Pub. L. No. 117–2 for the demonstration grants to be funded on or before September 1 of each of 2021, 2022, and 2023 under Sec. 3 of this act.
(b) The Agency of Education may set aside:

(1) not more than one percent of the funds appropriated under subsection (a) of this section for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024 for informational and technical assistance, such as assistance with applying for grant funding and use of grant funding, for eligible applicants as defined under Sec. 3 of this act; and

(2) not more than two percent of the funds appropriated under subsection (a) of this section for each of fiscal years 2022, 2023, and 2024 for the evaluations required under Sec. 3 of this act.

Sec. 5. EFFECTIVE DATE

This act shall take effect on passage.