February 18, 2022

The Honorable Rosa L. DeLauro  The Honorable Patrick Leahy
Chairwoman  Chairman
House Appropriations Committee  Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, DC 20515 Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Kay Granger  The Honorable Richard Shelby
Ranking Member  Vice Chairman
House Appropriations Committee  Senate Appropriations Committee
Washington, DC 20515 Washington, DC 20510

RE: Proposed Modification of Restrictions for Supplemental HBCU Funds

Dear Chair DeLauro, Chair Leahy, Ranking Member Granger, and Vice Chairman Shelby:

As Congress considers funding for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, we urge you to consider language to expand the allowable use of Higher Education Emergency Relief Funds (HEERF) provided to Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) to permit HBCUs to address deferred maintenance, improve public safety measures, and preserve historic buildings on their campuses.

In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, Congress provided funding in the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2021 (CRRSAA), and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) to support students and institutions of higher education. However, current guidance on the allowable use of funds prevents HBCUs from addressing significant campus infrastructure needs. HEERF funds have allowable uses for infrastructure improvements that are related to COVID-19. However, if an HBCU has an infrastructure request unrelated to the impacts of COVID-19, such as a building a new set of classrooms, then this request would not be allowed. Expansion of the allowable use of HEERF is needed to address longstanding and emerging concerns on HBCU campuses.

HBCUs have been chronically underfunded by the federal and state governments. The result is smaller budgets in comparison to Predominately White Institutions.1 For example, Tennessee State University recently discovered that it has been underfunded by the state of Tennessee by $544 million since 1957.2 According to a recent Forbes report, HBCUs have been underfunded by $12.8

---

billion by state legislatures since 1987. This historical trend has resulted in a pattern of economic inequity experienced by HBCUs and the students they serve.

In June 2018, the Government Accountability Office (“GAO”) issued a report detailing the infrastructure needs of HBCUs based on a survey of all 101 accredited HBCUs, as well as additional research undertaken by GAO (“Report”). The GAO identified three principal sources of capital project needs: (i) a backlog of deferred maintenance; (ii) efforts to modernize campus to be more competitive; and (iii) a continuing need to meet historical building requirements.

The infrastructure needs of HBCUs were further underscored by recent bomb threats made at several HBCUs across the country in January and February 2022. Campus public safety measures are a vital part of the infrastructure at any college campus. It is imperative that HBCUs receive the resources necessary to protect students and faculty. Threats of violence have no place on college campuses. While one substantive bill, H.R. 3294, the IGNITE HBCU Excellence Act, contains language permitting institutions of higher educations to apply for grants which “strengthen the safety and security of the[ir] campus,” relying on legislation that has yet to be passed does not address the limited ways in which HBCUs can address their infrastructure needs using HEERF funds. Expanding the allowable uses for HEERF funds already allocated to HBCUs ensures that HBCUs will be able to fully make use of the federal resources already provided to them to make much-needed improvements to their infrastructure.

HBCUs were founded to provide postsecondary educational opportunities to Black Americans and others without regard to race, ethnicity, or socio-economic strata. Despite HBCUs’ contributions to the American society, economy, and culture, infrastructural issues at HBCUs present significant challenges to fulfilling HBCUs’ educational and social mission of supporting their students, faculty, staff, and the communities beyond. As such, we urge you to consider broadening the allowable uses of HEERF funds during FY22 appropriations to ensure HBCU campuses can continue to invest in generations to come.

If you have any questions regarding this request, please reach out to Cameryn Blackmore at cameryn.blackmore@mail.house.gov or Smriti Krishnan, smriti.krishnan@mail.house.gov.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Strickland
Member of Congress

Alma S. Adams, Ph.D.
Member of Congress

4 Id. at 13.
Sheila Cherfilus-McCormick
Member of Congress

Anthony G. Brown
Member of Congress

Kweisi Mfume
Member of Congress

Eleanor Holmes Norton
Member of Congress

Al Green
Member of Congress

Kathy Manning
Member of Congress

Adam Smith
Member of Congress

G.K. Butterfield
Member of Congress

Madeleine Dean
Member of Congress

John Yarmuth
Member of Congress
Lucy McBath
Member of Congress

Joyce Beatty
Member of Congress

Frederica S. Wilson
Member of Congress

A. Donald McEachin
Member of Congress

Brian Fitzpatrick
Member of Congress

Sanford Bishop Jr.
Member of Congress

Eddie Bernice Johnson
Member of Congress

Andre Carson
Member of Congress

Jahana Hayes
Member of Congress

Steve Cohen
Member of Congress
Elizabeth Warren
United States Senator