Federal Update

July 21, 2019
Sharon Walsh, ITCA
Agenda

- Congressional Context
- Funding
- New Early Childhood Bill
- Other Congressional Activity

First Session 116th Congress

- Convened - January 2019
- Leaving Next Week for August Recess
- Second Session - January 2020
- Election - November 2020
  (President, House and 1/3 Senate)
- Inauguration and 117th Congress
  January 2021
How Many People Are Running for President?
2020 Presidential Election

The 2020 Marathon Has Started

**Election:** November 3, 2020
**DNC:** July 13-16, 2020 – Milwaukee, Wisconsin
**RNC:** August 24-27, 2020 – Charlotte, North Carolina

2020 Presidential Election

“Let’s savor these last fleeting moments before the election cycle begins anew.”

Artist: Brendan Loper
The U.S. Senate
- 45 Democrats
- 53 Republicans
- 2 Independents

The U.S. House of Representatives
- 235 Democrats
- 199 Republicans
- 1 Disputed
The 116th Congress

Senate

Sen. Mitch McConnell
KY Majority Leader, Republican

Sen. Chuck Schumer,
NY Minority Leader, Democrat

House

Rep. Nancy Pelosi
CA Speaker of the House, Democrat

Rep. Kevin McCarthy
CA Minority Leader, Republican

The 116th Congress

U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor & Pensions

Sen. Lamar Alexander
TN Chairman, Republican

Sen. Patty Murray
WA Ranking Member, Democrat

Rep. Bobby Scott
VA Chair, Democrat

Rep. Virginia Foxx
NC Ranking Member, Republican
Committee Membership

- House - 20 standing committees, 95 subcommittees, and one non-standing committee.
- Senate - 36 standing committees, 67 subcommittees, and five non-standing committees

- Senate Committee on Appropriations
- U.S. House Committee on Appropriations
- U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor and Pensions HELP
- U.S. House Committee on Education and Labor ED and Labor
Education - 2% of all Federal Spending

Fiscal Year 2019 Outlays

- Defense Discretionary
- Non Defense Discretionary - Excluding education
- NDD – just education
- Mandatory – Social Security
- Mandatory – Means Tested
- Other Mandatory
- Mandatory – Net Interest

Source: FY2018 OMB Budget

AND NOW....... WHAT TO EXPECT FOR 2020 – It could BE..... OR INCREASES
Where Are We Now?
Budget and Debt Ceiling Deal Needed

- Final Funding for FFY 2020 must be in place September 30th
- May end up with a Continuing Resolution (CR) to keep the government in operation
- Unless an Omnibus Bill is agreed to by all
- Very few days left in this session
- These funds will be allocated to states under IDEA in July 2020

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FFY 2018</th>
<th>FFY 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part C B to 3</td>
<td>$470 million</td>
<td>$470 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Preschool 619</td>
<td>$381.12 million</td>
<td>$391.12 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ESSA Preschool Grants Program</td>
<td>$250 million</td>
<td>$250 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### President’s FFY 2020 Budget Request

- Released on March 11, 2019
- Any President’s Budget is always considered “Dead on Arrival”
- This year’s budget is similar to last year’s budget
- Congress and Administration Trying To Reach Agreement on Lowering Budget Caps for FFY 2020 and 2021
- House Started Appropriations Process
- Funding decisions must be made by September 30, 2019

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Block Grant</th>
<th>FFY 2018</th>
<th>FFY 2019</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Child Care Block Grant</strong></td>
<td>$5.25 billion</td>
<td>$5.30 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Head Start</strong></td>
<td>$9.90 billion</td>
<td>$10.10 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Maternal and Child Health Block Grant (MCH)</strong></td>
<td>$651.7 million</td>
<td>$677.7 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Proposed discretionary funding for various domestic agencies relative to 2019 level (no inflation adjustment)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency</th>
<th>Percent Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environmental Protection Agency</td>
<td>-31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Transportation</td>
<td>-19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Housing and Urban Development</td>
<td>-18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Agriculture</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Science Foundation</td>
<td>-13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Health and Human Services</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Education</td>
<td>-12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Labor</td>
<td>-10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of the Interior</td>
<td>-9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Aeronautics and Space Administration</td>
<td>-2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Commerce</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Veterans Affairs</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Department of Homeland Security</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Note: In 2019 and 2020, funding levels include disasters, wildlife suppression, and Department of Housing and Urban Development receipts. The increase for the Department of Commerce is due to funding for the 2020 decennial census. The Veterans Affairs funding increase is due in large part to rising health care costs and the implementation of the 2018 MISSION Act, which increases veterans’ access to health care outside of VA facilities. Source: Congressional Budget Office for 2019 funding, Office of Management and Budget for 2020 request.*

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**Education Department Budget**

- **Cuts funding by $8.5 billion (12 percent)**
- Freeze Title I, IDEA, Impact Aid funding, English Language Acquisition at 2019 levels.
- $500 million for federal charter school grants,
- Has a new federal choice tax credit of up to $50 billion over 10 years.
- $5 billion a year in new tax credits for individuals and businesses that donate to scholarships that help students pay private school tuition or other education expenses.
- $200 million for the School Safety National Activities program - doubles the program
  - $100 million would be used to fund a new School Safety State Formula Grant program
Eliminates 29 ED programs, cutting $6.7 billion –

Some programs eliminated are:

- Title II - Supporting Effective Instruction state grants (currently funded at $2.1 billion)
- 21st Century Community Learning Centers ($1.2 billion)
- Title IV-A – Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants ($1.2 billion)
- Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants ($840 million)
- GEAR UP ($360 million)
- RELs and SLDS Grants
- Comprehensive literacy development grants ($190 million)
- Family Engagement Grants
- Strengthening Institutions ($100 million).

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS)

- $87.1 billion in funding, a $14 billion or 12% cut.
- $25 million in new funding to address the opioid epidemic and $2.1 billion in new funding for health center programs and public health research.
- Assumes the repeal of the ACA and implementation of Medicaid Block Grants.
- State Councils on Developmental Disabilities: $56 million, cut by $20M.
- Developmental Disabilities Protection and Advocacy: $39 million, cut by $2M.
- Projects of National Significance: $1 million, a cut of $11M.
- University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities: $33 million, a cut of $8M.
More HHS Numbers

- Eliminates the Preschool Development Grants Program
- Autism and Other Developmental Disorders (which includes LENDs) is zeroed out, a cut of $52 million.
- MCH Block Grants to be funded at $661 million, a cut of $17M.
- Maintains funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant and Head Start at FY 2019 levels
- Proposes $1 billion one-time funding to build the supply of child care if a state agrees to roll back requirements for children in child care.
- Cuts the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF) was cut by 10% and eliminated the contingency fund.

Appropriations for 2020

National Raise the Caps
“Call In Day” July 22\textsuperscript{nd}

House
- L/HHS/ED Appropriations Bill Has Passed Full House with Increases

Senate
- No Bills Have Been Marked Up Yet
- Senate is waiting for the Budget Cap Deal
Proposed House Education Increases

- **Title I ESSA** is increased by $1 billion to $16.9 billion
- **IDEA Part B 611** is increased by $1 billion to $13.4 billion
- **Special Olympics** education programs is increased by $3.5 million to $21 million
- **Part C** of IDEA is increased by $21 million to $491 million
- **619 Preschool** is increased by $12 million to $403 million
- **Title II of ESSA** is increased by $500 million to $2.6 billion
- **21st Century Community Learning Centers** would be increased to $1.3 billion

Proposed Health and Human Services (HHS) Increases

- $705 million for **Title V MCH Block Grant** (a $27.3 million increase)
- $130.5 million for **Healthy Start**: (a $8 million increase)
- $7.676 billion for **CCDBG** (a $2.4 billion increase)
- $11.563 billion for **Head Start** (a $1.5 billion increase)
- $350 million for **PDGs** (a $100 million increase)
- $41.6 million for **University Centers or Excellence in Developmental Disabilities (UCEDs)** (a $1 million increase)
- $80 million for **Developmental Disabilities State Councils** (a $4 million increase)
- $13 million for **Developmental Disabilities Projects of National Significance** (a $1 million increase)
IDEA Full Funding Act Introduced

- Senator Chris Van Hollen (D-MD) – original sponsor introduced the IDEA Full Funding Act, S. 866 – March 3, 2019. (bipartisan, bicameral bill)
- Representative Jared Huffman (D-CA) original sponsor introduced the IDEA Full Funding Act H.R. 1878 – March 26, 2019. (bipartisan, bicameral bill)
- Provides mandatory funding that puts federal government on a 10-year glide path to reach the 40% of the additional costs associated with educating students with disabilities.
- Currently, the federal government funding is at approximately 16% of those additional costs.
- Supports Part B 611 increases only – Part B 619 – Preschool, Part C and Part D are not included in the bill.

Exciting News! New Bill! Context and Background

- Part C and Preschool 619 Programs serve over 1.16 million children, about double the number served in 1991.
- Part C serves over 720,000 children in full year cumulative count – about double the single day count
- Federal funding has not kept pace resulted in continuing decrease in federal per child funding (Part C $650 per child; 619 $506 per child)
- Resulting in increased fiscal burden on state and local budgets
“Funding Early Childhood is the Right IDEA Act”

- Establishes glide path of increasing authorization levels for IDEA Part C and Part B 619 Preschool
- Amounts are based on restoring the highest per child funding levels with inflation considered
- The bill is parallel to the Part B Full Funding Act efforts
- Mark DeSaulnier (CA-D) will introduce the House bill
- Discussions are occurring to secure co-sponsors in House
- Discussions are occurring to secure sponsors in Senate

SEC. 2. FINDINGS.
Congress finds the following:
(1) High quality early intervention and preschool special education services can change a child’s developmental trajectory and improve outcomes for children, families, and communities.
(2) Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) authorizes a grant program to aid each State in implementing a system of early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.
(3) Funding for such part C (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.) has eroded significantly in the last two decades, from a high of $1,768 per child in 1999 to $1,329 per child in 2017, adjusted for inflation.
(4) Section 619 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1419) authorizes grants to States for preschool programs serving children with disabilities ages three to five.
(5) Funding for such section 619 (20 U.S.C. 1419) has eroded significantly in the last 25 years, from a high of $1,484 per child in 1992, to $529 in 2017, adjusted for inflation.

Section 619(j) is amended to read as follows:

(i) For the purpose of carrying out this part, there are authorized to be appropriated:

- $537,300,000 for fiscal year 2020
- $683,500,000 for fiscal year 2021
- $829,700,000 for fiscal year 2022
- $975,900,000,000 for fiscal year 2023
- $1,220,000,000 for fiscal year 2024
Section 644 is amended to read as follows:

(i) For the purpose of carrying out this part, there are authorized to be appropriated:

- $722,200,000 for fiscal year 2020
- $974,800,000 for fiscal year 2021
- $1,227,400,000 for fiscal year 2022
- $1,480,000,000 for fiscal year 2023
- $1,731,000,000 for fiscal year 2024

“Child Care for Working Families Act”
Reintroduced in March 2019

- Senator **Patty Murray** (WA-D) S 568
  (34 co-sponsors)
  - [https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/568/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%22%5D%22%22congress%3A%3A116%22%22status%3A%3AIntroduced%22%22%5D%22r%3A%3A5](https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/senate-bill/568/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%22%5D%22%22congress%3A%3A116%22%22status%3A%3AIntroduced%22%22%5D%22r%3A%3A5)

- Representative **Bobby Scott** (VA-D) H.R. 1364
  (150 co-sponsors)
  - [https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/1364/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%22%5D%22%22congress%3A%3A116%22%22status%3A%3AIntroduced%22%22%5D%22r%3A%3A4](https://www.congress.gov/bill/116th-congress/house-bill/1364/text?q=%7B%22search%22%3A%5B%22%22%5D%22%22congress%3A%3A116%22%22status%3A%3AIntroduced%22%22%5D%22r%3A%3A4)
Outline of the Bill

• Title I – Child Care and Development Assistance
• Title II – High Quality Preschool
• Title III – Head Start Expanded Duration
• Title IV – Appropriations for Supports and Services for Inclusive Child Care for Infants, Toddlers, and Children with Disabilities – Part C and Preschool 619
• Title V - Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

Needs Strong Bipartisan Support

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)

• Historic increases in funds in FFY 2018 and FFY 2019
• Provides funds to states to assist low-income families to afford child care, to help ensure the health and safety of child care, and to invest in improving the quality of care.
• States are using the funds to increase payment rates, serve families on the waiting list for assistance, and implement the new requirements of the 2014 CCDBG reauthorization law.
• National Women’s Law Center released in January 2019 a report on how specific states were using these increases.
B-5 Preschool Development Grants

- Enacted under ESSA.
- Awarded to 46 states/territories with awards range between $538,000 and $10,620,000.
- Coordinated by ACF/HHS and Department of Education.
- Grants fund states to conduct comprehensive statewide needs assessment followed by in-depth strategic planning for enhanced community services.
- Grant period is through December 30, 2019.
- Opportunity to apply for renewal grants for next year.
- FFY 2020 final funding level will impact number of continuations.

In Case you Were Wondering....Will We Reauthorize IDEA Soon?

Nope, Not Today.
CAPTA Reauthorization Passed Full House

Current law:
• (xxi) provisions and procedures for referral of a child under the age of 3 who is involved in a substantiated case of child abuse or neglect to early intervention services funded under part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1431 et seq.);

House bill (HR 2480)
• “(viii) the State’s plan to ensure each child under the age of 3 who is involved in a substantiated case of child abuse or neglect will be referred to the State’s child find system under section 635(a)(5) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (20 U.S.C. 1435(a)(5)) in order to determine if the child is an infant or toddler with a disability (as defined in section 632(5) of such Act (20 U.S.C. 1432(5)));

The Resilience Investment, Support, and Expansion (RISE) from Trauma Act

• Bipartisan bicameral legislation to increase support for children who have been exposed to Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) and trauma, such as witnessing violence, parental addiction, or abuse.
• The RISE from Trauma Act would expand and support legislation from last year (SUPPORT ACT) to support trauma-informed workforce in schools, health care settings, social services, first responders, and the justice system, and increase resources for communities to address the impact of trauma.
Family to Family Health Information Centers

• Family-to-Family Reauthorization Act of 2019 (H.R. 2822)
• Bipartisan bill would extend funding for Family-to-Family Health Information Centers (F2Fs) for an additional five years, through federal FY 2024, at the current level of $6 million per year.
• Similar bipartisan bill (S. 1647) was introduced in the Senate on May 23.
• Learn more about Family to Family Health Information Centers and find your state affiliate.

• Head Start Act
• Education Sciences Reform Act
• Higher Education Act
What’s Else Is Planned?

• Autism Cares 2019
• CAPTA
• Paid Family Leave
• Keeping All Students Safe Act
• Tax Reform
• Health Care and Medicaid
• Immigration
• Others

State of Babies Annual Yearbook

• ZERO TO THREE and Child Trends sponsored
• State-by-state story of America’s babies
• Provides policymakers and advocates information to advance national and state policies to improve the lives of infants and toddlers.

Policies to support healthy babies should embrace the changing demographics of our country.

- Dept of Education's Early Learning Web Page.
  - https://www2.ed.gov/about/inaits/ed/earlylearning/index.html

- Monthly email newsletter available – you can subscribe at the bottom of web page
Thank you!