



2021 ITCA Finance Survey

Part II: Fund Utilization



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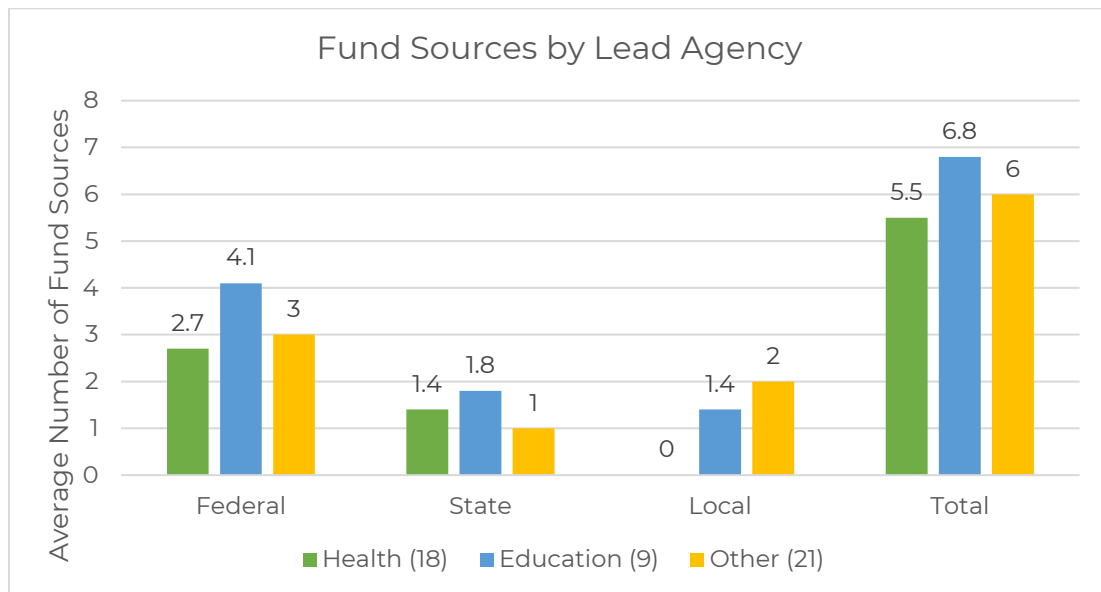
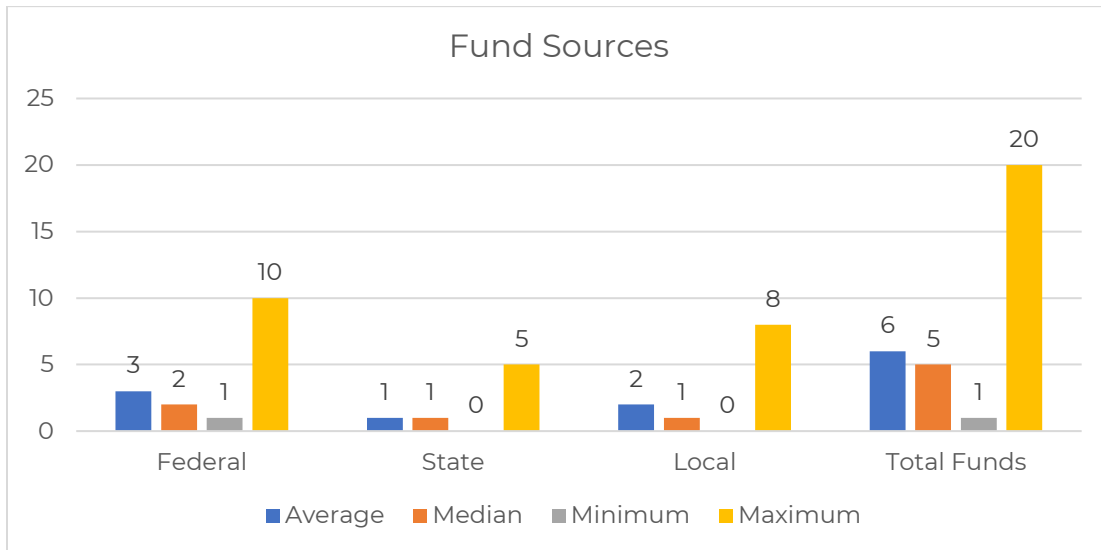
Reported Revenue by Fund Source (48 states)(July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)14

Part II: Findings

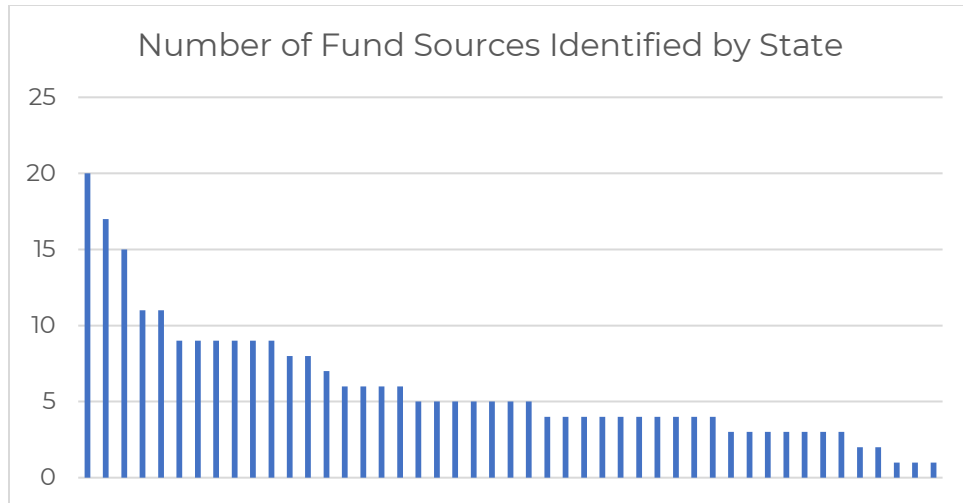
- Respondents identified fifteen specific federal fund sources, ten state fund sources and nine local fund sources.
- The average number of fund sources accessed by respondents across all three funding levels was six with a range of one fund source to twenty fund sources.
- Fourteen of the forty-eight states and jurisdictions (29.2%) provided revenue for each fund source utilized. This compares to twenty-three states (48.9%) in 2018.
- The total revenue that was reported across federal, state, and local levels to support the Part C systems was \$3,457,119,133 compared to \$4,053,879,106 in 2018.
 - The total contribution from reported federal funds to Part C systems was \$1,222,278,098 compared to \$1,419,836,706 in 2018. This represents 36% of total funding reported. All forty-seven survey respondents reported federal revenue.
 - The total contribution from reported state funds to Part C systems was \$1,777,317,044 compared to \$2,116,367,862 in 2018. This represents 51% of total funding reported. Thirty-nine survey respondents reported state revenue.
 - The total contribution from reported local funds to Part C systems was \$457,523,991 compared to \$517,674,538 in 2018. This represents 13% of total funding reported. Fourteen survey respondents reported local revenue.
- Ninety-two percent of the reported Part C funding is provided by the following six sources:
 - State General Funds: \$827,517,777
 - State Part C Appropriation: \$789,662,592
 - Medicaid: \$700,039,157
 - Federal Part C: \$449,824,079
 - County Tax Levy: \$270,915,864; and
 - State Special Education: \$133,688,838.

Fund Source Utilization

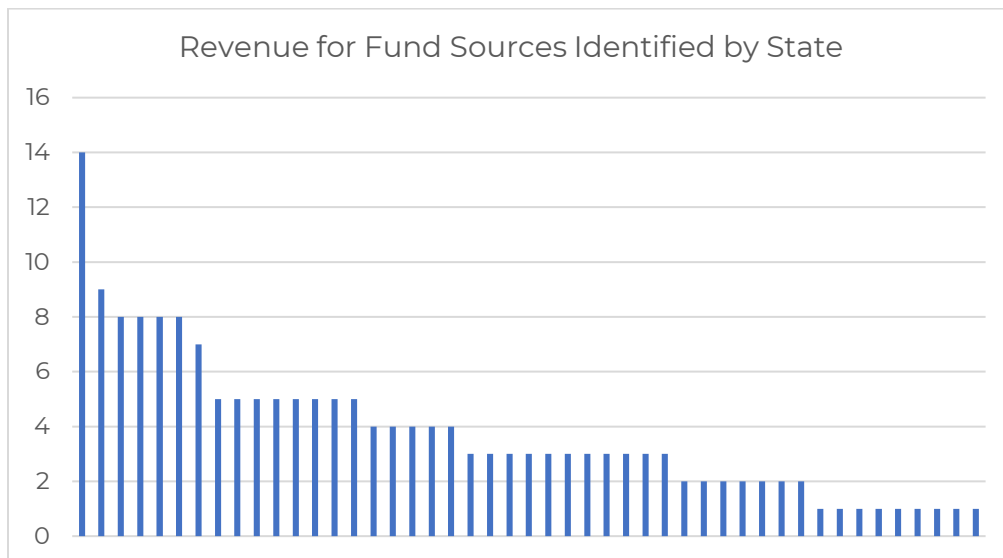
Respondents were asked to identify the federal, state, and local funds that were used to support both infrastructure and direct services. Respondents identified fifteen specific federal fund sources, ten state fund sources and nine local fund sources.



The table below represents the number of fund sources that were identified by each survey respondent across infrastructure components and direct services.

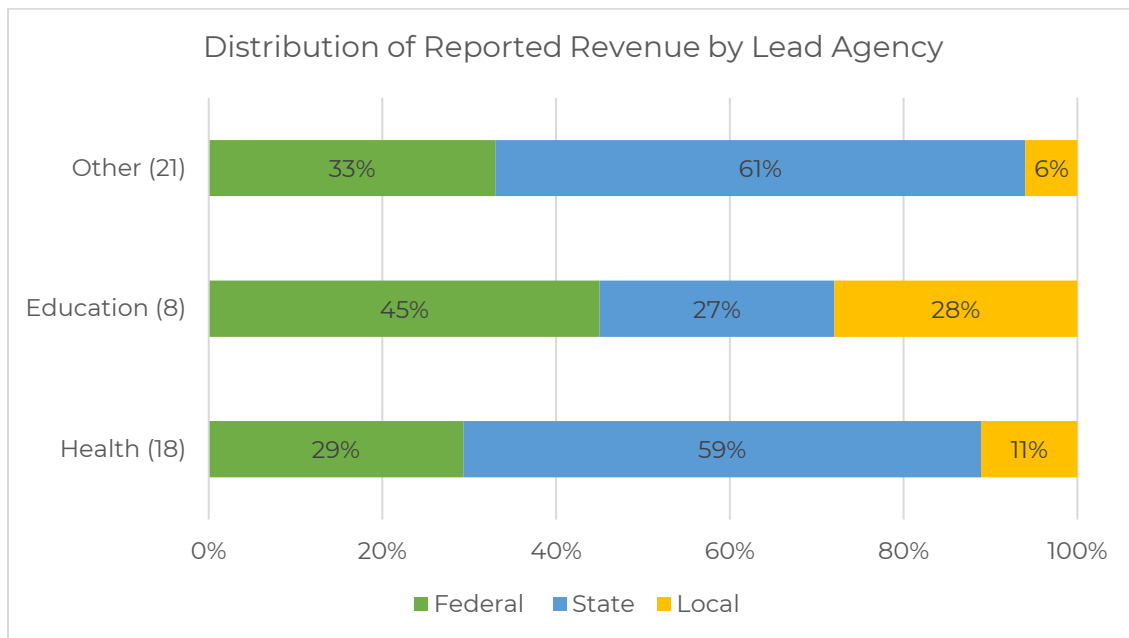
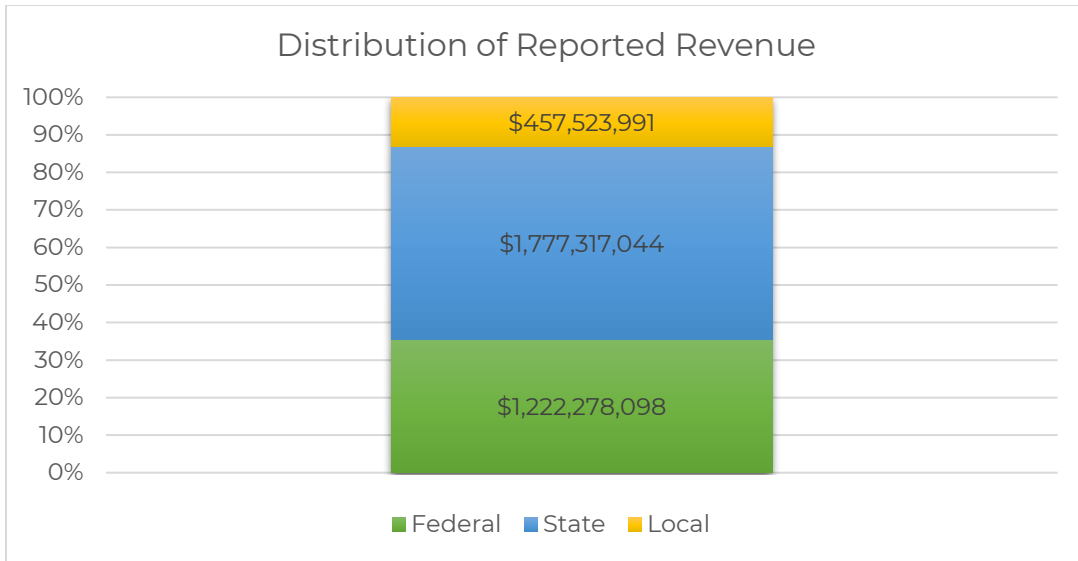


While all respondents were able to identify the fund sources that were utilized, fewer were able to provide the actual revenue from each source. Only fourteen of the forty-seven respondents were able to provide a direct match of revenue and fund source. Eight states with Health Lead Agency, two states with Education as Lead Agency and four states with Other as lead agency were able to match each fund source with the revenue generated.

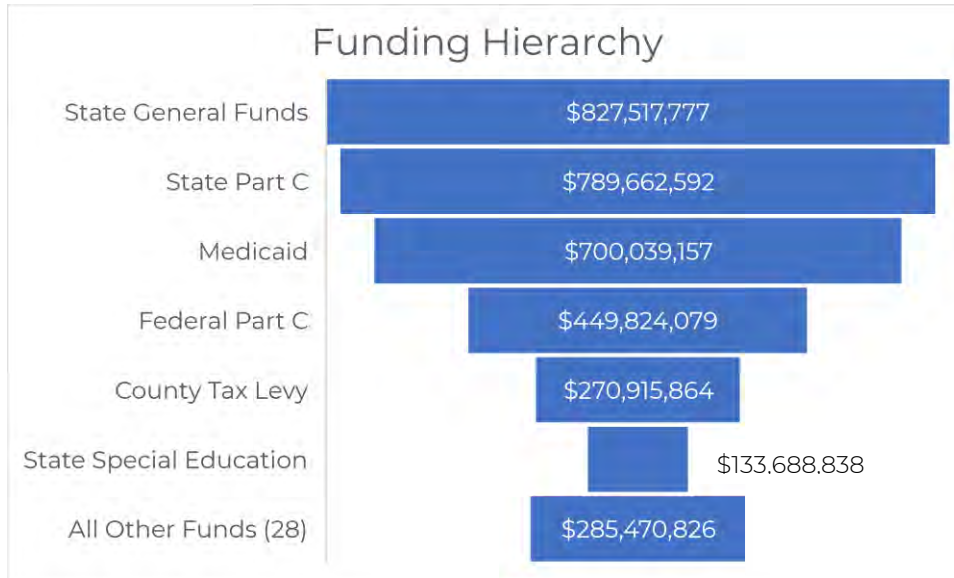


Funding Levels

Respondents were asked to provide the revenue that was received to support both infrastructure and direct services for the fiscal year. As reported above, not all states could provide the total amount of revenue by source. Of the revenue that was reported, there is a total of \$3,457,119,133 supporting the Part C system. Federal funds represent 36% of the total funding reported. State funds represent 51% of the total funding, and local funds represent 13% of the total funding reported.



Remembering that Medicaid revenue is under-reported, the single largest source of reported Part C funding is State General Funds followed by State Part C Appropriations (funds that are directly appropriated to Part C by line item in the state budget). The chart below documents the revenue reported by states across federal, state, and local levels in the order of contribution. It is noteworthy that federal Part C funds account for only 12% of total funding reported and would be even lower if all revenue were reported.



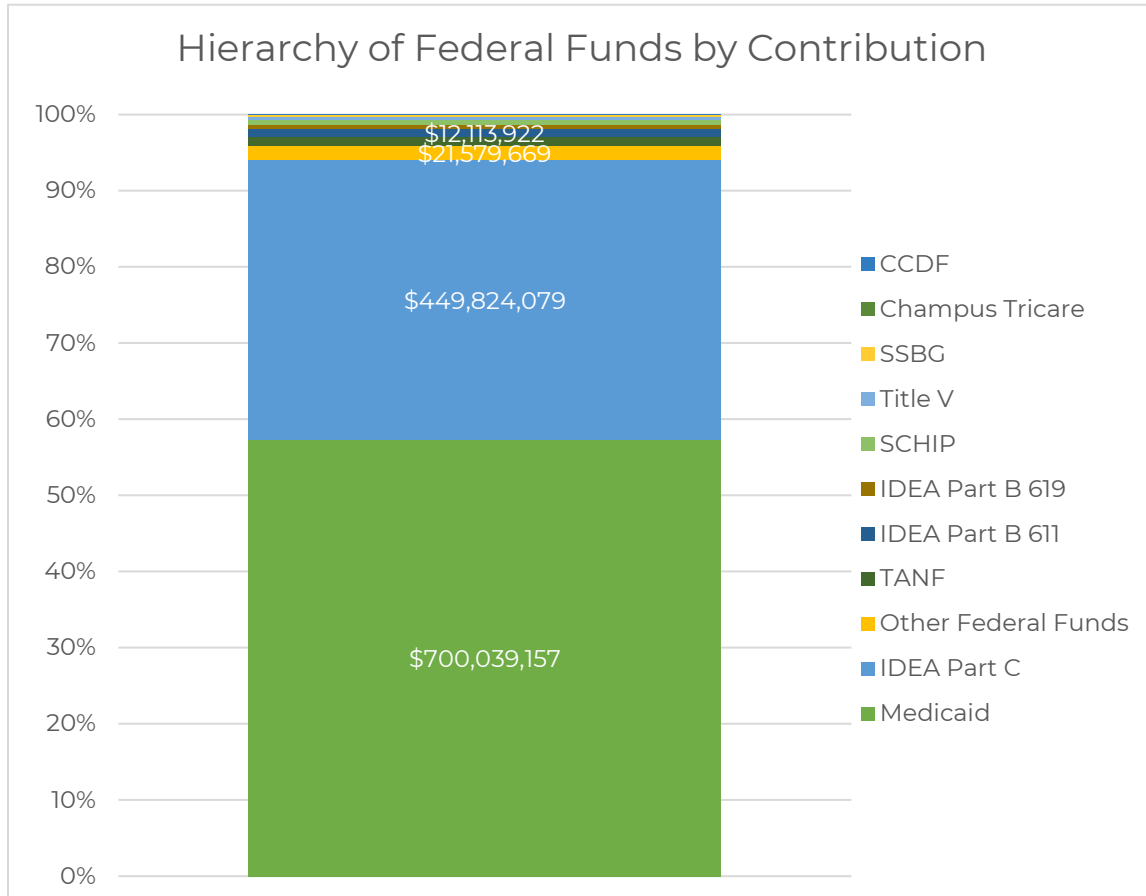
Federal Funds

The total contribution from reported federal funds to Part C systems was \$1,210,060,908, which represents 36% of total funding reported. All 48 survey respondents reported federal revenue. There were fifteen specific federal fund sources identified.

Federal Fund Use 48 Respondents	Part C	Part B, 619	Part B 611	Part D	Medicaid	SCHIP	Title V	Champus	WIC (SNAP)	Early Head Start	SSBG	CCDF	TANF	MIECHV	PDG
Infrastructure	38	5	2	1	10	1	4	0	1	1	1	2	2	2	2
Direct Services	45	5	2	0	41	9	4	8	2	3	1	1	2	2	0

Federal Fund Use 48 Respondents	Part C	Part B, 619	Part B 611	Part D	Medicaid	SCHIP	Title V	Champus	WIC (SNAP)	Early Head Start	SSBG	CCDF	TANF	MIECHV	PDG
Infrastructure	81%	10%	4%	%	21%	2%	9%	0%	2%	2%	2%	4%	4%	4%	4%
Direct Services	96%	10%	4%	0%	85%	19%	8%	17%	4%	6%	2%	2%	4%	4%	0%

As shown on the chart that follows, Medicaid is the largest source of federal funding for Part C. If all Medicaid revenue was reported, its significance would only increase. States also reported \$21,581,79 in funding under “other” with no attribution. The chart that follows reflects the percentage of federal revenue by each fund source that contributes to the federal fund composition. For actual amount by federal source see page 17.



Respondents were asked if they had tried to access Tricare to pay for early intervention services. Forty-three respondents answered this question. Twelve states (27.9%) indicated yes, with some success. Two states (4.65%) responded yes, but with no success, and 26 states (60.5%) responded that they had not tried to access Tricare. Three states responded other:

- Uncertain
- Tricare Prime payments for EI services largely depend on obtaining referrals from the child's Primary Case Manager (PCM). Depending on the PCM's ability to follow through, referrals may or may not be successfully obtained.
- Yes, with full success. Works well for our military families.

States were also asked if they received any funds that are designated specifically to support substance use exposed infants. Forty-three states answered this question but only one state responded yes.

State Funds

The total contribution from reported state funds to Part C systems was \$1,777,317,044, which represents 51% of total funding reported. Thirty-nine survey respondents reported state revenue. The largest source of state funding was State General Funds. State General Funds may be utilized by state Part C systems but are not directly appropriated to Part C and can be used by other state programs. Twenty-one states (70.2%) report they receive state general funds to support their Part C system. Twenty-five states (53.2%) report they have a state Part C appropriation. These are funds that are a specific line item in the state budget directly appropriated to Part C. Thirteen states (27.6%) receive both a State Part C appropriation and State General Funds.

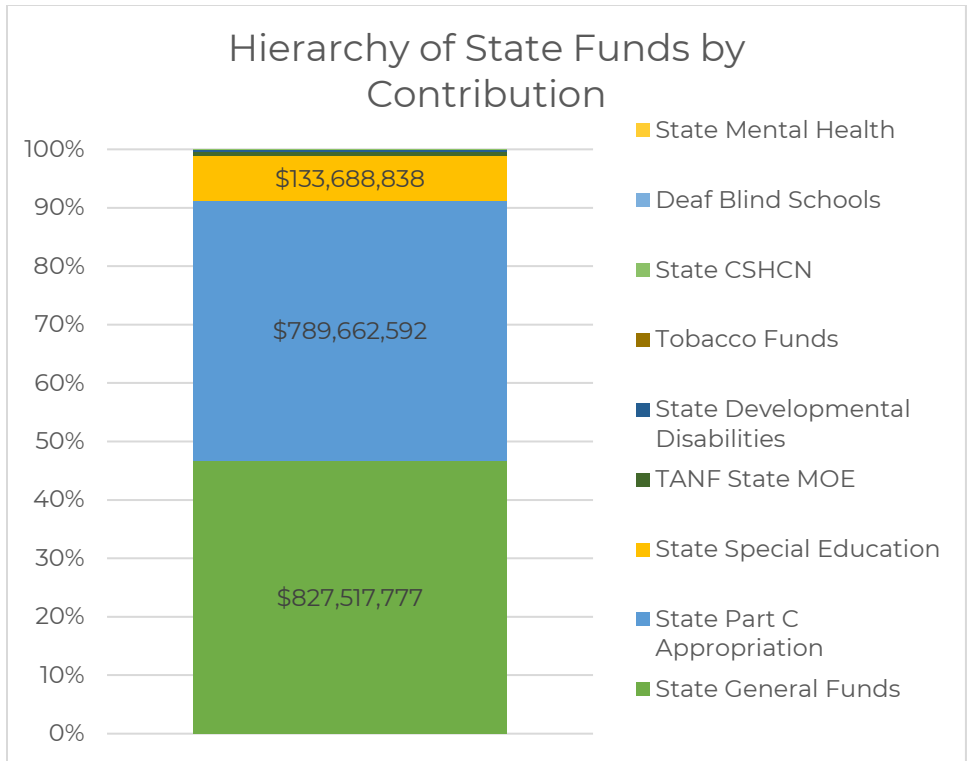
State Fund Use 48 participants	State Part C Appropriation	State General Funds	CSHCN	TANF State MOE	State Special Ed	Tobacco Funds	State DD	State Mental Health	Deaf Blind Schools	State Home Visiting
Infrastructure	14	21	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	1
Direct Services	20	21	2	1	4	2	1	0	3	1
Infrastructure	29%	44%	4%	4%	8%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Direct Services	42%	44%	4%	2%	8%	4%	2%	0%	6%	2%

State Fund Use 48 participants	State Part C Appropriation	State General Funds	CSHCN	TANF State MOE	State Special Ed	Tobacco Funds	State DD	State Mental Health	Deaf Blind Schools	State Home Visiting
Infrastructure	14	21	2	2	4	0	0	1	0	1
Health (18)	3	10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Education (9)	4	5	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1
Other (21)	7	6	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0

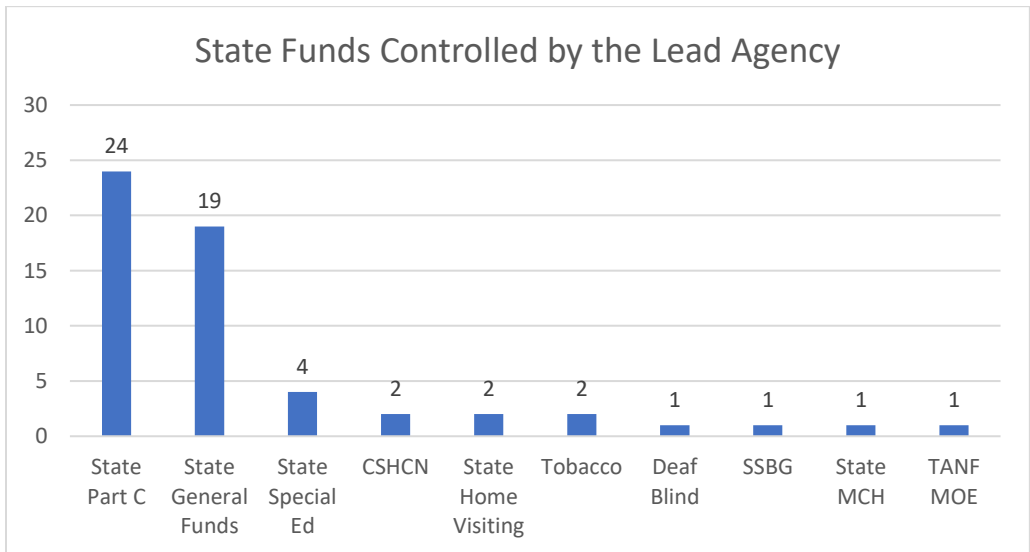
State Fund Use 48 participants	State Part C Appropriation	State General Funds	CSHCN	TANF State MOE	State Special Ed	Tobacco Funds	State DD	State Mental Health	Deaf Blind Schools	State Home Visiting
Direct Services	20	21	2	1	4	2	1	0	3	1
Health (18)	7	7	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
Education (9)	5	4	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Other (21)	8	10	2	1	2	0	1	0	1	0

State Fund Use 48 participants	State Part C Appropriation	State General Funds	CSHCN	TANF State MOE	State Special Ed	Tobacco Funds	State DD	State Mental Health	Deaf Blind Schools	State Home Visiting
Infrastructure	29%	44%	4%	4%	8%	0%	0%	2%	0%	2%
Health (18)	17%	56%	0%	0%	6%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Education (9)	44%	56%	0%	11%	22%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Other (21)	33%	29%	10%	5%	5%	0%	0%	5%	0%	0%
Direct Services	42%	44%	4%	2%	8%	4%	2%	0%	6%	2%
Health (18)	39%	39%	0%	0%	6%	11%	0%	0%	11%	0%
Education (9)	56%	44%	0%	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
Other (21)	38%	48%	10%	5%	10%	0%	5%	0%	5%	0%

The chart that follows documents the various state funds sources and their degree of contribution to the Part C system. The two major fund sources identified on the chart account for 94% of the state funding. The other six fund sources identified together account for the remaining 6%. For actual revenue by state fund source, see page 17.



Twenty-four states responded to the question regarding which state funds were under the direct control of the Lead Agency. Consistent with the previous data, the two major fund sources controlled by the lead agency were the state Part C Appropriation and state General Funds.



Local Funds

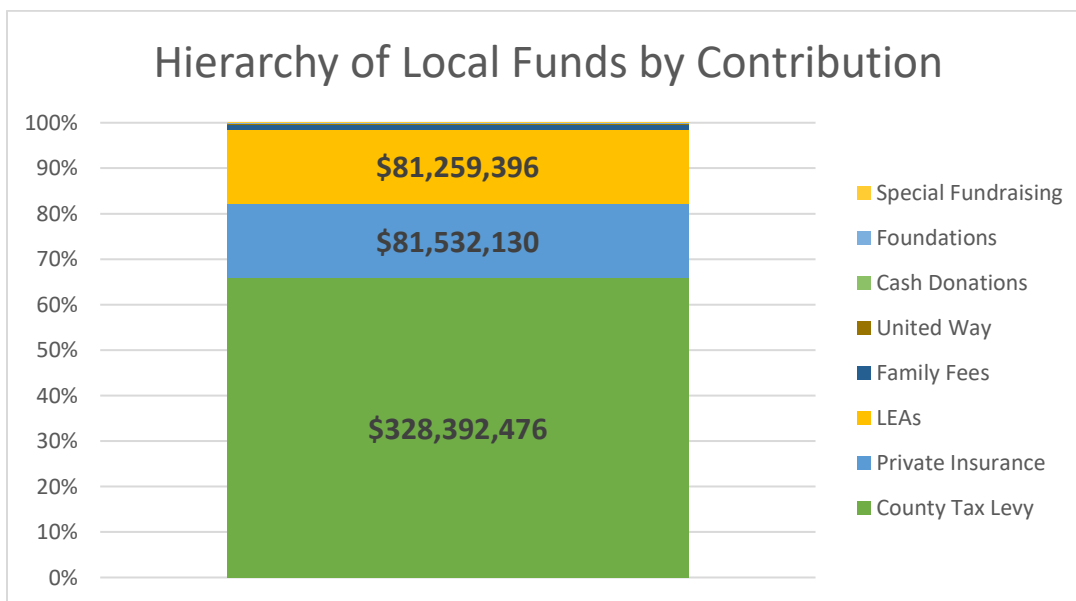
The total contribution from reported local funds to Part C systems was \$457,523,991 compared to \$517,674,538 in 2018. Local funds account for 13% of total funding reported. Twenty-four of the forty-eight survey respondents (50%) reported local revenue. Nine specific local fund sources were identified. As in previous finance surveys, county tax levy was the most significant local fund source, accounting for 63.4% of reported local revenue. Private Insurance accounts for 15.7% of reported local revenue, followed closely by Local Education Agencies at 15.6%.

Local Fund Use 48 Respondents	Local Education Agency	County Tax Levy	Foundations	Special Fundraising	Local Government	Cash Donations	United Way	Private Insurance	Family Fees
Infrastructure	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	2
Direct Services	5	6	5	2	4	5	4	28	15
Infrastructure	6%	10%	8%	6%	8%	8%	6%	4%	4%
Direct Services	10%	13%	10%	4%	8%	10%	8%	58%	31%

Local Fund Use 48 Respondents	Local Education Agency	County Tax Levy	Foundations	Special Fundraising	Local Government	Cash Donations	United Way	Private Insurance	Family Fees
Infrastructure	3	5	4	3	4	4	3	2	2
Health (18)	0	2	1	1	1	1	1	0	1
Education (9)	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other (21)	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	2	1
Direct Services	5	6	5	2	4	5	4	28	15
Health (18)	1	3	2	0	1	2	2	9	7
Education (8))	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	1
Other (21)	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	17	7

Local Fund Use 48 Respondents	Local Education Agency	County Tax Levy	Foundations	Special Fundraising	Local Government	Cash Donations	United Way	Private Insurance	Family Fees
Infrastructure	6%	11%	9%	6%	9%	9%	6%	4%	4%
Health (18)	0%	11%	6%	6%	6%	6%	6%	0%	6%
Education (9)	11%	11%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other (21)	10%	10%	10%	10%	14%	14%	10%	10%	5%
Direct Services	11%	13%	11%	4%	9%	11%	9%	60%	32%
Health (18)	6%	17%	11%	0%	6%	11%	11%	50%	39%
Education (9)	22%	11%	11%	0%	0%	0%	0%	22%	11%
Other (21)	10%	10%	10%	10%	14%	14%	10%	81%	33%

The chart that follows documents the various local funds sources and their degree of contribution to the Part C system. The largest fund source at the local level is County Tax Levies (\$270,915,864). The three major fund sources identified on the chart account for 95% of the local funding. The other six fund sources identified together account for the remaining 5%. For actual revenue by local fund source, see page 17.



Only 14 of the 48 respondents could provide the number of fund sources accessed and the total revenue generated by those sources across federal, state, and local levels.

	Federal		State		Local		Total		
All Respondents	Source ID	Revenue ID	Source ID	Revenue ID	Source ID	Revenue ID	Source ID	Revenue ID	% of revenue identified
Average	3	2	1	1	2	1	6	4	69%
Median	2	2	1	1	1	0	5	3	71%
Minimum	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	18%
Maximum	10	5	5	3	8	8	20	14	100%

Reported Revenue by Fund Source (48 states)(July 1, 2019 – June 30, 2020)

Federal Fund Source	2016 Reported Revenue	2018 Reported Revenue	2021 Reported Revenue
IDEA Part C	\$459,224,922	\$487,837,971	\$449,824,079
IDEA Part B 619	\$12,599,970	\$11,505,970	\$7,063,125
IDEA Part B 611	\$89,071,569	\$29,742,449	\$12,113,922
Medicaid (Federal and State Match)	\$705,252,235	\$848,397,768	\$700,039,157
SCHIP	\$5,669,465	\$8,269,465	\$7,034,000
Title V	\$3,284,911	\$6,559,911	\$6,270,000
Champus/Tricare	\$383,825	\$6,227,172	\$668,151
SSBG	\$20,000	\$2,001,000	\$2,000,000
TANF	\$17,247,521	\$15,000,000	\$15,535,595
CCDF		\$51,000	\$150,000
Other Federal Funds	\$8,182,073	\$4,244,000	\$21,580,069
Total Reported Federal Funds	\$1,301,937,491	\$1,419,836,706	\$1,222,278,098
State Fund Source	2016 Reported Revenue	2018 Reported Revenue	2021 Reported Revenue
State Part C Appropriation	\$960,157,929	\$1,112,559,544	\$789,662,592
State General Funds	\$827,626,828	\$867,841,983	\$827,517,777
TANF State MOE	\$1,380,000	\$10,200,000	\$13,700,000
State Special Education	\$63,535,295	\$103,398,102	\$133,688,838
CSHCN	\$1,206,000	\$606,000	\$602,635
Tobacco Funds	\$7,123,393	\$8,103,393	\$768,000
State Mental Health	\$1,251,158	\$5,412,640	\$0
Deaf-Blind Schools	\$1,716,274	\$2,546,200	\$0
State DDD		\$5,700,000	\$5,377,202
Total Reported State Funds	\$1,863,996,877	\$2,116,367,862	\$1,777,317,044
Local Fund Source	2016 Reported Revenue	2018 Reported Revenue	2021 Reported Revenue
Local Education Agencies	\$115,608,698	\$81,259,396	\$80,730,192
County Tax Levy	\$203,419,918	\$328,392,476	\$270,915,864
Foundations	\$774,702	\$431,400	\$288,754
Special Fundraising	\$427,614	\$360,739	\$7,378
Local Government	\$9,633,506	\$19,310,188	\$8,640,996
Cash Donations	\$23,084	\$720,512	\$11,021
United Way	\$1,285,589	\$937,043	\$749,860
Private Insurance*	\$85,605,984	\$81,532,130	\$85,217,119
Family Fees*	\$12,526,213	\$4,730,654	\$10,962,807
Other Local Funds	\$6,176,842	-	-
Total Reported Local Funds	\$435,482,150	\$517,674,538	\$457,523,991
Total Reported Revenue	\$3,699,504,353	\$4,053,879,106	\$3,457,119,133

*Fifteen states reported they accessed Family Fees, only seven could provide the amount of revenue. Twenty-eight states reported using private insurance, only nine could provide the amount of revenue generated.