Issue Brief: Appropriations

Emmanuel Guillory, Nicole Fuller, and Kuna Tavalin
Agenda

• Overview: federal education funding
• Scope/scale of the federal role
• IDEA funding
• Current status of the appropriations process
• The “asks”
What is the Committee for Education Funding (CEF)?

• Non-partisan, non-profit coalition of >100 education organizations and institutes
• Influences Congress to increase federal education funding:
  — Meets with congressional staff,
  — Holds briefings on importance of education funding
  — Provides resources, including CEF’s annual education budget book
• Supports CEF’s members and the public with information on education funding and the budget

www.cef.org
Every year, Congress has to ensure that the federal government is funded through appropriations bills or a continuing resolution.

The overall budgetary process begins with the President’s budget request.

Congress begins the appropriations process by passing a budget resolution to determine the top line funding levels.

Congress is currently considering fiscal year (FY)
Appropriations vs. Authorization

- In Congress, there are authorizers and appropriators.

- Appropriators set funding levels for programs.

- Authorizers set authorized levels of funding for programs.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Authorization</th>
<th>Appropriation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Higher Education Act Authorization Language</strong></td>
<td><strong>FY 2023 Appropriations Language</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEC. 399 [20 U.S.C. 1068h] AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS</td>
<td>The Committee recommends $175,070,000 for the Part A, Strengthening Institutions program, which is $65,000,000 more than the fiscal year 2022 enacted level. Funding supports competitive grants for general operating subsidies to institutions with below average educational and general expenditures per student and significant percentages of low-income students.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PART A.—(A) There are authorized to be appropriated to carry out part A (other than sections 316 through 320), $135,000,000 for fiscal year 2009, and such sums as may be necessary for each of the five succeeding fiscal years.</td>
<td></td>
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President’s FY 2023 Budget Requests Record Education Funding That is Just Above 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Level

(Department of Education Discretionary Funding in Billions of Dollars)

President’s FY 2023 Education Increase Fills Only Tiny Share of 11-Year Funding Gap Below 2011 Inflation-Adjusted Level

(Department of Education Discretionary Funding in Billions of Dollars)
FY 2023 Could Be Historic Level of Regular Education Funding

(Department of Education Discretionary Funding in Billions of Dollars)

2017, 2019, 2020, 2021 & 2022 regular totals reflect rescissions of Pell Grant funds

Committee for Education Funding
Education Accounts for 3.6% of President’s 2023 Budget

Outlays, Includes COVID-Relief Spending

- Defense Discretionary
- Non-Defense Discretionary - excluding education
- EDUCATION
- Mandatory - Social Security
- Other Mandatory
- Mandatory - Net Interest

3.6%

SOURCE: CEF based on FY2023 OMB Budget
President’s FY 2023 Education Department Discretionary Funding

Source: CEF based on Education Department data
Special Education Legislative Summit

Nicole Fuller (she/her), National Center for Learning Disabilities
NCLD’s Mission

...is to improve the lives of the 1 in 5 children and adults who struggle with learning and attention issues.
NCLD’s Strategy

Informing local and national **policy** efforts to ensure equal opportunity and access

Strengthening the field through innovative **research** and collaborative partnerships

Developing **young adult and parent** leaders who can advocate for themselves and others
IDEA Funding

- Funding history
- Legislation
- Partnership and Advocacy
### IDEA Funding Picture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IDEA Funding Area</th>
<th>FY 2021</th>
<th>FY 2022</th>
<th>FY 2023 - Pres. Budget Request</th>
<th>FY 2023 - LHHS bill (House)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part B (State Grants)</td>
<td>$12.9 billion</td>
<td>$13.3 billion</td>
<td>$16.3 billion</td>
<td>$16.3 billion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part B 619 (Preschool)</td>
<td>$398 million</td>
<td>$410 million</td>
<td>$502.6 million</td>
<td>$439.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part C (Infants &amp; Toddlers)</td>
<td>$482 million</td>
<td>$496 million</td>
<td>$932 million</td>
<td>$621.3 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDEA Part D</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Personnel Development</td>
<td>$39 million</td>
<td>$39 million</td>
<td>$38.6 million</td>
<td>$38.6 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical Assistance and Development</td>
<td>$44 million</td>
<td>$44 million</td>
<td>$49.3 million</td>
<td>$44.4 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Personnel Preparation</td>
<td>$90 million</td>
<td>$95 million</td>
<td>$250 million</td>
<td>$250 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parent Training and Information</td>
<td>$27 million</td>
<td>$30 million</td>
<td>$45.2 million</td>
<td>$40.2 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media and Technology</td>
<td>$30 million</td>
<td>$30 million</td>
<td>$30 million</td>
<td>$32.4 million</td>
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“Full Funding” Advocacy

- Highlights historic, chronic underfunding with long-term goal
- Resonates with Members who don’t always support education funding increases
Special Education: Federal Share Just Over 1/3 of “Full Funding” with President’s Big Funding Increase, Leaving Cost Burden to State and Local Budgets

Federal “Full Funding” would cover 40% of excess cost of educating children with disabilities

Source: CRS and ED funding history
IDEA Full Funding Act

- Proposes a 10-year glidepath to fully fund IDEA

S.3213 (introduced November 2021)
  - Sen. Van Hollen (D-MD) is the lead sponsor
  - 30 Cosponsors (all D)

H.R. 5984 (introduced November 2021)
  - Rep. Huffman (D-CA-2) is the lead sponsor
  - 127 Cosponsors (Bipartisan)
Funding Early Childhood is the Right IDEA Act

- Proposes increased authorizations for IDEA Part B 619 (preschool) and Part C (infants and toddlers)

S.3544 (introduced February 2022)
  - Sen. Hassan (D-NH) is the lead sponsor
  - 4 Cosponsors (all D)

H.R. 6532 (introduced February 2022)
  - Rep. DeSaulnier (D-CA-11) is the lead sponsor
  - 21 Cosponsors (Bipartisan)
Advocacy and Partnership

PROGRAM NEED

Part II is the largest program under the IDEA, serving approximately 5.5 million K-12 students. The guarantee of special education supports and services is without limit, and the number of students who require special education does not decrease when federal funding is stagnant. In fact, the number of students requiring special education has grown, as has the complexity of challenges for those students. In the past 3 years for which data is available, the number of IDEA-eligible students has increased by more than 460,000, or an increase of more than 1 percent, while total school enrollment has seen little or no increase in the same period of time. At the same time, funding has not kept pace.

When IDEA was first enacted in 1975, Congress anticipated the cost of providing special education to IDEA-eligible students would approximately equal that of the regular education non-eligible students. Thus, Congress authorized a federal funding contribution of 10 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure. In exchange for these funds, states and districts must ensure all eligible students are provided free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment. While states and districts have kept their end of the bargain, the federal government has never reached even half of its promised funding.

With schools and districts using a large percentage of their budgets to address health and safety concerns related to reopening schools, it is essential that the federal government provide adequate funding that IDEA students need, and educators must address the challenges facing the students with disabilities in the wake of COVID-19. To be ready for the future, Congress must act quickly to ensure funding is available for school programs that can benefit all students, including students with disabilities.

CONTACT INFO

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CDE FY 2023 BUDGET ANALYSIS
Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Appropriations Process

● Process and theoretical timeline
● FY 2023 - Where are we now?
4 Things to Know about Appropriations Process

1. President’s budget request is a starting point
2. Multiple opportunities to advocate
3. 12 subcommittee bills
   (We follow Labor-H)
4. Report language is important
In Theory

- **1st Monday in February** – POTUS budget
- Committee hearings with agency staff
- **April 15** – Budget resolution sets topline spending
- **May** – Appropriations markups begin
- **Sept 30** – deadline to finish passing all 12 appropriations bill (Fiscal Year ends)
- Possible reconciliation bills
Where are we now?

- FY 2022 bill passed in March
- President’s budget request: Late March
- House Labor-H bill passed Appropriations Committee on June 30th
Questions?

Contact: nfuller@nclld.org
The Asks

$16.3 billion for IDEA Part B Sec. 611 (+ $3b)
$503 million for IDEA Part B Sec. 619 (+ $93m)
$932 million for Part C (+ $436m)
$300 million for IDEA Part D Personnel Prep (+ $205m)
$70 million for the National Center for Special Education Research (+ $10m)
$32 million for Javits Gifted and Talented (+ $17.5m)