



Monday, April 29, 2019

I. House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations bill FY 2020 funding bill

- **House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee bill** – The Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 appropriations process kicks off tomorrow when the House Labor-HHS-Education Appropriations Subcommittee marks up its bill. The Subcommittee this afternoon released the [legislative text](#) and a [detailed summary](#). Tomorrow’s subcommittee markup is at 4pm in 2358-C Rayburn House Office Building, and will be [webcast here](#).
- **CEF’s preliminary table and analysis** – Our attached table has the funding levels we can glean so far, and the analysis below describes the biggest increases. The table has blanks where we cannot tell program funding levels from either the summary of the bill text. We will get the all-important table in the Committee Report after the full Appropriations Committee marks up the bill. Where the Subcommittee has provided only a rounded dollar figure, I only include the rounded number. There are some programs where the Subcommittee totals are an aggregate or a split of funding we track differently (for instance it provides the total for career technical education and adult education, but splits out just one part of Aid for Hispanic-serving institutions), so our funding table does not yet include those amounts. We will update the CEF table when the rest of the programmatic numbers are available.
- **Next steps for the appropriations process** - The plan is that the full Appropriations Committee will consider the bill on May 8, when it will also approve the suballocations for all 12 appropriations bills (the “302(b) allocations”). The bill covers a number of politically contentious policy issues and is the largest non-defense bill; it provided 30% of all non-defense discretionary (NDD) funding for FY 2019. The combination of those two factors means the bill is generally among the last to be marked up, and some years it never got a separate vote on the floor, where Members could offer amendments. Instead, it was folded into an omnibus funding bill which got a simple up or down vote. This year, House Democrats appear to be planning to package the bill with the defense bill, which is what Republicans did last year, when the two bills were enacted together before the start of the fiscal year, meaning neither was directly affected by the long shutdown in January that hit agencies that lacked FY 2020 funding. On Wednesday, two other House Appropriations Subcommittees will mark up the FY 2020 Legislative Branch and the Military Construction-VA bills. The House leadership set an ambitious goal of approving all 12 bills by the end of June. However, this doesn’t mean the bills are set for easy enactment, since Congress and the White House still need to agree on and enact new, higher spending caps for defense and NDD funding. Those negotiations haven’t started yet, meaning the House and

Senate may proceed with their bills using different top lines, and delaying real negotiations on the compromise bills until after there is a broader spending agreement.

- **Bill funding totals** – House Democrats will increase non-defense discretionary (NDD) funding by \$34 billion above the FY 2019 level, and the Appropriations Committee is providing \$11.7 billion of the increase to this bill. The bill provides \$75.9 billion for the Department of Education (ED), which is \$5.1 billion above the FY 2019 level when you include the \$600 million rescission of Pell grant funding in FY 2019, or \$4.4 billion above the level of new FY 2019 funding that was appropriated (that latter figure is what the Appropriations Committee is reporting, but to keep an apples-to-apples comparison, CEF tables always count rescissions in the year in which they are enacted, which is how the Congressional Budget Office scores appropriations bills). The bill provides \$257 million for the Institute for Museum and Library Services, but the text does not provide the breakout between the Museum Services Act and the Library Services Technology Act.
- **Notable increases in ED** – The bill increases funding for many programs, but there are particularly large increases for early childhood programs, special education, and Title I. Many of the largest increases are for programs that the President’s budget proposed to eliminate. The biggest increases are:
 - **Title I** - \$17.6 billion, an increase of \$1.0 billion (6.2%)
 - **Special Education grants to states** - \$13.4 billion, an increase of \$1 billion (8%)
 - **Title II-Supporting effective instruction state grant** - \$2.6 billion, an increase of \$500 million (24%)
 - **Federal Work-Study** - \$1.4 billion, an increase of \$304 million (27%)
 - **English Language Acquisition** - \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$243 million (33%). Funding for this program has been frozen for many years.
 - **Federal supplemental educational opportunity grants (SEOG)** - \$1.0 billion, an increase of \$188 million (22%)
 - **The Innovation and Improvement Account** (this includes Education Innovation and Research (EIR), Teacher and School Leader grants, charter schools, magnets schools, and other smaller programs) – \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$183 million (18%). The summary notes increases within this account for a social emotional learning initiative, including \$170 million within EIR and \$25 million within Supporting Effective Educator Development, but does not note the totals for the two programs.
 - **Title IV-A - student support and academic enrichment grants** - \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$150 million (13%)
 - **21st century community learning centers** - \$1.3 billion, an increase of \$100 million (8%)
 - **Federal TRIO programs** - \$1.2 billion, an increase of \$100 million (9%)
- **Notable increase outside ED** - There are several large increases in education programs that CEF tracks in other agencies:
 - **Child care and development block grant** - \$7.8 billion, an increase of \$2.4 billion (45%)
 - **Head Start** - \$11.6 billion, an increase of \$1.5 billion (15%)
 - **Preschool development grants** - \$350 million, an increase of \$100 million (40%)
 - **Strengthening community college training grants** – \$150 million in the Department of Labor for a new investment in community colleges and some four-year partners to provide training to workers in in-demand industries.

- **Pell grants** – The bill increases the maximum Pell grant by \$150, to a total of \$6,345. It includes a \$53 million rescission that is what’s known as a “CHIMP” (change in mandatory program) that cuts the amount of mandatory funding provided many years ago to support the discretionary Pell grant. This has happened before, and I believe has no impact on the Pell grant (I’ll do some more research!). The bill does not have a rescission of previously appropriated discretionary funding that depletes the existing Pell grant surplus.