



FEDERAL FUNDING OUTLOOK

#NPS18

General Session

Please see the Federal Funding Section in the Notebook

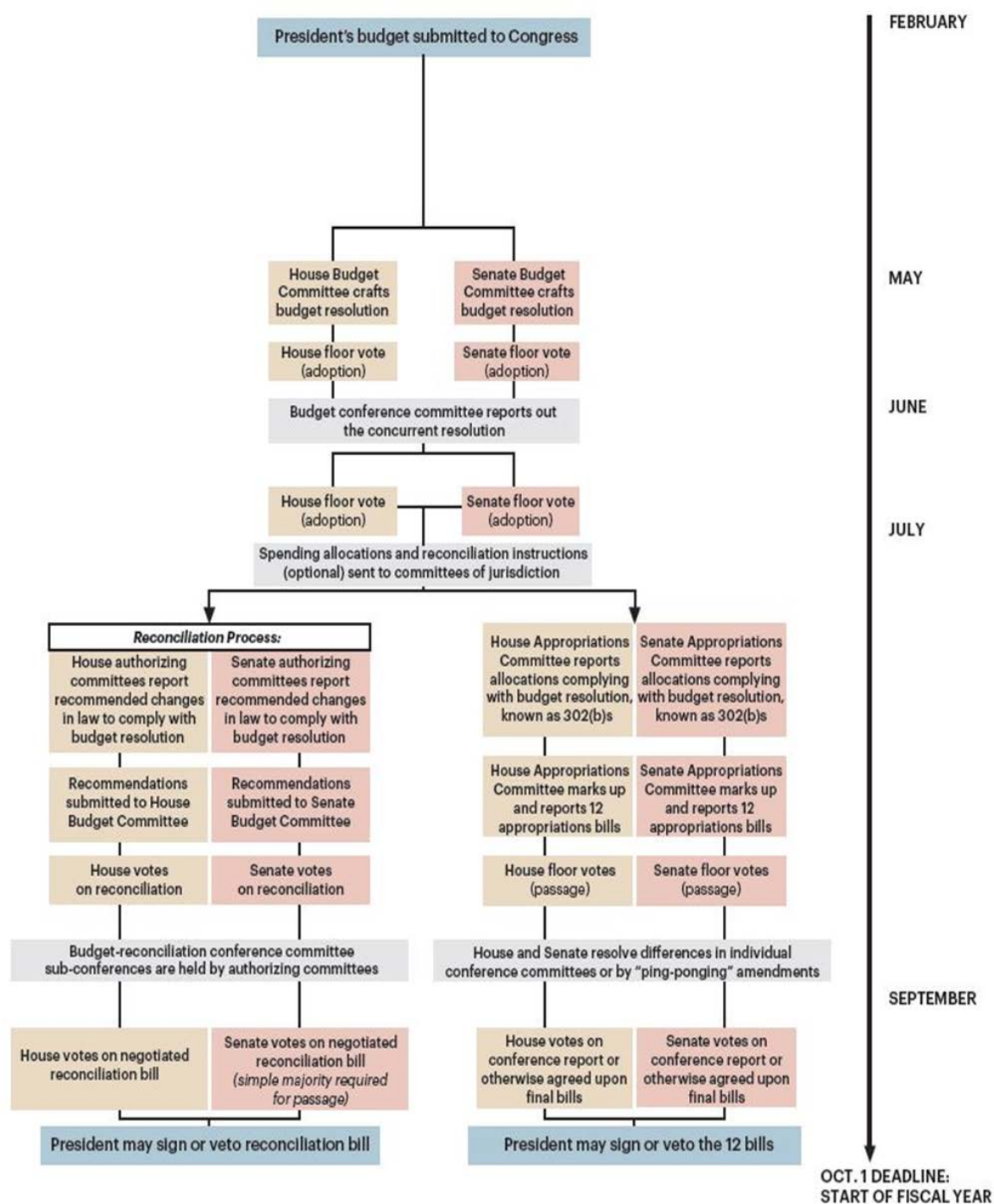
Background

Current Status

Charts and Materials

Budget and Appropriations

- Role of White House:
 - ▣ Sets budget priorities
- Role of Congress:
 - ▣ Has “power of the purse”
- Summary of the process:
 - ▣ Fiscal Year Oct. 1 - Sept. 30
 - ▣ Develop a budget
 - ▣ Set overall spending levels
 - ▣ Determine funding levels for specific programs
 - ▣ Appropriate those funds



Budget and Appropriations

- President's budget request
 - ▣ All federal agencies submit budget proposals
 - Perkins funding is included in Dept. of ED budget
 - ▣ Reflects Administration's budget priorities
 - ▣ Budget request is submitted to Congress in February
 - ▣ Just a request; does not have force of law
 - ▣ Usually occurs in early February

Budget and Appropriations

- Congressional budget resolution
- House and Senate develop budget resolutions
 - ▣ Budget committees write the resolutions
 - ▣ Establishes overall discretionary funding totals (302a)
 - ▣ Recommends funding by budgetary “function”
 - Function 500: Education, Training and Social Services
 - ▣ Often includes policy recommendations on taxes, mandatory spending and long-term discretionary funding
- House and Senate may “conference” to create a compromise budget
- Budget resolution is non-binding
- Usually occurs February-April

Budget and Appropriations

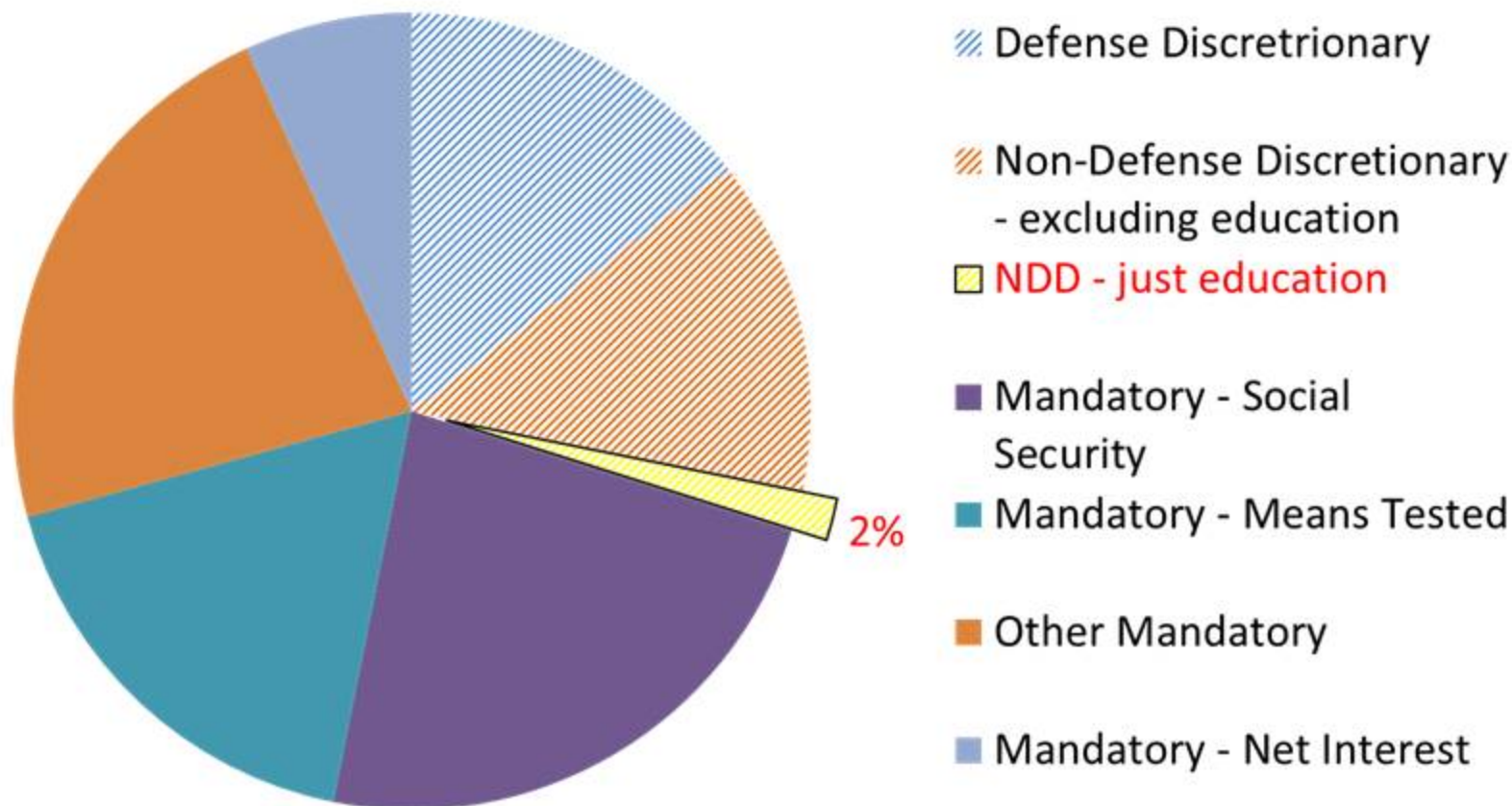
- ❑ House and Senate appropriations committees must approve 302a
- ❑ Sets caps for each of the 12 subcommittees (302b)
 - ❑ Labor, HHS and Education
 - ❑ Current 302b approx. \$161 billion
 - ❑ Shared among hundreds of programs in multiple agencies
- ❑ Appropriations bills provide funding for individual programs, projects and activities
 - ❑ Basic State Grant (\$1.1 billion) and National Programs (\$7.4 million) are two separate “line-items”
- ❑ Bills are written in the subcommittees
- ❑ Must be approved by subcommittees and full committees before a floor vote
- ❑ House and Senate conference their respective bills
- ❑ Occurs in Spring and Summer
- ❑ Must be completed by end of fiscal year on Sept. 30

Budget and Appropriations

- ❑ Failure to pass appropriations bills by end of fiscal year results in full or partial government shutdown
 - ▣ 16 days in October 2013
- ❑ Continuing Resolution (CR)
 - ▣ Stop-gap funding
 - ▣ Last for weeks or months
 - ▣ Continues previous fiscal year funding levels
 - ▣ Currently operating on CR until December 11
- ❑ Omnibus appropriations bill
 - ▣ Combines individual bills into one
 - ▣ Generally not short-term like CR
 - ▣ Allows for new funding levels
 - ▣ Helps expedite the process

Education Accounts for Just 2% of All Federal Spending

2017 Outlays by category



FY 2018 Appropriations

- ❑ Trump budget proposed Perkins cut by \$168 million/15% & other cuts to adult education, WIOA, ESSA Title II & Title IV
- ❑ Full House and Senate Committee both level funded Perkins
- ❑ Senate's bill was more moderate than the House bill that made large cuts to education (-\$2.2 billion) and labor (-\$1.3 billion) programs
- ❑ Multiple CRs passed – current expires March 23

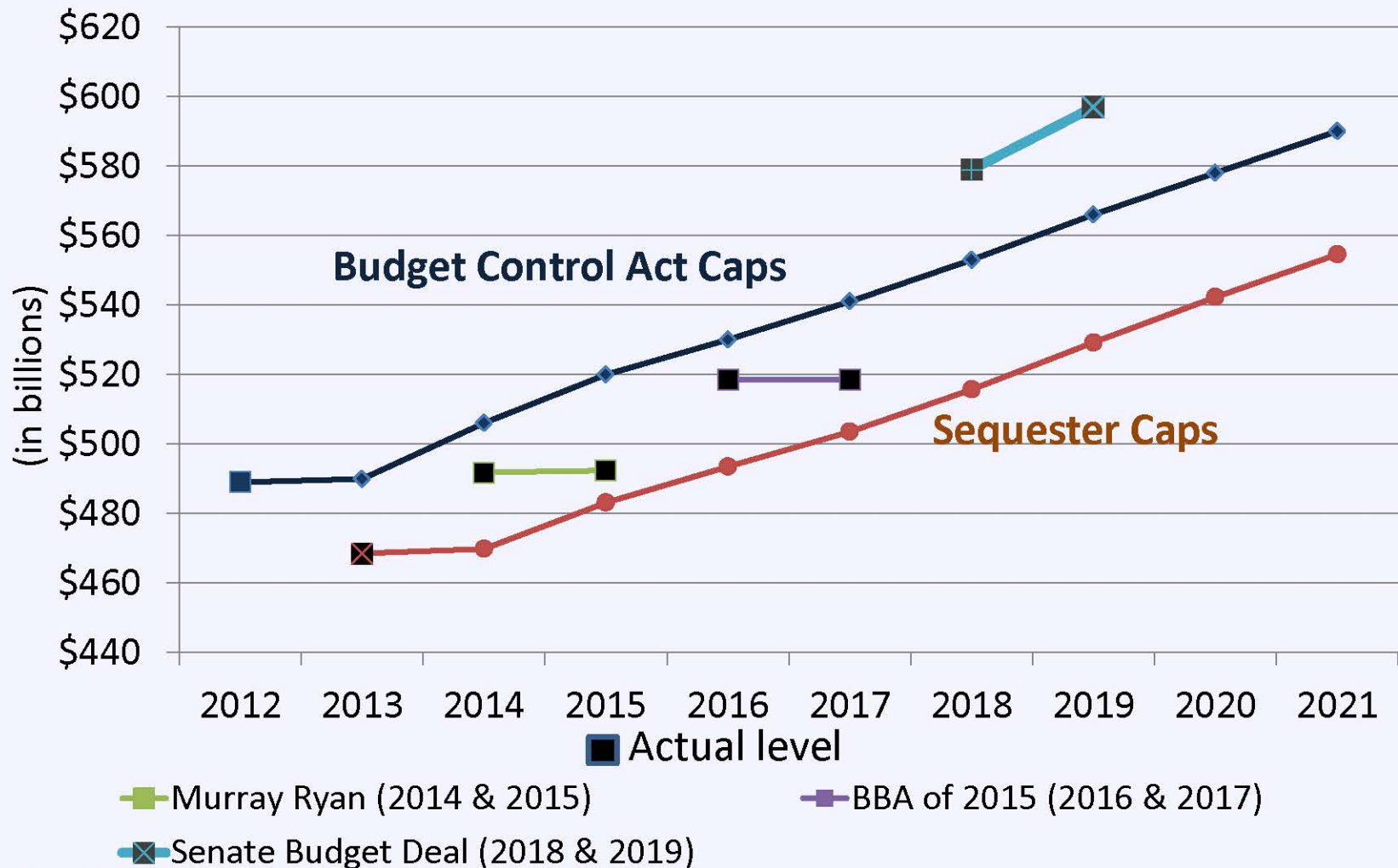
FY 2018 Appropriations

- ❑ CR included an across-the-board cut to keep overall spending within the required budget caps for the year
- ❑ Because of the way Perkins funds are budgeted and dispersed, the cut impacted Perkins Basic State Grant advance funding
 - ▣ Impacts October allocation for 30 states
- ❑ The cut could be restored (and has routinely been in years past) if Congress approves a full-year funding bill

Budget Deal

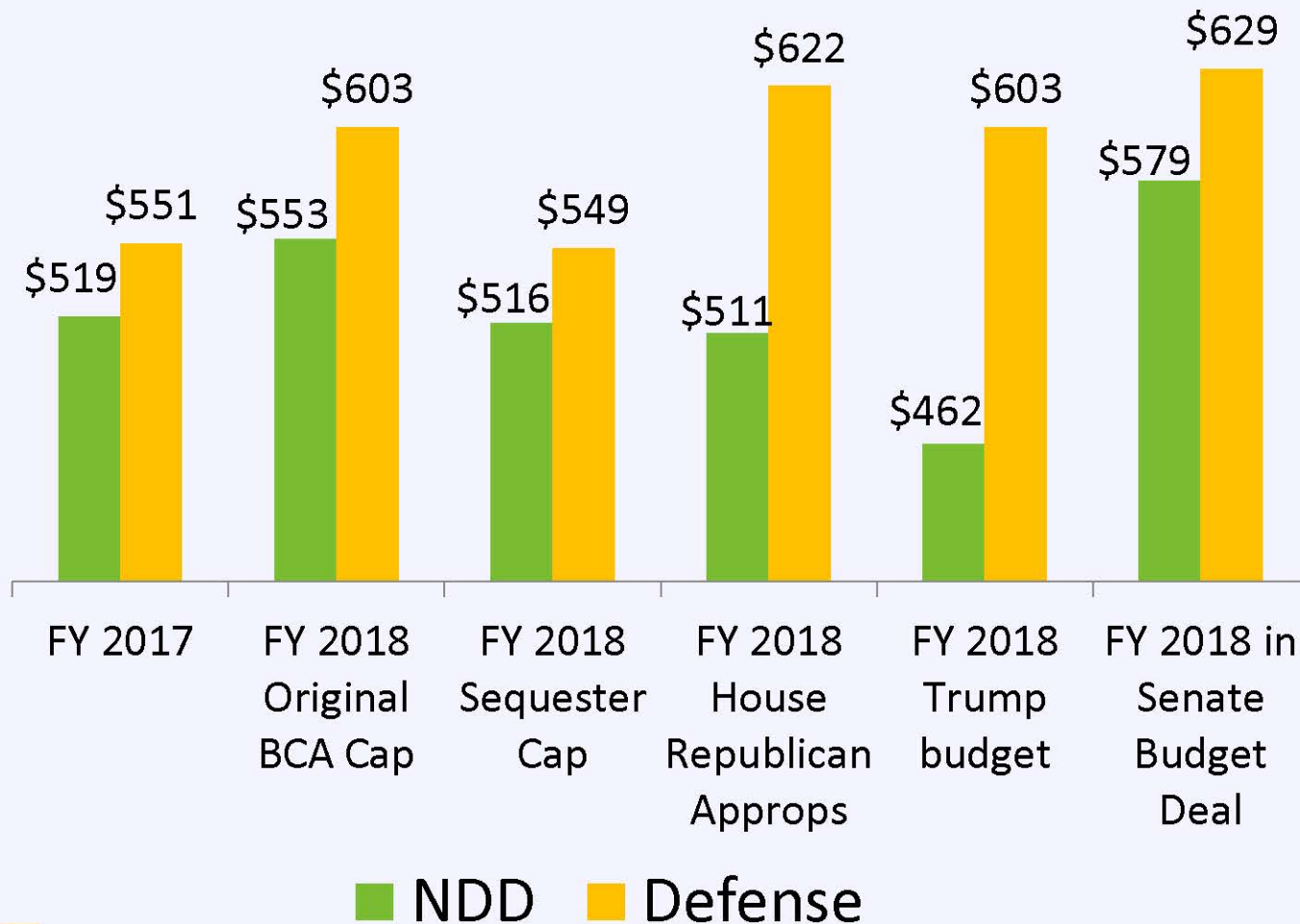
- Following three-day government shutdown in January, budget deal was finally reached
- Raised discretionary spending caps for defense and non-defense:
 - NDD cap for FY 2018 is now \$579 billion (\$63 billion above the sequester level)
 - NDD cap for FY 2019 is set at \$597 billion (an increase of \$63 billion above the sequester level)
- Members of Congress are now working on dividing the additional dollars among the 12 subcommittees.
 - Must set funding levels for individual programs, like the Perkins Basic State Grant, and pass an appropriations bill under those revised funding caps
- Some funding commitments already made – i.e. NIH, college affordability, infrastructure,

Budget Deal Raises Non-Defense Discretionary Caps for 2018 & 2019



Possible FY 2018 Non-defense Discretionary (NDD) and Defense Levels

(in billions)



FY 2019 Appropriations

- ❑ Trump budget released Feb. 12
- ❑ Overall, the budget would cut the Department of Education's discretionary funding by \$3.6 billion from the FY 2017 enacted level. The Department of Labor would be slashed by 21 percent.
- ❑ Level funding for Perkins at the \$1.118 billion
 - Requests an additional \$13 million for Perkins National Programs
 - Would establish a new grant that would support only a limited number of CTE programs in STEM fields
 - Would have to compete for federal resources

FY 2019 Appropriations

- Many other education and workforce programs cut
 - ▣ Adult education would be cut by \$96 million.
 - ▣ Teacher Quality Partnership Grants for teacher education would be eliminated.
 - ▣ ESSA Title IV grants that can support career guidance programs would be eliminated.
 - ▣ ESSA Title II funds to support effective educators would also be eliminated.
 - ▣ WIOA youth, adult, and dislocated worker state grants would see a combined cut of over \$1 billion.
- Advocates should ask Congress to increase Perkins funding!

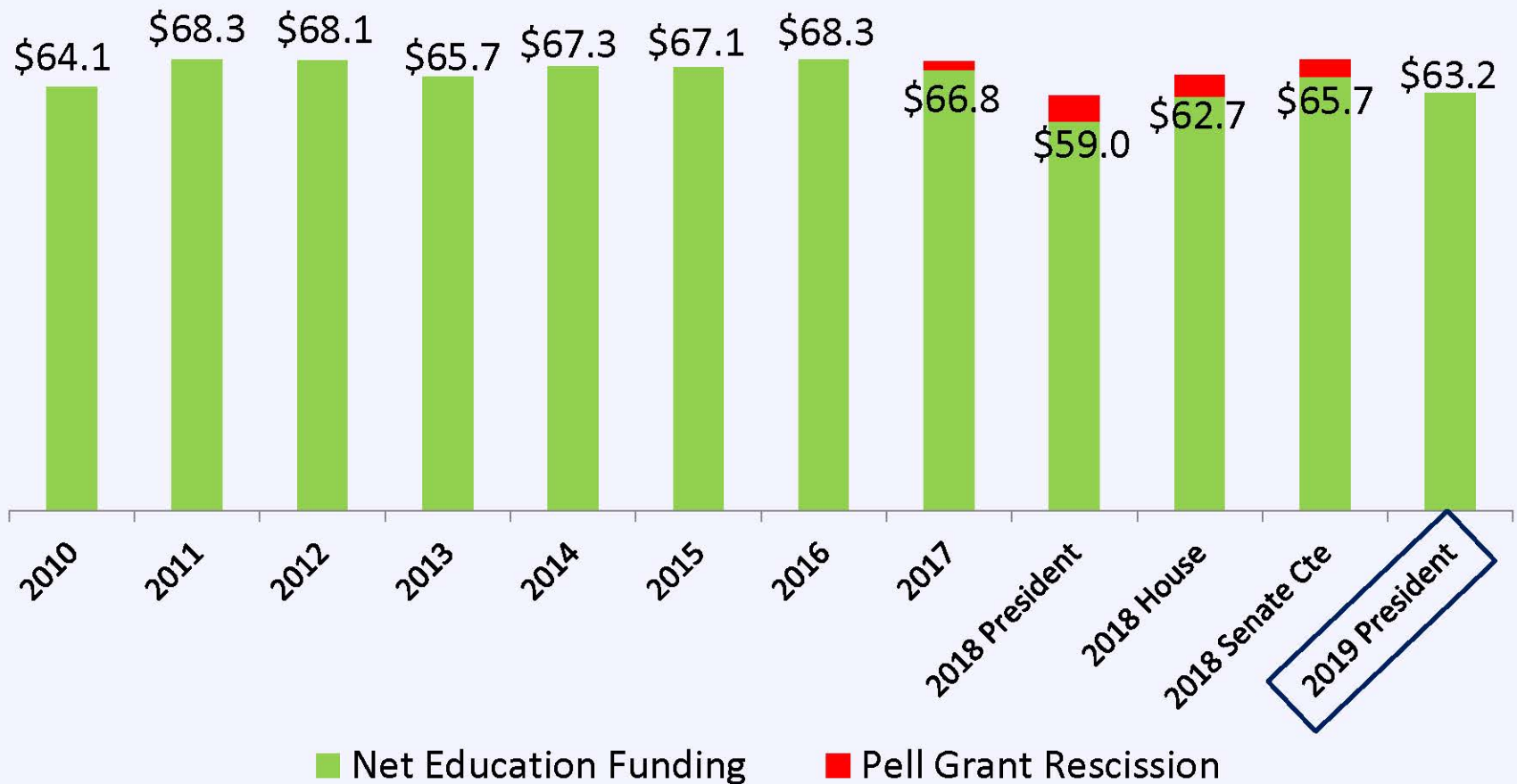
FY 2019 Appropriations

- ❑ \$1.5 trillion infrastructure plan, but only calls for \$200 billion in federal spending over 10 years
- ❑ Four “workforce development” proposals, with no funding designated for this portion of the plan
 - ▣ Expand Pell Grant eligibility for short-term programs
 - ▣ Reform career and technical education
 - Presents, for the first time, some of the Trump Administration’s ideas for the reauthorization of Perkins
 - ▣ Reform the federal work-study program
 - ▣ Revamp licensing requirements for individuals seeking a job on an infrastructure project
- ❑ None of these proposals address the workforce development needs specific to infrastructure

President's FY 2019 Budget Cuts

Education Funding Below 2010 Level

(Department of Education discretionary funds in billions)



2018 & 2019 Education Funding Proposals Far Below 2010 Level Excluding Pell Grants

(Department of Education discretionary funds in billions)



FY 2019 Appropriations

- ❑ House “dear colleague” letter on FY 2019 funding for Perkins
- ❑ Currently being circulated by Reps. Glenn Thompson (R-PA) and Jim Langevin (D-RI), the co-chairs of the bipartisan Congressional CTE Caucus
- ❑ Urging the House Appropriations Committees to provide strong federal investment in Perkins
- ❑ We need as many members of the House as possible to sign this letter
 - We have provided a leave behind that includes the letter and sign-on instructions

FY 2019 Appropriations

Included in the blue “leave behind” folders

Also find a copy in the “leave behinds” section of your notebook

Congressional Career & Technical Education Caucus

Support Funding for Career and Technical Education

Dear Colleague:

As co-chairs of the bipartisan Congressional Career & Technical Education (CTE) Caucus, we invite you to join us in sending a letter to appropriators requesting strong funding for the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins) in the FY 2019 Labor, Health and Human Services and Education appropriations bill.

The Perkins Act is the primary source of federal funding for state and local CTE programs. In every congressional district, CTE programs play a vital role in ensuring workers remain competitive in high-wage, high-skill, and high-demand career fields, including engineering, information technology, healthcare, and skilled trades, all of which have hundreds of thousands of job openings across the country.

Any reduction in Perkins funding would adversely affect millions of career and technical education students, employers in need of skilled workers, and the future competitiveness of this country. In our rapidly changing job market, Perkins programs help students become career-and-college ready and equip adult workers with the tools they need to be successful in the 21st century workforce.

CTE programs play a critical role in local workforce development and economic growth in every congressional district. Therefore, we invite you to join us in sending the following letter requesting strong funding for Perkins in FY 2019. Please contact Kerry McKittrick (Kerry.mckittrick@mail.house.gov) in Rep. Langevin's office or Michelle Rakebrand (michelle.rakebrand@mail.house.gov) in Rep. Thompson's office with any questions or to sign on.

Sincerely,

JIM LANGEVIN
Member of Congress

GLENN "GT" THOMPSON
Member of Congress

Congress of the United States
Washington, DC 20515

March 19, 2018

The Honorable Tom Cole
Chairman
Subcommittee on Labor, Health and
Human Services and Education
2358 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Rosa DeLauro
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Labor, Health and
Human Services and Education
1016 Longworth House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Chairman Cole and Ranking Member DeLauro:

We are writing to respectfully request strong funding for the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act (Perkins) in the Fiscal Year (FY) 2019 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill. While we understand that the committee is faced with difficult choices to ensure fiscal responsibility, we urge you to consider the positive impact that Perkins Act funding has on millions of career and technical education (CTE) students across the United States, as well as its value to the business community, which relies on these programs for a skilled workforce.

While we are pleased that Perkins funding has been maintained at \$1.125 billion since FY2014, it has not kept pace with the growing demand for career and technical education, resulting in a high number of students being placed on waiting lists for CTE courses. Moreover, any reduction in Perkins funding will result in lost job opportunities for young workers and adults looking to reenter the workforce.

The House Education and Workforce Committee has long recognized the importance of strong and independent Perkins funding. In the 113th Congress, Perkins was intentionally exempted from efforts to consolidate program funding under the bipartisan Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act. In 2015, CTE programs were explicitly left out of the Every Student Succeeds Act in recognition of the importance of direct and targeted investment in CTE. Furthermore, this Congress, the House overwhelmingly passed H.R. 2353, the Strengthening Career and Technical Education for the 21st Century Act, a bill to reauthorize the Perkins Act, by a voice vote.

We are hopeful your Subcommittee will continue this bipartisan commitment to Perkins. As CTE programs evolve to meet the needs of employers in high-wage, high-skill, and high-demand career fields, such as engineering, information technology and healthcare, it is more important than ever that we provide robust federal support for these programs.

CTE works to ensure that students have the academic, technical, and employability skills necessary for true college and career readiness, and Perkins funding is key to their continued success. Therefore, we respectfully urge your strong support for the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act in FY2019. Thank you for your consideration of this request.

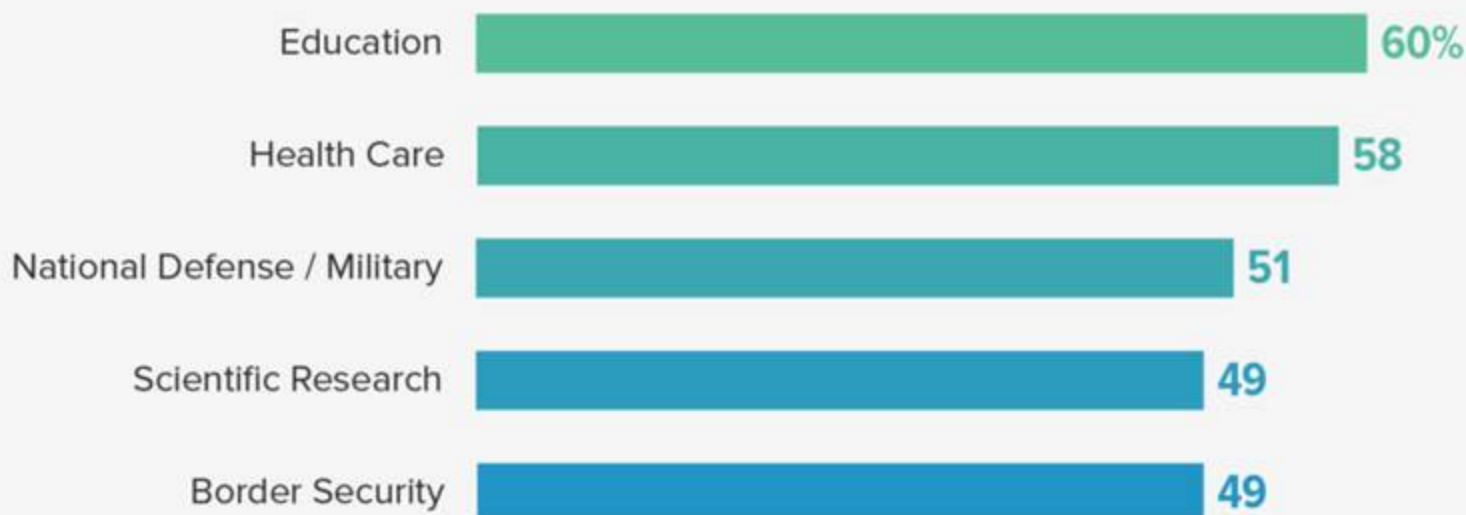
Sincerely,



60% of Public Wants to Increase Federal Education Investment

Where Voters Most Want to See More Government Spending

Share of voters who think the government should spend more on each of the following:



Message

- ❑ Perkins funding serves over 11 million secondary, postsecondary and adult CTE students nationwide.
- ❑ Perkins funding provides a strong return on investment, as students involved in CTE programs are more engaged, perform better academically and graduate at higher rates.
- ❑ A skilled workforce delivers direct benefits to American employers through increased productivity and innovation in growing fields like healthcare, engineering and IT.
- ❑ Despite the importance of Perkins funding in advancing high-quality CTE programs, congressional appropriations have not kept pace with the growing need.
- ❑ From Fiscal Year (FY) 2007 through FY 2017, total Perkins grant funding to states declined by 13 percent—nearly \$170 million less in funding to support CTE.
- ❑ It's time to make investing in CTE a top priority and increase funding to \$1.3 billion in order to restore the cuts made over the last decade!

Contact Info

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