

# StateFedConnect

SUMMER UPDATE; JULY 2024

There is no StateFedConnect call in July, and the SFC team provided the following e-mail update on federal early childhood and family policy developments.

1. **National Child Care Innovation Summit:** As many of you know, on June 27 the Chamber of Commerce Foundation hosted a day long meeting designed to discuss how public and private partnerships can address the issues in the child care system. The agenda included White House staff, Governors from Colorado, Indiana, and Massachusetts, state and federal legislators, large and small CEOs, and others working to address child care issues in their communities. The agenda is here: <https://events.uschamberfoundation.org/childcaresummit/NCIS-agenda>.

2. This week, the **House Appropriations Committee for Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education marked up their funding proposal for FY 25**. The bill includes \$198.4 billion, a cut of \$24.6 billion, or 11 percent, below the fiscal year 2024 level for all programs included in the Committee's jurisdiction. Specifically, the bill:

- 57% cut for WIOA State Grants
- \$135M below FY24 for Registered Apprenticeships
- Eliminates Healthy Start program
- \$152M below FY24 funding levels for Maternal & Child Health programs
- \$25M increase to CCDBG
- \$25M increase to Head Start
- Eliminates CCAMPIS program

Committee overview: <https://appropriations.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/appropriations.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/fy25-labor-health-and-human-services-education-and-related-agencies-subcommittee-bill-summary.pdf>

Democratic response: <https://democrats-appropriations.house.gov/sites/evo-subsites/democrats-appropriations.house.gov/files/evo-media-document/Labor,%20Health%20and%20Human%20Services,%20Education,%20and%20Related%20Agencies%20Summary.pdf>

FFYF statement on the proposal: <https://www.ffyf.org/2024/06/27/statement-ffyf-statement-on-proposed-fy25-funding-levels-for-child-care-and-early-learning-programs/>

3. **Department of Education publishes Request for Information (RFI)** on extending Public Service Loan Forgiveness (PSLF) to those who have worked in for-profit early childhood

settings. The RFI presents five questions in which the Department is looking for guidance or information. Responses are due by July 22, 2024. The RFI is here: <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2024/06/20/2024-13446/request-for-information-on-identifying-and-tracking-data-related-to-early-childhood-education> and questions include:

- The Department has always relied upon employer identification numbers (EINs) to identify whether an employer is a non-profit under IRC 501(c)(3). This approach has allowed the Department to create a comprehensive list of eligible employers and use a consistent identifier system. However, some for-profit businesses may be sole proprietors or other providers that do not have an EIN. Are there other uniform sources that the Department might consider using for determinations of qualifying employers?
- If there are not other uniform sources, how should the Department address eligibility determinations of a for-profit ECE employer?
- If in consultation with the Department, the U.S. Department of Health & Human Services (HHS), issued a voluntary Public Records Act request from the States to create a nationwide registry of EINs of ECE providers, are State and Tribal agencies that oversee and administer ECE programs in a position to collect this information? Do commenters believe that all States would provide this information? Are there any additional considerations the Department should be aware of should HHS issue this request?
- What feedback can be provided concerning the time it would take a State or Tribe to undertake the collection of EINs for licensed and regulated providers, including the process, privacy, administrative, or other considerations that the Department should take into account?
- Should the Department consider a process that relies on unique identifiers associated with licensure as opposed to EINs to identify eligible employers?

4. **New Resources** (beach reading?):

- New analysis from the Council of Economic Advisors on the impacts of child care stabilization funding: <https://www.whitehouse.gov/cea/written-materials/2024/06/27/impacts-of-the-expiration-of-federal-child-care-stabilization-funding-and-the-mitigating-effects-of-state-level-stopgap-funding/>

Highlights from the report include:

- Confirms that ARPA funding stabilized the child care sector and enhanced mother's labor participation.
- Provides some indication that the child care access, child care price savings, and women's labor participation effects of ARPA are diminishing in the period following the expiration of child care stabilization funds.
- Shares early evidence that when some states invested in child care stabilization, they had fewer indications of diminishing stabilization, child care access and women's labor force participation, compared to states that did not invest. The level of state investment also mattered in terms of its buffering effects.

- Provides a clear case for the need for ongoing investment in the child care sector by way of the President's budget proposals.
- CLASP analysis of eligibility and access to CCDBG, by race and ethnicity, by state (including individual state fact sheets): [Child Care Assistance Landscape: Inequities in Federal and State Eligibility and Access](#)
- The Center for American Progress has published a report on Project 2025 and Head Start: <https://www.americanprogress.org/article/project-2025-would-eliminate-head-start-severely-restricting-access-to-child-care-in-rural-america/>
- CAP is also hosting a meeting on the impact of the proposed policies in Project 2025 on July 9: <https://www.americanprogress.org/events/project-2025-exposing-the-far-right-assault-on-america/>

5. On July 18th from 3-4pm ET, **CLASP and the Alliance for Early Success are hosting a huddle for state advocates on presumptive eligibility policies**, which is one of the state encouragements in the CCDF final rule <[https://www.clasp.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024\\_CCDF-2024-Rule-Detailed-Summary-and-State-Examples.pdf](https://www.clasp.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/05/2024_CCDF-2024-Rule-Detailed-Summary-and-State-Examples.pdf)>. During the hour, there will be an overview of the policy, as well as two states who have implemented presumptive eligibility policies. Advocates from these states will discuss the implementation process, key considerations for success, and what role advocates can play. We will provide more details in the next few weeks. For now, if you want to join, please register here: [https://earlysuccess.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ0qcu6tpzssG9MWp\\_DI4p2bFwcZnPKckyZE](https://earlysuccess.zoom.us/meeting/register/tZ0qcu6tpzssG9MWp_DI4p2bFwcZnPKckyZE).

6. **Recess reminder** – opportunities for July and August in district meetings and events with your legislators. The Congressional calendar (<https://rollcall.com/app/uploads/2023/11/2024CQRCCongressionalCalendar.pdf>) notes that both the House and Senate are on recess until July 5, and then again July 15-19. And don't forget that they are on recess from August 4 to September 8!

The next scheduled StateFedConnect call will be August 6 at 4:00 Eastern.