

Department of Education
SPECIAL EDUCATION
Fiscal Year 2022 Budget Request
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State tables reflecting final 2020 allocations and 2021 and 2022 estimates are posted on the Department's webpage at: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/statetables/index.html>.

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For carrying out the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, [\$14,070,743,000] \$17,193,256,000, of which [\$4,533,544,000] \$7,488,516,000 shall become available on July 1, [2021] 2022, and shall remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023, and of which \$9,283,383,00 shall become available on October 1, [2021] 2022, and shall remain available through September 30, [2022] 2023, for academic year [2021-2022] 2022-2023:¹ *Provided*, That the amount for section 611(b)(2) of the IDEA shall be equal to the lesser of the amount available for that activity during fiscal year [2020] 2021, increased by the amount of inflation as specified in section 619(d)(2)(B) of the IDEA, or the percent change in the funds appropriated under section 611(i) of the IDEA, but not less than the amount for that activity during fiscal year [2020] 2021:² *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall, without regard to section 611(d) of the IDEA, distribute to all other States (as that term is defined in section 611(g)(2)), subject to the third proviso, any amount by which a State's allocation under section 611, from funds appropriated under this heading, is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B), according to the following: 85 percent on the basis of the States' relative populations of children aged 3 through 21 who are of the same age as children with disabilities for whom the State ensures the availability of a free appropriate public education under this part, and 15 percent to States on the basis of the States' relative populations of those children who are living in poverty:³ *Provided further*, That the Secretary may not distribute any funds under the previous proviso to any State whose reduction in allocation from funds appropriated under this heading made funds available for such a distribution:⁴ *Provided further*, That the States shall allocate such funds distributed under the second proviso to local educational agencies in accordance with section 611(f):⁵ *Provided further*, That the amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d) of the IDEA is reduced under section

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612(a)(18)(B) and the amounts distributed to States under the previous provisos in fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent year shall not be considered in calculating the awards under section 611(d) for fiscal year 2013 or for any subsequent fiscal years:⁶ *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding the provision in section 612(a)(18)(B) regarding the fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611(d) is reduced for failure to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A), the Secretary may apply the reduction specified in section 612(a)(18)(B) over a period of consecutive fiscal years, not to exceed five, until the entire reduction is applied:⁷ *Provided further*, That the Secretary may, in any fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611 is reduced in accordance with section 612(a)(18)(B), reduce the amount a State may reserve under section 611(e)(1) by an amount that bears the same relation to the maximum amount described in that paragraph as the reduction under section 612(a)(18)(B) bears to the total allocation the State would have received in that fiscal year under section 611(d) in the absence of the reduction:⁸ *Provided further*, That the Secretary shall either reduce the allocation of funds under section 611 for any fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the State fails to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A) as authorized by section 612(a)(18)(B), or seek to recover funds under section 452 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1234a):⁹ *Provided further*, That the funds reserved under 611(c) of the IDEA may be used to provide technical assistance to States to improve the capacity of the States to meet the data collection requirements of sections 616 and 618 and to administer and carry out other services and activities to improve data collection, coordination, quality, and use under parts B and C of the IDEA:¹⁰ *Provided further*, That the Secretary may use funds made available for the State Personnel Development Grants program under part D, subpart 1 of IDEA to evaluate program performance under such subpart:¹¹ *Provided further*, That States may use funds reserved for other State-level activities under sections 611(e)(2) and 619(f) of the IDEA to

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make subgrants to local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, other public agencies, and private non-profit organizations to carry out activities authorized by those sections: ¹² *Provided further*, That notwithstanding section 643(e)(2)(A) of the IDEA, if 5 or fewer States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of such Act, the Secretary shall provide a grant to each State in an amount equal to the maximum amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act: ¹³ *Provided further*, That if more than 5 States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of the IDEA, the Secretary shall award funds to those States on the basis of the States' relative populations of infants and toddlers except that no such State shall receive a grant in excess of the amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act: ¹⁴ *Provided further*, That States may use funds allotted under section 643(c) of the IDEA to make subgrants to [local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, other public agencies, and private non-profit organizations] early intervention service providers to carry out activities authorized by section 638 of the IDEA: ¹⁵ *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 638 of the IDEA, any State receiving a grant under section 633 of the IDEA must reserve not less than ten percent of its award for use in a manner described in a State plan, approved by the Secretary, to ensure equitable access to and participation in Part C services in the State, particularly for populations that have been traditionally underrepresented in the program: ¹⁶ *Provided further*, That, notwithstanding section 632(4)(B) of the IDEA, a State receiving a grant under section 633 of the IDEA may establish a system of payments but may not include in that system family fees or out-of-pocket costs to families for early intervention services: ¹⁷ *Provided further*, That any State seeking to amend its eligibility criteria under section 635(a)(1) of the IDEA in such a way that would have the effect of reducing the number of infants and families who are eligible under Part C must conduct the public participation under section 637(a)(8) of the IDEA at least 24 months prior to implementing such a change: ¹⁸ *Provided further*, That,

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notwithstanding section 638 of the IDEA, a State may use funds it receives under section 633 of the IDEA to offer continued early intervention services to a child who previously received services under Part C of the IDEA from age three until the beginning of the school year following the child's third birthday without regard to the procedures in section 635(c) of the IDEA. ¹⁹

(Department of Education Appropriations Act, 2021.)

NOTE

Each language provision that is followed by a footnote reference is explained in the Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes document which follows the appropriations language.

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Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>¹ ... [\$14,070,743,000] <u>\$17,193,256,000</u>, of which [\$4,533,544,000] <u>\$7,488,516,000</u> shall become available on July 1, [2021] <u>2022</u>, and shall remain available through September 30, [2022] <u>2023</u>, and of which \$9,283,383,00 shall become available on October 1, [2021] <u>2022</u>, and shall remain available through September 30, [2022] <u>2023</u>, for academic year [2021-2022] <u>2022-2023</u>:</p>	<p>This language provides for funds to be appropriated on a forward-funded basis for a portion of the Grants to States program, and all of the Preschool Grants and Grants for Infants and Families programs. The language also provides that a portion of the Grants to States funds are for an advance appropriation that becomes available for obligation on October 1 of the fiscal year following the year of the appropriation.</p>
<p>² <i>Provided</i>, That the amount for section 611(b)(2) of the IDEA shall be equal to the lesser of the amount available for that activity during fiscal year [2020] <u>2021</u>, increased by the amount of inflation as specified in section 619(d)(2)(B) of the IDEA, or the percent change in the funds appropriated under section 611(i) of the IDEA, but not less than the amount for that activity during fiscal year [2020] <u>2021</u>:</p>	<p>This language limits the amount of funds required to be transferred to the Department of the Interior under the Grants to States program to the lesser of an amount equal to the amount transferred to the Department of the Interior in 2021 plus inflation or the percent change in the appropriation for the Grants to States program. This language also clarifies that in the event of a decrease or no change in the appropriation for the Grants to States program, the amount of funds required to be transferred to the Department of the Interior remains level with the amount they received under the fiscal year 2021 appropriation.</p>

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Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>³ <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary shall, without regard to section 611(d) of the IDEA, distribute to all other States (as that term is defined in section 611(g)(2)), subject to the third proviso, any amount by which a State's allocation under section 611, from funds appropriated under this heading, is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B), according to the following: 85 percent on the basis of the States' relative populations of children aged 3 through 21 who are of the same age as children with disabilities for whom the State ensures the availability of a free appropriate public education under this part, and 15 percent to States on the basis of the States' relative populations of those children who are living in poverty:</p>	<p>This language authorizes the Department to reallocate funds that are reduced from a State's award as a result of a failure to meet the maintenance of State financial support requirements of section 612 of the IDEA and requires that those funds be distributed to other States on the basis of their relative populations of children in the age ranges for which a State ensures a free appropriate public education and those children living in poverty.</p>
<p>⁴ <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary may not distribute any funds under the previous proviso to any State whose reduction in allocation from funds appropriated under this heading made funds available for such a distribution:</p>	<p>This language ensures that any State receiving a reduction in their section 611 allocation as a result of not meeting the maintenance of State financial support requirements of section 612 of the IDEA does not receive funds redistributed as a result of another State's failure to meet those same requirements.</p>
<p>⁵ <i>Provided further</i>, That the States shall allocate such funds distributed under the second proviso to local educational agencies in accordance with section 611(f):</p>	<p>This language requires States to distribute the funds received under the second proviso to local educational agencies without reserving a portion of those funds for State-level activities.</p>

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Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>⁶ <i>Provided further</i>, That the amount by which a State's allocation under section 611(d) of the IDEA is reduced under section 612(a)(18)(B) and the amounts distributed to States under the previous provisos in fiscal year 2012 or any subsequent year shall not be considered in calculating the awards under section 611(d) for fiscal year 2013 or for any subsequent fiscal years:</p>	<p>This language allows the Department to calculate a State's allocation under section 611(d) in future years without regard to reductions in awards made as a result of a failure to meet the maintenance of State financial support requirements in section 612. This language mitigates the potential long-term impact of one-time reductions in awards.</p>
<p>⁷ <i>Provided further</i>, That, notwithstanding the provision in section 612(a)(18)(B) regarding the fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611(d) is reduced for failure to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A), the Secretary may apply the reduction specified in section 612(a)(18)(B) over a period of consecutive fiscal years, not to exceed five, until the entire reduction is applied:</p>	<p>This language permits the Secretary to spread out a reduction from a State's award as a result of a failure to meet the maintenance of State financial support requirements of section 612 of the IDEA over a maximum of 5 years.</p>
<p>⁸ <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary may, in any fiscal year in which a State's allocation under section 611 is reduced in accordance with section 612(a)(18)(B), reduce the amount a State may reserve under section 611(e)(1) by an amount that bears the same relation to the maximum amount described in that paragraph as the reduction under section 612(a)(18)(B) bears to the total allocation the State would have received in that fiscal year under section 611(d) in the absence of the reduction:</p>	<p>This language permits the Secretary to reduce the maximum State set-aside for State administration by the same percentage as the reduction in the State's overall IDEA section 611 grant.</p>

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Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>⁹ <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary shall either reduce the allocation of funds under section 611 for any fiscal year following the fiscal year for which the State fails to comply with the requirement of section 612(a)(18)(A) as authorized by section 612(a)(18)(B), or seek to recover funds under section 452 of the General Education Provisions Act (20 U.S.C. 1234a):</p>	<p>This language permits the Secretary to:</p> <p>(1) seek to recover non-Federal (State) funds in the amount of the State’s failure to meet the maintenance of State financial support requirements of section 612 under the recovery of funds provision in section 452 of the General Education Provisions Act, or</p> <p>(2) reduce the State’s IDEA section 611 grant.</p>
<p>¹⁰ <i>Provided further</i>, That the funds reserved under 611(c) of the IDEA may be used to provide technical assistance to States to improve the capacity of the States to meet the data collection requirements of sections 616 and 618 and to administer and carry out other services and activities to improve data collection, coordination, quality, and use under parts B and C of the IDEA:</p>	<p>This language authorizes the Department to use funds available under section 611(c) to provide technical assistance and support to States on a broad range of issues, including compliance with applicable privacy laws and appropriate coordination and linking of information within and across Federal, State and local data systems for the unique needs of students with disabilities and their families and the purposes of the IDEA programs and data collections.</p>
<p>¹¹ <i>Provided further</i>, That the Secretary may use funds made available for the State Personnel Development Grants program under part D, subpart 1 of IDEA to evaluate program performance under such subpart:</p>	<p>This language permits the Secretary to use funds appropriated for the State Personnel Development Grants program under Part D of the IDEA to evaluate program performance.</p>
<p>¹² <i>Provided further</i>, That States may use funds reserved for other State-level activities under sections 611(e)(2) and 619(f) of the IDEA to make subgrants to local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, other public agencies, and private non-profit organizations to carry out activities authorized by those sections</p>	<p>This language permits States to subgrant funds that they reserve for “Other State-level activities” under the Grants to States and Preschool Grants to States programs.</p>

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Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>¹³ <i>Provided further</i>, That notwithstanding section 643(e)(2)(A) of the IDEA, if 5 or fewer States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of such Act, the Secretary shall provide a grant to each State in an amount equal to the maximum amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act:</p>	<p>In years in which five or fewer States apply for funding under the State Incentive Grants program under Part C of the IDEA, this language would allow the Department to provide all States that apply 20 percent of the funds reserved for the program.</p>
<p>¹⁴ <i>Provided further</i>, That if more than 5 States apply for grants pursuant to section 643(e) of the IDEA, the Secretary shall award funds to those States on the basis of the States' relative populations of infants and toddlers except that no such State shall receive a grant in excess of the amount described in section 643(e)(2)(B) of such Act.</p>	<p>In years in which more than five States apply for funding under the State Incentive Grants program under Part C of the IDEA, this language would allow the Department to ensure that all funds are allocated to eligible States on the relative basis of the number of infants and toddlers in each State.</p>
<p>¹⁵ <i>Provided further</i>, That States may use funds allotted under section 643(c) of the IDEA to make subgrants to [local educational agencies, institutions of higher education, other public agencies, and private non profit organizations] <u>early intervention service providers</u> to carry out activities authorized by section 638 of the IDEA:</p>	<p>This language authorizes States to subgrant funds received under Part C of the IDEA to early intervention service providers.</p>
<p>¹⁶ <u><i>Provided further</i>, That, notwithstanding section 638 of the IDEA, any State receiving a grant under section 633 of the IDEA must reserve not less than ten percent of its award for use in a manner described in a State plan, approved by the Secretary, to ensure equitable access to and participation in Part C services in the State, particularly for populations that have been traditionally underrepresented in the program:</u></p>	<p>This language requires all States to reserve 10 percent of their Part C funding to implement a State equity plan which must be approved by the Secretary.</p>

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Analysis of Language Provisions and Changes

Language Provision	Explanation
<p>¹⁷ <u>Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 632(4)(B) of the IDEA, a State receiving a grant under section 633 of the IDEA may establish a system of payments but may not include in that system family fees or out-of-pocket costs to families for early intervention services:</u></p>	<p>This language would prohibit any State receiving funds under Part C of the IDEA from charging family fees or requiring out-of-pocket costs for receipt of services under Part C of the IDEA.</p>
<p>¹⁸ <u>Provided further, That any State seeking to amend its eligibility criteria under section 635(a)(1) of the IDEA in such a way that would have the effect of reducing the number of infants and families who are eligible under Part C must conduct the public participation under section 637(a)(8) of the IDEA at least 24 months prior to implementing such a change:</u></p>	<p>This language requires any State seeking to limit eligibility under Part C to provide at least two years of advance notice to the public before implementing such changes.</p>
<p>¹⁹ <u>Provided further, That, notwithstanding section 638 of the IDEA, a State may use funds it receives under section 633 of the IDEA to offer continued early intervention services to a child who previously received services under Part C of the IDEA from age three until the beginning of the school year following the child's third birthday without regard to the procedures in section 635(c) of the IDEA.</u></p>	<p>This language would allow States to use Federal funds to continue to offer Part C services to eligible children with disabilities from their third birthday until the beginning of the next school year.</p>

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Appropriation, Adjustments, and Transfers
(dollars in thousands)

Appropriation/Adjustments/Transfers	2020	2021	2022
Discretionary:			
Appropriation	<u>\$13,385,228</u>	<u>\$14,070,743</u>	<u>\$17,193,256</u>
Total, discretionary appropriation	13,385,228	14,070,743	17,193,256
Mandatory			
Supplemental, ARP Act (P.L. 117-02)	<u>0</u>	<u>3,030,000</u>	<u>0</u>
Total, mandatory appropriation	0	3,030,000	0
Advance:			
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	-9,283,383	-9,283,383	-9,283,383
Advance from prior year	<u>9,283,383</u>	<u>9,283,383</u>	<u>+9,283,383</u>
Total, budget authority	13,385,228	17,100,743	17,193,256

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Summary of Changes
(dollars in thousands)

2021	\$14,070,743
2021 Mandatory Supplemental, ARP Act, (P.L. 117-02)	3,030,000
2022	<u>17,193,256</u>
Net change	+3,122,513

Increases:	<u>2021</u>	<u>Change from base</u>
<u>Program:</u>		
State grants: Grants to States	\$12,937,457	+\$2,599,072
State grants: Preschool grants	397,620	+105,000
State grants: Grants for infants and families	481,850	+250,000
National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination	44,345	+5,000
National activities: Personnel preparation	90,200	+159,800
National activities: Parent information centers	27,411	+2,741
Net change		+3,122,513

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Authorizing Legislation
(dollars in thousands)

Activity	2021 Authorized	2021	2022 Authorized	2022 Request
State Grants:				
Grants to States (<i>IDEA-B-611</i>)	Indefinite ¹	\$12,937,457 ²	Indefinite ¹	\$15,537,429 ²
Preschool grants (<i>IDEA-B-619</i>)	Indefinite	397,620	Indefinite	502,620
Grants for infants and families (<i>IDEA-C</i>)	0 ³	481,850	0 ³	731,850
National activities:				
State personnel development (<i>IDEA-D-1</i>)	0 ³	38,630	0 ³	38,630
Technical assistance and dissemination (<i>IDEA-D-2-663</i>)	0 ³	44,345	0 ³	49,345
Personnel preparation (<i>IDEA-D-2-662</i>).....	0 ³	90,200	0 ³	250,000
Parent information centers (<i>IDEA-D-3-671-673</i>)	0 ³	27,411	0 ³	30,152
Educational Technology, Media, and Materials (<i>IDEA-D-3-674</i>)	0 ³	29,547	0 ³	29,547
Special Olympics education programs (<i>SOSEA 3(a)</i>)	<u>Indefinite</u>	<u>23,683</u>	<u>Indefinite</u>	<u>23,683</u>
Total definite authorization	0		0	
Total annual appropriation		14,070,743		17,193,256
Portion of request subject to reauthorization				1,153,207

¹ Funding for technical assistance on State data collection is limited to \$25,000 thousand adjusted for inflation. This amount is estimated to be \$35,120 thousand for fiscal year 2021 and \$35,899 thousand for fiscal year 2022.

² Includes \$15,000 thousand for technical assistance on State data collection in fiscal year 2021 and \$20,000 thousand in fiscal year 2022.

³ The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2011; continued funding is proposed for this program in fiscal year 2022 through appropriations language.

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Appropriations History (dollars in thousands)

Year	Budget Estimate to Congress	House Allowance	Senate Allowance	Appropriation
2013	12,687,307	12,640,709 ¹	12,770,709 ²	11,982,364
2013 Advance for 2014	(10,124,103)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2014	12,657,307	N/A ²	12,803,387	12,497,300
2014 Advance for 2015	(10,124,103)		(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2015	12,600,627	N/A ²	12,555,044 ³	12,522,358
2015 Advance for 2016	(10,124,103)		(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2016	12,822,358	13,024,510 ⁴	12,636,817 ⁴	12,976,858
2016 Advance for 2017	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2017	13,066,858	13,406,517 ⁵	13,066,858 ⁵	13,001,315
2017 Advance for 2018	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,220,340)
2018	12,942,125	13,251,691 ⁶	13,066,858 ⁶	13,038,681 ⁶
2018 Advance for 2019	(10,124,103)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2019	13,051,776	13,422,651 ⁷	13,493,684 ⁷	13,468,728 ⁷
2019 Advance for 2020	(10,124,103)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2020	13,451,145	14,523,544	13,473,228 ⁸	13,885,228 ⁸
2020 Advance for 2021	(10,124,103)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2021	13,985,228	14,092,995 ⁹	14,012,728 ⁹	14,070,743 ⁹
2021 Mandatory supplemental, ARP Act (P.L. 117-02)	0	0	0	3,030,000 ¹⁰
2021 Advance for 2022	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)	(9,283,383)
2022	17,193,256			
2022 Advance for 2023	(9,283,383)			

¹ The levels for the House and Senate allowances reflect action on the regular annual 2013 appropriations bill, which proceeded in the 112th Congress only through the House Subcommittee and the Senate Committee.

² The House allowance is shown as N/A because there was no Subcommittee action.

³ The level for the Senate allowance reflects Senate Subcommittee action only.

⁴ The House allowance is shown as N/A because there was no Subcommittee action; Senate allowance reflects Senate Subcommittee action only.

⁵ The levels for the House and Senate allowances reflect Committee action on the regular annual 2017 appropriations bill; the Appropriation reflects the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2017.

⁶ The level for the House allowance reflects floor action on the Omnibus appropriation bill; the Senate allowance reflects Committee action on the regular annual 2018 appropriations bill; the Appropriation reflects the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2018 (P.L. 115-141).

⁷ The levels for the House and Senate Allowance reflect Committee action on the regular annual 2019 appropriations bill; the Appropriation reflects enactment of the Department of Defense and Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Act, 2019 (P.L. 115-245).

⁸ The Senate Allowance reflects the Chairman's mark; the Appropriation reflects the Further Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2020 (P.L. 116-94).

⁹ The level for the Senate Allowance reflects the Chairman's mark; the Appropriation reflects Division H of the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260).

¹⁰ The Appropriation reflects the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (P.L. 117-02).

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Significant Items in FY 2021 Appropriations Reports

IDEA Grants to States

House: The Committee encourages the Department to address the unique needs of students who use American Sign Language (ASL). The Committee directs the Department to assess the needs of, and identify ways to better serve, students who use ASL and to share findings with the Committee in the fiscal year 2022 Congressional Budget Justification

Response: The Department is in the process of identifying the best ways conduct the requested needs assessment with current resources and will provide updates as they are available. In the meantime, we note that the Office of Special Education Programs currently supports interpreter training programs at seven institutions of higher education as well as deaf education programs at nine additional institutions.

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DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION FISCAL YEAR 2022 PRESIDENT'S BUDGET
(in thousands of dollars)

	Cat Code	2020 Appropriation	2021 Appropriation	2022 Request	2022 Request Compared to 2021 Appropriation	
					Amount	Percent
Special Education						
1. State grants:						
(a) Grants to States (IDEA B-611)						
Annual appropriation	D	3,481,009	3,654,074	6,254,046	2,599,972	71.15%
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	D	9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	0	0.00%
Subtotal		12,764,392	12,937,457	15,537,429	2,599,972	20.10%
(b) Preschool grants (IDEA B-619)	D	394,120	397,620	502,620	105,000	26.41%
(c) Grants for infants and families (IDEA C)	D	477,000	481,850	731,850	250,000	51.88%
Subtotal, State grants		13,635,512	13,816,927	16,771,899	2,954,972	21.39%
2. National activities (IDEA D):						
(a) State personnel development (subpart 1)	D	38,630	38,630	38,630	0	0.00%
(b) Technical assistance and dissemination (section 663)	D	44,345	44,345	49,345	5,000	11.28%
(c) Personnel preparation (section 662)	D	89,700	90,200	250,000	159,800	177.16%
(d) Personnel preparation (section 662)	M	0	0	90,000	90,000	---
(e) Parent information centers (sections 671-673)	D	27,411	27,411	30,152	2,741	10.00%
(f) Educational technology, media, and materials (section 674)	D	29,547	29,547	29,547	0	0.00%
Subtotal, Discretionary	D	229,633	230,133	397,674	167,541	72.80%
Subtotal, Mandatory	M	0	0	90,000	90,000	---
3. Special Olympics education programs (Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act)	D	20,083	23,683	23,683	0	0.00%
Total, Appropriation		13,885,228	14,070,743	17,283,256	3,212,513	22.83%
Discretionary	D	13,885,228	14,070,743	17,193,256	3,122,513	22.19%
Mandatory	M	0	0	90,000	90,000	---
Current		4,601,845	4,787,360	7,999,873	3,212,513	67.10%
Prior year's advance		9,283,383	9,283,383	9,283,383	0	0.00%

NOTES: D = discretionary program; M = mandatory program
Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Note: Pursuant to the Budget Control Act of 2011 (P.L. 112-25), most mandatory programs, with the exception of Pell Grants, Credit Liquidating, and Credit Reestimates the levels shown in the 2021 Appropriation column reflect the 5.7 percent reduction that went into effect on October 1, 2020.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Summary of Request

The Administration is dedicated to ensuring that every child in America's schools has the opportunity to be successful. Part of that commitment is ensuring that States, districts, and schools have the resources they need to effectively support the students and families they serve. The fiscal year 2022 President's Request for Special Education of \$17.2 billion represents an historic commitment to meeting the diverse needs of children with disabilities nationwide, increasing regular annual funding for IDEA programs by \$3.1 billion over the prior year level, with investments in State formula grants, personnel development grants, technical assistance, and parent resources. The request also includes proposals to increase equity in IDEA programs, keep students safe and in the classroom, and ensure continuity of services.

The Administration requests \$15.5 billion for the **Grants to States** program, an increase of \$2.6 billion from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation, to assist States and schools in covering the excess costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities ages 3 through 21. The request would provide an average of \$2,033 for each of the 7.6 million children with disabilities who are estimated to be served in 2022. Under this Request, the Federal contribution toward meeting the excess cost of special education and related services would be approximately 15 percent of the national average per pupil expenditures.

The request of \$502.6 million for **Preschool Grants**, an increase of \$105 million from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation, would assist States and schools in providing special education services to children ages 3 through 5.

The request of \$731.9 million for **Grants for Infants and Families**, an increase of \$250 million from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation, would provide assistance to States to help them implement statewide systems of early intervention services for children from birth through age 2. The request also includes appropriations language which would require States to develop and implement equity plans under Part C of the IDEA, prohibit out-of-pocket expenses for families participating in the program, require States to provide adequate notice before instituting limits on eligibility under the program, and increase flexibility for States to offer summer bridge services to children transitioning from the Part C program into their State's Part B program.

The \$397.7 million request for **National Activities** programs would provide targeted increases designed to support the needs of schools, districts, and families. Specifically, the request includes \$250 million for the **Personnel Preparation** program, an historic investment in bolstering the educator pipeline that would support the training of tens of thousands of new teachers and service providers over the next five years. In addition, the request includes \$49.3 million for **Technical Assistance and Dissemination**, an increase of \$5 million from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation, which would support additional technical assistance efforts designed to improve equity in the services delivered under the IDEA. The request also includes \$30.2 million for **Parent Information Centers**, an increase of \$2.7 million from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation, to support parents and families of children with disabilities. The request maintains support for all other National Activities programs at the fiscal year 2021 level.

The Administration's request would maintain support for the **Special Olympics Education Programs** at the fiscal year 2021 level.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

State grants: Grants to States

(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, Section 611)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: Indefinite ^{1,2}

Budget Authority:

	2021 <u>Appropriation</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>	Change from <u>2021 to 2022</u>
Annual appropriation	\$3,654,074	\$6,254,046	+\$2,599,972
Advance for succeeding fiscal year	<u>9,283,383</u>	<u>9,283,383</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	12,937,457	15,537,429	+2,599,972
 Mandatory Supplemental Appropriation, ARP Act (P.L. 117-02) ³	 2,580,000	 0	 -2,580,000

¹ Section 611(c) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act limits technical assistance activities to \$25,000 thousand, increased by the amount of inflation from year to year. It is estimated that the maximum amount authorized for fiscal year 2022 would be \$35,898 thousand.

² Section 611(b)(2) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act requires that from the funds appropriated for Grants to States, 1.226 percent shall be set aside for the Department of the Interior. It is estimated that the maximum amount authorized for fiscal year 2022 would be \$190,488 thousand.

³ Funds made available under the ARP Act have an indefinite period of availability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Grants to States program provides formula grants to assist the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Department of the Interior, the Outlying Areas, and the Freely Associated States in meeting the excess costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities. In order to be eligible for funding, States must serve all children with disabilities between the ages of 3 through 21, except they are not required to serve children aged 3 through 5 or 18 through 21 if services are inconsistent with State law or practice or the order of any court. A State that does not provide a free appropriate public education (FAPE) to children with disabilities aged 3 through 5 cannot receive base payment funds attributable to this age group or any funds under the Preschool Grants program.

Funding Formula – Funds are allocated among States in accordance with a variety of factors, as outlined under section 611(d) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). First, each State is allocated an amount equal to the amount that it received for fiscal year 1999. If the total program appropriation increases over the prior year, 85 percent of the remaining funds are allocated based on the number of children in the general population in the age range for which the States guarantee FAPE to children with disabilities. Fifteen percent of the remaining funds are allocated based on the number of children living in poverty that are in the age range for which the States guarantee FAPE to children with disabilities.

The IDEA also includes several maximum and minimum allocation requirements that are triggered when the amount available for distribution to States increases. The amount that any

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State Grants: Grants to States

single State's allocation may increase from one year to the next is capped at the amount the State received in the prior year multiplied by the sum of 1.5 percent and the percentage increase in the total amount appropriated for Part B of IDEA from the prior year. The maximum amount that any State may receive in any single fiscal year is calculated by multiplying the number of children with disabilities ages of 3 through 21 served during the 2004-2005 academic year in that State by 40 percent of the annual per pupil expenditure, adjusted by the rate of annual change in the sum of 85 percent of the children aged 3 through 21 for whom that State ensures FAPE and 15 percent of the children living in poverty. Because there are multiple caps, in any single year, the "effective cap" on any single State's allocation is the lowest cap for that State.

If the amount available for allocation to States remains the same from one year to the next, States receive the same level of funding as in the prior year. If the amount available for allocation to States decreases from the prior year, any amount available for allocation to States above the 1999 level is allocated based on the relative increases in funding that the States received between 1999 and the prior year. If there is a decrease below the amount allocated for 1999, each State's allocation is ratably reduced from the 1999 level.

States may reserve a portion of their funding for State-level activities, as described below. Any funds not reserved by the State must be passed through to local educational agencies (LEAs). These sub-State allocations are made in a fashion similar to that used to allocate funds among States when the amount available for allocation to States increases. LEAs receive a hold-harmless allocation, and the remaining funds are allocated on the basis of 85 percent population and 15 percent poverty.

State Administration – A State may reserve for State administration up to the greater of the maximum amount the State could reserve for State administration from fiscal year 2004 funds, or \$800,000, increased by inflation as reflected by the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers. For fiscal year 2022, the latter amount is estimated to be approximately \$1.2 million.

Other State Activities – A State may also reserve funds for a variety of other State-level activities such as monitoring, enforcement, addressing personnel needs, and providing technical assistance to LEAs. One authorized activity involves allocating set-aside funds to support a risk pool, or high-cost fund, that is used to assist LEAs in meeting the costs of serving high-need, high-cost children. If a State opts to use State-level funds for a risk pool, it must use 10 percent of the funds it reserves for other State-level activities for this purpose. Federal funds set aside by a State must be distributed to LEAs or consortia of LEAs to address the needs of specific high-cost children.

Starting in 2007, the amount that a State may set aside for other State-level activities is based on a percentage of its total allocation for 2006, increased for inflation. The percentage is based on whether the State opts to use funds for a risk pool and the amount of funds that the State sets aside for administration. If the State opts to use funds for a risk pool and the State sets aside \$850,000 or less for administration, the percentage is 10.5 percent. If the State opts to use funds for a risk pool and the State sets aside more than \$850,000 for administration, the percentage is 10 percent. If the State opts not to use funds for a risk pool and the State sets aside \$850,000 or less for administration, the percentage is 9.5 percent. If the State opts not to use funds for a risk pool and the State sets aside more than \$850,000 for administration, the percentage is 9 percent.

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Maintenance of Effort – The IDEA also requires each State to maintain its level of State financial support for special education and related services from one year to the next. This requirement is commonly referred to as the State maintenance of effort, or MOE. However, the IDEA allows any State that provided 100 percent of the non-Federal costs of special education services in the 2003-2004 school year, or any subsequent year, to reduce its level of expenditures by up to 50 percent of any increase in its allocation under the Grants to States program over the prior year. The Department may prohibit a State from exercising this authority if it is determined that a State is not adequately carrying out its responsibilities under the IDEA.

The IDEA also contains a local “maintenance of effort” requirement. Under this requirement, each LEA must maintain its total expenditures on special education from one year to the next. The standard for determining whether this MOE requirement has been met is that the LEA actually expends, in total or per capita, an equal or greater amount of local, or State and local, funds in each subsequent year. However, in any fiscal year that an LEA’s IDEA Part B subgrant allocation exceeds the amount that the LEA received in the previous fiscal year, the IDEA also permits certain LEAs to reduce the level of support otherwise required by this local maintenance of effort requirement by up to 50 percent of any increase in their Part B allocation. LEAs taking advantage of this flexibility must use any funds that otherwise would have been used for the education of children with disabilities to support activities that are authorized under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) of 1965, as amended. Also, if a State educational agency (SEA) determines that an LEA is not meeting the requirements of Part B, including meeting targets in the State’s performance plan, the SEA must prohibit that LEA from reducing its level of support.

Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS) – LEAs typically may use up to 15 percent of their allocation, less any amount used to reduce that LEA’s maintenance of effort level, for early intervening services. Early intervening services generally address the needs of students who require additional academic and behavioral supports to succeed but who are not identified as needing special education. If an SEA determines that an LEA has significant disproportionality on the basis of race in the identification of children as children with disabilities, in particular disability categories, in placement in particular educational settings, or in discipline, the SEA must require the LEA to use the full 15 percent for comprehensive coordinated early intervening services to address the factors contributing to the identified significant disproportionality.

The IDEA requires awards to the Freely Associated States of the Pacific Basin (Palau, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of the Marshall Islands) to be the same amounts that they received from the fiscal year 2003 appropriation.

The IDEA also authorizes the Department to set aside a portion of the Grants to States appropriation to provide technical assistance to improve the capacity of States to meet data collection requirements necessary for the implementation of the program.

IDEA requires that 1.226 percent of funds appropriated for Grants to States be set aside for the Department of the Interior to meet the need for assistance for the education of children with disabilities on reservations aged 5 through 21, inclusive, enrolled in elementary and secondary schools for Indian children operated or funded by that Department. The maximum amount authorized for fiscal year 2022 is estimated to be approximately \$190 million.

Grants to States is a forward-funded program that includes advance appropriations. A portion of the funds becomes available for Federal obligation on July 1 of the fiscal year in which they

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State Grants: Grants to States

are appropriated and remain available for 15 months. The remaining funds become available for Federal obligation on October 1 of the following fiscal year and remain available for 12 months, expiring at the same time as the forward-funded portion. For fiscal year 2022, school districts will use both the forward- and advance-funded amounts primarily during the 2022-2023 school year.

Both forward-funded and advance funds remain available for obligation at State and local levels for an additional year. Hence, States and LEAs will have until September 30, 2024, to obligate their fiscal year 2022 awards.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$11,939,805
2018	12,277,848
2019	12,364,392
2020	12,764,392
2021	12,937,392
2021 Mandatory ARP Act.....	2,580,000

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$15.5 billion for Grants to States, an increase of \$2.6 billion from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation.¹ The request would represent the highest level of funding ever provided under the Grants to States program² and would support States and LEAs in providing special education and related services to an estimated 7.6 million students with disabilities nationwide in 2022. The request would also increase the Federal share per child to nearly 15 percent of average per pupil expenditures – a two percentage point increase over fiscal year 2021, the largest increase² in 20 years.

The IDEA requires that States and school districts provide any child identified as having a disability covered by the Act with access to a free appropriate public education in the least restrictive environment. The Grants to States program is aimed at assisting States and districts in meeting this mandate.

The request would provide an average of \$2,033 per child with a disability. This average is based on the assumption that the number of children aged 3 through 21 who will be served will continue to increase through 2022 to approximately 7.6 million. The Federal share toward offsetting the cost of special education and related services for children with disabilities would be nearly 15 percent of the national average per pupil expenditure (APPE) based on the anticipated growth of APPE in fiscal year 2022. In fiscal year 2019, the Department increased the set-aside for Outlying Areas by approximately 11 percent, which provided \$2,982 per child with a disability served in the fall of 2018. The Administration continues to explore other ways to further support the provision of high quality special education and related services to all students with disabilities in those jurisdictions.

¹ Excludes funds made available under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

² Excludes funds made available under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.

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From 1975, when the IDEA was enacted, through 2005, the rate of growth in the number of children with disabilities served outpaced the rate of growth in the general population aged 3 through 21. In the 2004-2005 school year, the number of children reached 6.8 million before beginning a decline through the 2011-2012 school year to a low of 6.5 million. Since that time, the number of children with disabilities served under the IDEA has generally increased, with an all-time high of 7.3 million children being served in the 2019-2020 school year. In estimating future trends in the number of children served under the IDEA, the Department uses a rolling three-year average growth rate. Using this methodology, the Department estimates that approximately 7.6 million children with disabilities will be served in fiscal year 2022. Additional data can be found at: <https://www2.ed.gov/about/reports/annual/osep/index.html>.

One of the primary objectives of the Grants to States program is to improve the quality of the education provided to children with disabilities so that they can participate in and succeed in the general education curriculum. This includes helping to ensure that eligible children have access to challenging grade-level academic content; meet the same rigorous standards that have been established for all children to help prepare them for college or careers; and are prepared to lead productive, independent adult lives to the maximum extent possible.

The request would assist all States in providing special education and related services for children with disabilities. In particular, the increased funding would support recent efforts by the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) to more effectively partner with States to identify, prioritize, and implement evidence-based strategies intended to improve outcomes for children with disabilities, including efforts identified in State Systemic Improvement Plans (SSIP). As part of the Department's Results Driven Accountability initiative, States submit SSIPs to the Department to evaluate their results for children with disabilities, their capacity to improve those results, and the steps necessary to improve State support systems and local service delivery systems.

Promoting Equity in IDEA

The Administration believes that all children, regardless of their race, ethnicity, gender status, family income, national origin, or zip code, should receive the services to which they are entitled under the IDEA. However, research has shown that children of color often are identified at higher rates for special education and related services than their white peers in some disability categories, while also being under identified in other categories, including children with autism. IDEA requires States, on an annual basis, to determine whether there is significant disproportionality in race and ethnicity in the State or the LEAs of the State with respect to the identification (including identification of children with a particular disability), placement in particular education settings, and discipline of students with disabilities. Beginning in 2018, States were required to begin using a standard methodology to make these determinations and, in fiscal year 2020, the Department provided a \$475,000 supplement to the IDEA Data Center to support States in implementing these requirements.

However, much of the work done thus far has focused on effective collection and analysis of the data to make determinations rather than respond effectively to any identified disproportionalities. Once an LEA is identified as having significant disproportionality, the LEA must conduct a root cause analysis and reserve 15 percent of its IDEA Part B allocation to provide comprehensive coordinated early intervening services (comprehensive CEIS) to students. The Administration is

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committed to making this second phase of the significant disproportionality requirements a major focus in the Department's monitoring and technical assistance efforts moving forward.

As a first step, beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Administration intends to establish an Equity in IDEA Technical Assistance Center, which will support LEAs in conducting root cause analyses and identifying evidence-based strategies for effectively deploying funds reserved for comprehensive CEIS. With effective support to identify the root causes of the disproportionality, as well as a better understanding of the most effective ways to provide comprehensive CEIS to students, LEAs can meaningfully address their disproportionality and set a path towards more equitable services for all students, regardless of their race and ethnicity.

The Department will also update its monitoring protocols to ensure that States are meeting their monitoring and enforcement requirements relative to the significant disproportionality requirements and support future technical assistance efforts.

Finally, the requirement for State-level analyses for significantly disproportionality has largely been ignored to date, and the Department plans to revise its annual information collections to include information related to State-level analyses.

Keeping Our Students Safe

Data from the 2017-2018 school year show that 77 percent of all seclusions and 80 percent of all physical restraints were utilized with students with disabilities representing only about 13 percent of the total student population. The Administration is deeply concerned that the use of such practices may violate students' civil rights and deny them access to a FAPE in the least restrictive environment, and may, in extreme circumstances, put children in physical danger or cause death. The Administration supports the goals of the proposed Keeping All Students Safe Act and intends to issue updated guidance on the use of seclusion and restraint for children with disabilities. In addition, over the next five years, the Administration is committing at least \$50 million under the Technical Assistance and Dissemination program on investments that will support efforts to limit the use of seclusion and physical restraint, reduce exclusionary discipline practices, and promote positive behavioral interventions and supports in schools.

Additional Fiscal Year 2022 Proposed Appropriations Language

The Administration is also proposing to continue appropriations language provided in previous years regarding State Maintenance of Effort (MOE) requirements, the technical assistance set-aside under section 616(i) of the IDEA, the allocation provided to the Department of the Interior, and providing States with greater flexibility to more efficiently distribute funds they reserve for Other State-level Activities.

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State Grants: Grants to States

PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Formula grants:			
Formula grants to States	\$12,610,772	\$12,777,860	\$15,365,115
Formula grants to Outlying Areas	\$38,012	\$38,012	\$45,600
Grants to Freely Associated States	\$6,579	\$6,579	\$6,579
Department of the Interior	<u>\$99,028</u>	<u>\$100,006</u>	<u>\$100,134</u>
Subtotal, formula grants	\$12,754,392	\$12,922,457	\$15,517,429
Technical Assistance	\$10,000	\$15,000	\$20,000
Total	\$12,764,392	\$12,937,457	\$15,537,429
 Mandatory Supplemental Appropriation, ARP Act (P.L. 117-02)	 0	 \$2,280,000	 0
 Number of children with disabilities served ages 3 through 21 ¹	 7,278,380	 7,442,475	 7,631,158
Average Federal share per child (whole dollars) ¹	\$1,752	\$1,734	\$2,033
Average per pupil expenditure (APPE) (whole dollars) ¹	\$13,588	\$13,828	13,964
Federal funding as a percentage of APPE ¹	12.9%	12.7%	14.6%

¹ Estimate.

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State Grants: Grants to States

Basis for Leaving Special Education for Youth with Disabilities Ages 14 and Older

Basis:	School Year 2016-2017	School Year 2016-2017	School Year 2017-2018	School Year 2017-2018	School Year 2018-2019	School Year 2018-2019
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Number</u>
Graduating with regular diploma	45.7%	278,704	47.5%	300,447	47.1%	301,435
Graduating through certification	7.0%	42,682	6.4%	40,312	6.6%	42,533
Transferred to regular education	10.3%	62,465	9.5%	60,189	9.0%	57,329
Dropped out, or moved but not known to have continued in education	11.1%	67,753	10.4%	66,113	10.7%	68,711
Moved, but known to have continued in education	24.9%	151,589	25.2%	159,302	25.6%	163,614
Reaching maximum age for services and other reasons	<u>1.0%</u>	<u>6,173</u>	<u>1.0%</u>	<u>6,383</u>	<u>0.7%</u>	<u>4,667</u>
Total	100.0%	609,366	100.0%	632,746	100.0%	639,790

Source: Annual data collection from States by OSERS and through the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN)/EDFacts.

NOTE: Percentages may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

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State Grants: Grants to States

History of Children Served and Program Funding

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Children Served (thousands)</u>	<u>Appropriation (dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Federal Share Per Child (whole dollars)</u>	<u>Percentage of APPE</u>
1992	4,727	1,976,095	418	8%
1993	4,896	2,052,728	419	8%
1994	5,101	2,149,686	421	8%
1995	5,467	2,322,915	425	8%
1996	5,629	2,323,837	413	7%
1997	5,806	3,107,522	535	9%
1998	5,978	3,807,700	636	11%
1999	6,133	4,310,700	701	11%
2000	6,274	4,989,685	793	12%
2001	6,381	6,339,685	991	14%
2002	6,483	7,528,533	1,159	15%
2003	6,611	8,874,398	1,340	17%
2004	6,723	10,068,106	1,495	18%
2005	6,820	10,589,746 ¹	1,558	18%
2006	6,814	10,582,961 ¹	1,551	18%
2007	6,796	10,782,961 ¹	1,584	17%
2008	6,718	10,947,511 ¹	1,609	17%
2009	6,599	11,505,211 ¹	1,742	17%
2009 ARRA	6,599	11,300,000 ¹	1,711	16%
2010	6,614	11,505,211 ¹	1,736	16%
2011	6,558	11,465,960 ¹	1,745	16%
2012	6,543	11,577,855 ¹	1,766	16%
2013	6,574	10,974,866 ¹	1,674	15%
2014	6,593	11,472,848 ¹	1,743	16%
2015	6,697	11,497,848 ¹	1,715	15%
2016	6,814	11,812,848 ¹	1,745	15%
2017	6,808	12,002,848 ¹	1,760	15%
2018	6,904	12,277,848 ¹	1,775	14%
2019	7,130	12,364,392 ¹	1,731	13%
2020	7,278 ²	12,764,392 ¹	1,752	13%
2021	7,442 ²	12,937,457 ¹	1,735 ²	13% ²
2021 ARP Act	7,442 ²	2,580,000 ¹	347 ²	2% ²
2022	7,631	15,537,429 ¹	2,033 ²	15% ²

NOTE: The Federal share per child is calculated from IDEA Part B Grants to States funding, excluding amounts available for studies and evaluations or technical assistance, as applicable.

¹ Includes \$10,000 thousand for technical assistance activities in 2005, \$15,000 thousand in 2006 through 2009 and 2014, \$25,000 thousand in 2010 through 2012, \$23,693 thousand in 2013, \$13,000 thousand in 2015, \$20,000 thousand in 2016, \$21,400 thousand in 2017, \$21,000 thousand in 2018, \$20,000 thousand in 2019, \$10,000 thousand in 2020, \$15,000 thousand in 2021, and \$20,000 thousand in 2022.

² Estimate

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State Grants: Grants to States

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the Federal resources provided for the program as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by the program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for Grant to States for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

Goal: Ensure all children with disabilities served under the IDEA have available to them a free appropriate public education to help them meet challenging standards and prepare them for independent living and postsecondary education and/or competitive employment by assisting State and local educational agencies and families.

***Objective:** All children with disabilities will meet challenging standards as determined by national and State assessments with accommodations as appropriate.*

National Assessment of Educational Progress Measures

Measure: The percentage of fourth-grade students with disabilities scoring at or above Basic on the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) in reading.

Year	Target	Actual
2011	39%	32%
2013	40	31
2015	40	33
2017	40	32
2019	40	30
2021	40	

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State Grants: Grants to States

Measure: The percentage of eighth-grade students with disabilities scoring at or above Basic on the NAEP in mathematics.

Year	Target	Actual
2011	37%	35%
2013	38	34
2015	38	32
2017	38	30
2019	38	32
2021	38	

Additional information: As defined for purposes of NAEP, “students with disabilities” includes any student classified by a school as having a disability, including children who receive services under a Section 504 plan.

Students with disabilities score well below other students on NAEP assessments. On the 2019 fourth grade reading assessment, only 30 percent of students with disabilities scored at or above Basic, while 72 percent of other students scored at or above Basic. On the 2019 math assessment, only 32 percent of eighth graders with disabilities scored at or above Basic, while 75 percent of other eighth-grade students scored at or above Basic.

Elementary and Secondary Education Measures

Data on the following measures are collected annually through the Education Data Exchange Network (EDEN) and made available through ED*facts*. The first two measures focus on the achievement of students with disabilities on State reading and mathematics assessments. The next two measures focus on the achievement gaps between students with disabilities and other students based on those State assessments. The last measure focuses on graduation rates of students with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs).

Measure: The percentage of students with disabilities in grades 3-8 scoring at the proficient or advanced levels on State reading assessments.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	20%
2018	Baseline	21
2019	Baseline	
2020	35%	
2021	35	
2022	35	

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State Grants: Grants to States

Measure: The percentage of students with disabilities in grades 3-8 scoring at the proficient or advanced levels on State mathematics assessments.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	20%
2018	Baseline	22
2019	Baseline	
2020	35%	
2021	35	
2022	35	

Measure: The difference between the percentage of students with disabilities in grades 3-8 scoring at the proficient or advanced levels on State reading assessments and the percentage of all students in grades 3-8 scoring at the proficient or advanced levels on State reading assessments.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	29
2018	Baseline	31
2019	Baseline	
2020	20	
2021	20	
2022	20	

Measure: The difference between the percentage of students with disabilities in grades 3-8 scoring at the proficient or advanced levels on State mathematics assessments and the percentage of all students in grades 3-8 scoring at the proficient or advanced levels on State mathematics assessments.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	27
2018	Baseline	28
2019	Baseline	
2020	20	
2021	20	
2022	20	

Additional information: The performance of students with disabilities on State reading and mathematics assessments improved slightly in the 2017-2018. However, the gap between students with disabilities and all students increased year over year. Overall performance was in line with historical trends on these measures.

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State Grants: Grants to States

Measure: The percentage of students with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) who graduate from high school with a regular high school diploma.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	68.0%	72.7%
2018	70.0	72.6
2019	72.0	
2020	72.0	
2021	75.0	
2022	75.0	

Additional information: Performance on this measure has improved over the past 10 years, with a total increase of 12.0 percentage points during that period. However, the graduation rate for students with IEPs still lags slightly more than 10 percentage points behind that of all students.

Postsecondary Outcomes

One of the purposes of the IDEA is to help prepare children with disabilities for further education, employment, and independent living. In 2011, the Department developed a measure on employment and postsecondary education. This measure tracks the median percentage of students who are no longer in secondary school who had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were: a) enrolled in higher education within 1 year of leaving high school; b) enrolled in higher education or were competitively employed within 1 year of leaving high school; or, c) enrolled in postsecondary education or training program, or were competitively employed or in some other form of employment within 1 year of leaving high school. Data for this measure is collected directly from the States on an annual basis. The Department believes that this is a critical measure for the program because it reflects the ultimate results of efforts to provide special education under the Grants to States program.

Measure: The median percentage of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within 1 year of leaving high school.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	76.0%	77.2%
2018	78.0	
2019	80.0	
2020	80.0	
2021	80.0	
2022	80.0	

Additional information: From 2016 to 2017, 34 States improved their performance on this measure.

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Efficiency Measure

Measure: The average number of days between the completion of a site visit and the Office of Special Education Programs' (OSEP) response to the State.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	143
2018	Baseline	276
2019	Baseline	257
2020	Baseline	
2021	Baseline	
2022	180	

Additional information: The Department did not conduct regular site visits to States from 2011 through 2015. During that time, OSEP continued to meet its statutory monitoring responsibilities through the State Performance Plan /APR process, fiscal monitoring, and its work with State dispute resolution systems. In 2016, OSEP began conducting site visits using a risk-based approach to monitoring. In 2019, OSEP conducted 11 site visits (6 for Part B, and 5 for Part C). To date, OSEP has issued responses for all site visits with an average response time of 257 days (291 days for Part B, and 217 days for Part C). Response times can vary depending on the complexity of issues identified in monitoring. In 2010, the average response time was 66 workdays. (Note that data reported 2017 through 2019 reflect total days, not just workdays).

Other Performance Information

IDEA National Assessment

Section 664 of the IDEA requires the Department to conduct a national assessment of activities carried out with Federal funds. To implement this requirement, funds requested for the Special Education Studies and Evaluation program in the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) account were used to conduct an independent evaluation of the program. This evaluation addresses the extent to which States, districts, and schools are implementing the IDEA programs and services to promote a free appropriate public education for children with disabilities in the least restrictive environment possible and in partnership with parents. The National Assessment also addressed the effectiveness of the IDEA programs and services in promoting the developmental progress and academic achievement of children with disabilities. The National Assessment includes the following activities:

Analytic Support: A report published in January 2010, "Patterns in the Identification of and Outcomes for Children and Youth with Disabilities (Patterns),"¹ provided a synthesis of existing evidence and new analyses of extant data sources to address research questions for the IDEA National Assessment, targeting three topic areas: (1) identification of children for early intervention and special education, (2) declassification of children for early intervention and special education services, and (3) developmental and academic outcomes for children with disabilities.

¹ See <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pubs/20104005/index.asp>

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From 1997 to 2005, the percent of children aged 6 to 17 served under IDEA increased from 12.3 to 12.9. The percentage varies by race/ethnicity, with a low of 6.3 percent for Asian children served under IDEA up to a high of 16.7 percent for Black children. There is also variation by State, ranging from 9.9 percent up to 18.6 percent. From 1997 to 2005, the largest increases by disability type were in the areas of autism and developmental delay. Autism showed a 400 percent increase among children ages 10 to 17 years, and developmental delay showed an almost 2,000 percent increase among children ages 3 to 9 years. The study cited research on declassification (Holt, McGrath, and Herring 2007) that showed almost 50 percent of children eligible in kindergarten were no longer eligible for services by third grade. Children with speech/language impairment are the most likely to be declassified within 2 years (34 percent). Declassified children had higher literacy and math outcomes than children who continued to receive services under IDEA.

The Patterns study found that children with disabilities were performing well on NAEP tests, but that they are still far behind their non-disabled peers. Children with disabilities demonstrate a much larger range of performance on the NAEP exam than do children without disabilities. State assessment data point to a wide array of outcomes and standards for proficiency. In fourth grade math and reading, the percentage of children with disabilities who scored proficient or above on a State's assessment ranged from just less than 10 percent up to 80 percent.

Implementation Study: The final report for the IDEA National Assessment Implementation Study was published in July 2011. This study collected data from State agencies and school districts to address implementation questions for the IDEA National Assessment in four broad areas targeted for this study: (1) services to young children with disabilities; (2) identification of children and youth with disabilities; (3) efforts to promote positive developmental and educational outcomes for children and youth with disabilities; and (4) dispute resolution and mediation.

The study specifically focused on implementation related to new or revised provisions from the 2004 reauthorization of IDEA. One such provision, Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CEIS), allows districts to use up to 15 percent of their Part B funds to provide services to children not yet identified as in need of special education. Of the districts that implement CEIS, funds were used at the elementary school level in 93 percent of districts and focuses on literacy instruction in 84 percent of districts. The study found that the use of Response to Intervention (RtI) was also widespread and was being used in 71 percent of districts nationally. Similar to CEIS, RtI was most commonly used in elementary schools and in reading/language arts. However, only 41 percent of districts reported using IDEA funds for RtI, while 80 percent of districts reported using their own general funds.

The study looked at qualifications and distribution of "highly qualified" special education personnel. Almost 90 percent of special education teachers met their State's definition of highly qualified, but States range from 56 percent to 100 percent.¹ Districts reported difficulty finding qualified personnel for secondary schools, particularly those trained in math and working with students with emotional disturbances and with autism. The most common method districts used to increase the qualifications of their staff, implemented by 64 percent of all districts and

¹ State definitions of highly qualified special education teacher varied, meaning differences in percentage of teachers meeting the definition may be driven by differences in definitions rather than variations in teacher preparation.

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76 percent of districts facing routine shortages of quality applicants, was to provide professional development. No other approach was used by more than 25 percent of districts.

Finally, the study found that dispute resolution events were very infrequent, with 23 or fewer events for every 10,000 students served between 2004 and 2008. The number of due process hearing requests over that time was steady at about 21 requests per 10,000 students, but the frequency of due process hearings completed decreased from 3.36 hearings per 10,000 students in 2004 to 1.61 hearings in 2008.

Impact Evaluation of Response to Intervention Strategies: Response to Intervention (RtI) is a multi-step approach to providing early and more intensive intervention and monitoring within the general education setting. In principle, RtI begins with research-based instruction and behavioral support provided to students in the general education classroom, followed by screening of all students to identify those who may need systematic progress monitoring, intervention, or support. Students who are not responding to the general education curriculum and instruction are provided with increasingly intense interventions through a "multi-tiered" system, and they are frequently monitored to assess their progress and inform the choice of future interventions, including possibly special education for students determined to have a disability. The IDEA permits some Part B special education funds to be used for "early intervening services" such as RtI and also permits districts to use RtI to inform decisions regarding a child's eligibility for special education.

The RtI evaluation employed a quasi-experimental design to examine the natural variations in elementary school reading instruction, intervention, and support in schools that may already be implementing RtI in 13 States. We note that concerns have been raised in the field regarding the strength of the research design of this study, particularly its focus on students just below reading proficiency, and not those with moderate or significant needs.

The final report found that, for the 2011-12 school year, schools implementing three or more years of RtI approaches in reading provided more support to students reading below grade-level standards than those reading at or above grade-level standards. For those students reading just below the grade-level standards (as measured by a school-determined eligibility cut point on a screening test) in grade 1, RtI reading interventions did not improve reading outcomes, but actually produced negative impacts (e.g., lower scores compared to the initial screening test) for such students. For grades 2 and 3, the estimated effects on reading outcomes were not statistically significant. Researchers stated that some plausible factors that may be related to negative impacts of assignment to intervention on some grade 1 students include: (1) false or incorrect identification of students for intervention, (2) mismatch between reading intervention and the instructional needs of students near the cut point, and (3) poor alignment between reading intervention and core reading instruction. Overall, the study found that the estimated impacts of reading interventions on reading outcomes vary significantly across schools. It is also worth noting that this study focused on a very specific population in one subject area and did not assess whether RtI may be effective in improving student outcomes in other subjects areas and grade levels, or whether RtI elementary literacy interventions may be effective for students performing well below grade-level standards.

Other Studies: The Department sponsored the National Longitudinal Transition Study (NLTS) and the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2) to provide nationally representative information about secondary-school-age youth who were receiving special education services in 1985 and 2000, respectively. Data collection consisted of telephone interviews or mail surveys

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with youth or the youth's parents if the youth were not able to respond themselves. The National Center for Special Education Research (NCSEER), in a September 2010 report, "Comparisons Across Time of the Outcomes of Youth With Disabilities up to 4 Years After High School", compared the changes in outcomes among youth in the NLTS and NLTS2 who had been out of high school for up to 4 years. The report focused on changes in rates of postsecondary education, employment, engagement in either postsecondary education or employment, household circumstances and community integration. Researchers also compared outcomes of youth with disabilities to the general population and across subgroups including disability category, gender, race/ethnicity, household income, high school completion status, and length of time since leaving high school.

According to the NCSEER report, youth with disabilities were more likely to have enrolled in postsecondary education within 4 years of leaving high school in 2005 than in 1990. Almost half (46 percent) of all youth with disabilities had spent some time in postsecondary education in 2005. The rate of youth with disabilities who were currently enrolled in postsecondary education and/or employed was 86 percent in 2005, a 21 percentage-point increase over 1990. This increase is likely attributable to an increase in youth who were concurrently enrolled in postsecondary education and employed, given that rates of engagement in only one of these activities did not change significantly over that period of time. The report also illustrated the connection between high school completion and postsecondary outcomes, as high school completers had significant and positive changes between 1990 and 2005 in a greater number of outcome measures than non-completers. Youth with disabilities from low-income households increased their postsecondary enrollment rate by 16 percentage points to 35 percent in 2005, but a significant enrollment gap remains between the highest and lowest income households. Similarly, in 2005, youth with disabilities enrolled in postsecondary education at a rate well below the general population, specifically, 46 percent compared to 63 percent.

The National Longitudinal Transition Study 2012 (NLTS 2012) is the third in a series examining the characteristics and school experiences of a nationally representative sample of youth with disabilities. NLTS 2012 focuses on students ages 13 to 21 (in December 2011) but also includes a small sample of students without disabilities and those on 504 plans to enable direct comparisons of students with and without individualized education programs (IEPs). The study collected baseline data in the spring of 2012 through the summer of 2013 on a nationwide sample of youth. The study is addressing such questions as:

- What are the personal, family, and school characteristics of youth with disabilities in public schools across the country?
- What regular education, special education, transition planning, and other relevant services and accommodations do youth with disabilities receive?
- How do the services and accommodations differ from those of youth not served under IDEA, including those identified for services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act?
- How do the services and accommodations for youth with disabilities vary with the characteristics of youth?
- How much have the services and accommodations of youth with disabilities changed over time?

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Post-High School Outcomes for Youth with Disabilities: Helping students, particularly those with disabilities, to complete high school prepared to pursue postsecondary education or begin well-paying, productive jobs is a national priority. IDEA emphasizes transition services focused on improving the academic and functional achievement of students with disabilities to facilitate their transition from school to post-school activities, including postsecondary education and employment. The study, awarded in 2015, will address such questions as:

- To what extent do youth with disabilities who receive special education services under IDEA make progress through high school compared with other youth, including those identified for services under Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act? For students with disabilities, has high school course taking and completion rates changed over the past few decades?
- Are youth with disabilities achieving the post-high school outcomes envisioned by IDEA, and how do their college, training, and employment rates compare with those of other youth?
- How do these high school and postsecondary experiences and outcomes vary by student characteristics, including their disability category, age, sex, race/ethnicity, English Learner status, income status, and type of high school attended (including regular public school, charter school, career/technical school, special education school, or other State or Federally-operated institution)?

This new study will utilize administrative records data to follow a sample of youth with disabilities beyond high school. The sample for this study will focus on the youth who participated in the baseline study of the National Longitudinal Transition Study 2012 (NLTS 2012). The NLTS 2012 sample included a group of over 12,000 students ages 13 to 21 (in December 2011), including a small sample of students without disabilities.

Study of School Accountability for Students with Disabilities: As part of the IDEA National Assessment, IES studied changes in student outcomes after schools adopted programs focused on improving academic outcomes for students with disabilities. The focus of the study was on comparing outcomes for students with disabilities in elementary and middle schools identified for improvement with corresponding outcomes in schools not identified for improvement but still accountable for the performance of students with disabilities (SWD).

An interim report was released in May 2012; an update with information through the 2009–10 school year was released in October 2013; and a third report that provided the results of analysis of 2011 survey data on school practices in 12 States was released in February 2015 and is available at <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pubs/20154006/>. The study found that, when surveyed in 2011, elementary schools accountable for the SWD subgroup were 15.8 percentage-points more likely than elementary schools that were not accountable to report moving students with disabilities from self-contained settings to regular classrooms over the previous 5 years. Middle schools accountable for the SWD subgroup were 16.7 percentage-points more likely than middle schools that were not accountable to report moving students with disabilities from self-contained settings to regular classrooms over the previous 5 years.

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(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, Section 619)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: Indefinite

Budget Authority:

	2021 <u>Appropriation</u>	2022 <u>Request</u>	Change from <u>2021 to 2022</u>
Annual appropriation	\$397,620	\$502,620	+\$105,000
Mandatory Supplemental Appropriation, ARP Act (P.L. 117-02) ¹	200,000	0	-200,000

¹Funds made available under the ARP Act have an indefinite period of availability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Preschool Grants program provides formula grants to States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico for the provision of special education and related services for children with disabilities aged 3 through 5. In order to be eligible for these grants, States must serve all eligible children with disabilities aged 3 through 5 and have an approved application under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). A State that does not make a free appropriate public education (FAPE) available to all children with disabilities aged 3 through 5 cannot receive funds under this program or funds attributable to this age range under the Grants to States program. Currently, all States have provided assurances to the Department that they are making FAPE available to all children aged 3 through 5 with disabilities.

At their discretion, States may include preschool-aged children who are experiencing developmental delays (as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures) and need special education and related services. If consistent with State policy, State and local educational agencies also may use funds received under this program to provide FAPE to 2-year olds with disabilities who will turn 3 during the school year.

IDEA requires that, to the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities are educated with children who do not have disabilities. Removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment is only warranted when the nature or severity of the disability of a child is such that education in regular classes, even with the use of supplementary aids and services, is not possible. Since States are not required to provide public preschool programs for the general population, preschool-aged children with disabilities are served in a variety of settings, including public or private preschool programs, regular kindergarten, Head Start programs, and child care facilities. The Preschool Grants program expands inclusive and accessible options to preschool for children with disabilities and provides specific services.

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Funding Formula

Funds are distributed to eligible entities through a formula based on general population and poverty. Each State is first allocated an amount equal to its fiscal year 1997 allocation. For any year in which the appropriation is greater than the prior year level, 85 percent of the funds above the fiscal year 1997 level are distributed based on each State's relative percentage of the total number of children aged 3 through 5 in the general population. The other 15 percent are distributed based on the relative percentage of children aged 3 through 5 in each State who are living in poverty. The formula provides several floors and ceilings regarding the amount a State can receive in any year. When appropriations increase, no State can receive less than it received in the prior year. In addition, every State must receive an increase equal to the higher of either: (1) the percent the appropriation grew above the prior year, minus 1.5 percent, or, (2) 90 percent of the percentage increase above the prior year. The formula also provides for a minimum increase in State allocations of one-third of 1 percent of the increase in the appropriation over the base year and places a ceiling on how much the allocation to a State may increase. Specifically, no State may be allocated an increase above the prior year greater than the percent of growth in the appropriation from the prior year plus 1.5 percent.

These provisions help ensure that every State receives a part of any increase, and that there are no radical shifts in resources among the States. States must distribute the bulk of their grant awards to local educational agencies (LEAs).

This is a forward-funded program. Funds become available for obligation on July 1 of the fiscal year in which they are appropriated and remain available for 15 months, through September 30 of the following year.

State-Level Activities

States may retain a portion of funds allocated to them in any given year for State-level activities, with the amount of this reservation capped at 25 percent of each State's fiscal year 1997 allocation, adjusted upward by the lesser of the rate of increase in the State's allocation or the rate of inflation. Likewise, the amount that may be used for administration is limited to 20 percent of the funds available to a State for State-level activities. These funds may also be used for the administration of the Grants for Infants and Families program (Part C).

State-level activities include: (1) support services, such as establishing and implementing a mediation process, which may benefit children with disabilities younger than 3 or older than 5, as long as those services also benefit children with disabilities aged 3 through 5; (2) direct services for children eligible under this program; (3) activities at the State and local level to meet the goals established by the State for the performance of children with disabilities in the State; and (4) a supplement for the development and implementation of a statewide coordinated services system designed to improve results for children and families, including children with disabilities and their families. This supplement cannot exceed 1 percent of the amount received by the State under this program for a fiscal year. The State may also use its set-aside funds to provide early intervention services. These services must include an educational component that promotes school readiness and incorporates pre-literacy, language, and numeracy skills. In addition, such services must be provided, in accordance with the Grants for Infants and Families program, to children who are eligible for services under the Preschool Grants program and who previously received services under Part C until such children enter or are eligible to enter

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kindergarten and, at a State's discretion, may include continued service coordination or case management for families who received such services under Part C.

Numbers of Children Served

The number of children ages 3 through 5 served under the IDEA decreased from 815,010 in fall 2018 to 806,319 in fall 2019. Of the 39,587 five-year-olds served in fall 2019, 89,937, or 28 percent, were enrolled in kindergarten. The variations in the total number of children served make it difficult to forecast the number of children being served in future fiscal years. Therefore, the Department assumes that the number of children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 will remain at the 2019 level for fiscal years 2020 through 2022.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$368,238
2018	381,120
2019	391,120
2020	394,120
2021	397,620
2021 Mandatory ARP Act.....	200,000

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$502.6 million for the Preschool Grants program, an increase of \$105 million from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation.¹ More than 80 percent of children participating in the Preschool program demonstrated significant improvement in academic, behavioral and social and emotional outcomes, which is consistent with numerous studies that have found the provision of special education and related services for preschool-aged children significantly improved outcomes in these areas.² The request would provide an estimated average of \$623 per eligible child, the highest level of per child funding under this program in 20 years.³ These funds supplement funding available under the Grants to States program under IDEA, Part B for which the Department is requesting \$15.5 billion in fiscal year 2022, an increase of \$2.6 billion over the 2021 level, to help States and LEAs serve children with disabilities ages 3 through 21.

Promoting Equity in IDEA

The Administration believes that all children, regardless of their race, ethnicity, family income, national origin, zip code, or any other such characteristic, should receive the services to which they are entitled under the IDEA. However, research has shown that children of color often are identified at higher rates for special education and related services, placed in more restrictive environments, and subjected to exclusionary discipline at higher rates than their white peers. IDEA requires States, on an annual basis, to determine whether there is significant

¹ Excludes funds made available under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARP Act).

² https://ectacenter.org/~pdfs/topics/inclusion/research/Research_Supporting_Preschool_Inclusion_R.pdf

³ Excludes funds made available under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 and the ARP Act.

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disproportionality in race and ethnicity in the State, or the LEAs of the State, with respect to the identification, placement, and discipline of students with disabilities. Beginning in 2018, States were required to begin using a standard methodology to make these determinations and, in fiscal year 2020, the Department provided a \$475,000 supplement to the IDEA Data Center to support States in implementing these requirements. Beginning in 2020, States were required to begin including children ages three through five in these calculations.

In addition to the supports and technical assistance described under the Grants to States program, the Department will update its monitoring protocols to provide greater emphasis on State implementation of the significant disproportionality requirements with regard to children ages 3 through 5 to ensure compliance and support future technical assistance efforts. As noted in the Grants to States request, the Department plans to revise its annual information collections to include information related to State-level analyses, including for preschool age children.

Keeping Our Students Safe and in the Classroom

The Administration believes that all students deserve equal and equitable access to the learning environment and is particularly concerned about the harms that arise when preschool children are suspended (including in-school and out-of-school suspensions) or expelled. Research shows that exclusionary discipline is ineffective (and disproportionately affects children with disabilities and children of color. During the 2017-2018 school year, preschoolers with disabilities represented almost one in four out-of-school suspensions among preschoolers, and, among those receiving suspensions, were more likely to receive multiple out-of-school suspensions than their peers without disabilities. The Administration will work to reduce exclusionary discipline practices and replace such practices with research-based approaches including positive behavioral interventions and supports and restorative justice approaches.

To support LEAs and schools in keeping students in the classroom and identifying and implementing effective and evidence-based ways to ensure a safe learning environment for all students, the Administration will invest at least \$50 million over the next five years under the Technical Assistance and Dissemination program (described elsewhere in this account) on activities designed to limit the use of seclusion, physical restraint, and other exclusionary discipline practices. This investment is also designed to promote positive behavioral interventions and supports in schools. The Administration will also coordinate with technical assistance centers to support LEAs and schools in reducing exclusionary discipline practices and identifying other, more effective and evidence-based ways to ensure a safe learning environment for all students. The Administration believes that these targeted investments and updated guidance can support more effective discipline practices and ensure that all students have equitable access to the classroom.

In addition, the Department will also update its monitoring protocols to ensure that States are meeting their monitoring and enforcement requirements relative to early childhood discipline practices.

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PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Range in size of awards:			
Smallest award	\$257	\$263	\$336
Average award	\$7,579	\$7,647	\$9,666
Largest award	\$39,711	\$40,028	\$51,199
Number of Children Served	806,319	806,319	806,319
Share per child (whole dollars)	\$490	\$493	\$623

NOTES:

States may, at their discretion, provide free appropriate public education to 2-year olds who will turn 3 during the school year. However, the figures for the number of children served do not include children served by the States who are 2 years old at the time of the count, but will turn 3 during the school year.

The numbers of children served are estimates based on fall 2019.

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History of Children Served and Program Funding

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Children Served (thousands)</u>	<u>Appropriation (dollars in thousands)</u>	<u>Federal Share per Child (whole dollars)</u>
1990	352	\$251,510	\$715
1991	367	292,766	798 ¹
1992	398	320,000	804
1993	441	325,773	739
1994	479	339,257	709
1995	522	360,265	689
1996	549	360,409	656
1997	562	360,409	642
1998	572	373,985	654
1999	575	373,985	651
2000	589	390,000	662
2001	599	390,000	652
2002	617	390,000	632
2003	647	387,465	599
2004	680	387,699	571
2005	702	384,597	548
2006	704	380,751	546
2007	714	380,751	533
2008	710	374,099	527
2009	709	374,099	528
2009 ARRA	709	400,000	564
2010	732	374,099	511
2011	738 ²	373,351	508
2012	745 ²	372,646	500
2013	749 ²	353,238	472
2014	745 ²	353,238	474
2015	753 ²	353,238	469
2016	763 ²	368,238	483
2017	760 ²	368,238	485
2018	815 ³	381,120	467
2019	806 ²	391,120	480
2020	806 ^{2,3}	394,120	490
2021	806 ^{2,3}	397,620	494
2021 ARP Act	806 ^{2,3}	200,000	248
2022	806 ^{2,3}	502,620	623

¹ Beginning in fiscal year 1991, the IDEA required that services be made available to all eligible children with disabilities aged 3 through 5 as a condition for receiving funding for children in this age range under the Grants to States program.

² Beginning in fiscal year 2011, this table reports the number of children served by the 50 States, District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico. Prior fiscal years also include the number of children served in the Outlying Areas, Freely Associated States, and the Bureau of Indian Education, which are no longer eligible to receive Preschool Grant awards.

³ Estimate based on the number of children served in the fall of 2019.

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PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the Federal resources provided for the program as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by the program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for Preschool grants for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

Goal: To help preschool children with disabilities enter school ready to succeed by assisting States in providing special education and related services.

***Objective:** Preschool children with disabilities will receive special education and related services that result in increased skills that enable them to succeed in school.*

Measure: The percentage of children who entered the program below age expectations in positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships) who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	84%	81%
2018	84	81
2019	84	
2020	85	
2021	85	
2022	85	

Measure: The percentage of children who entered the program below age expectations in acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy) who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	84%	81%
2018	84	82
2019	84	
2020	85	
2021	85	
2022	85	

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Measure: The percentage of children who entered the program below age expectations in the use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	84%	81%
2018	84	81
2019	84	
2020	84	
2021	85	
2022	85	

Additional information: Through their Annual Performance Reports (APRs), States report on the cognitive, social-emotional, and behavioral development of children with disabilities served through the Preschool Grants program. In 2018, States maintained or improved performance across all three domains. The Department believes that continued work on the part of States to improve service delivery for young children with disabilities, combined with improved data collection, analysis, and use, will lead to continued improvement over time.

Measure: The percentage of children with disabilities (ages 3 through 5) attending a regular early childhood program and receiving the majority of hours of special education and related services in the regular early childhood program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	46%	51%
2018	46	45
2019	50	44
2020	50	
2021	50	
2022	50	

Additional information: Overall performance on this measure was stable for approximately 5 years before declining slightly beginning in 2018.

Measure: The number of States with at least 90 percent of special education teachers of children with disabilities ages 3 to 5 who are fully certified in the areas in which they are teaching.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	47	42
2018	47	42
2019	47	
2020	47	
2021	47	
2022	47	

Additional information: Performance on this measure has remained relatively stable over the past several years. This measure includes the 50 States, D.C., Puerto Rico, the Outlying Areas and the Bureau of Indian Education.

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Efficiency Measure

Measure: The average number of days between the completion of a site visit and the Office of Special Education Programs' (OSEP) response to the State.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	143
2018	Baseline	276
2019		257
2020		
2021		
2022	180	

Additional information: The Department did not conduct regular site visits to States from 2011 through 2015. During that time, OSEP continued to meet its statutory monitoring responsibilities through the State Performance Plan /APR process, fiscal monitoring, and its work with State dispute resolution systems. In 2016, OSEP began conducting site visits using a risk-based approach to monitoring. In 2019, OSEP conducted 11 site visits (6 for Part B, and 5 for Part C). To date, OSEP has issued responses for all site visits with an average response time of 257 days (291 days for Part B, and 217 days for Part C). Response times can vary depending on the complexity of issues identified in monitoring. In 2010, the average response time was 66 workdays. (Note that data reported 2017 through 2019 reflect total days, not just workdays).

Other Performance Information

Pre-Elementary Longitudinal Study (PEELS) (<http://www.peels.org>)

In October 2010, the National Center for Special Education Research released the report, "Access to Educational and Community Activities for Young Children with Disabilities." As reported in parent interviews, participation in community activities such as sports, organized clubs, art, and music varied significantly by type of disability and by household income. Children from households with annual incomes greater than \$40,000 participated in sports with greater frequency than children from households with lower incomes. Children of parents who perceived their neighborhood to be unsafe or who reported that their transportation did not meet their families' needs were significantly less likely to participate in extracurricular activities. Parents also reported on educational settings, and 69 percent said they sent their children to full day kindergarten. Children from high-wealth districts and those from suburban settings were less likely to attend full-day kindergarten than their peers.

In a survey of kindergarten teachers, 73 percent of teachers reported that the regular education classroom was the main setting for children receiving special education services. This inclusion rate was significantly higher in very large districts (91 percent) than districts of other sizes, and significantly higher in rural districts (86 percent) than in suburban or urban districts. Children in very low wealth districts were less likely to have regular classrooms as their main setting (59 percent) compared to all other districts. On average, children spent 17.1 hours per week in regular classrooms and 7.1 hours in special education settings.

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Teachers also reported on modifications and accommodations provided to children with disabilities. Overall, teachers reported using unmodified grade-level materials in 44 percent of cases, while 14 percent of children received specialized materials or curricula. There was no significant variation in these data across district size or wealth. The study also found that children who received special education services in a regular classroom were in classrooms in which, on average, 82 percent of students were nondisabled.

In August 2011, the latest report from this study was released, “A Longitudinal View of the Receptive Vocabulary and Math Achievement of Young Children with Disabilities.” This report found that children who received preschool special education services showed growth each year in vocabulary and mathematics; however, growth slowed in both math and vocabulary as they got older. Children’s performance varied across assessments and across subgroups defined by disability. At age 3, children with a speech or language impairment had higher average scores than those with developmental delays. At age 10, the gap between these subgroups persisted, and there were no statistically significant differences in growth rates between subgroups.

Other Studies

The Department also is investing in the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study program through the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) (<https://nces.ed.gov/ecls>). This program involves two complementary cohort studies, a Birth Cohort (ECLS-B) and a Kindergarten Cohort (ECLS-K), that focus on children’s early school experiences. The ECLS-K has followed the kindergarten class of 1998-99 through eighth grade. The ECLS-K provides descriptive information on children’s status at entry to school and their transition into school, and their progression through middle school. The ECLS-B is designed to follow children from 9 months through kindergarten. It focuses on health, development, early care, and education during the formative years of children born in 2001. These studies also are providing data on outcomes experienced by children with disabilities participating in preschool programs and baseline data on outcomes experienced by nondisabled children.

OSEP, and subsequently the National Center on Special Education Research, have sponsored a special education questionnaire for teachers in the ECLS-K Study and the collection of more extensive data on children with disabilities and their programs, including the identification of, receipt of services for, and use of special equipment for a number of disabling conditions that may interfere with a sampled child’s opportunity to learn.

Data from ECLS-K on demographic and school characteristics indicate that for the cohort of students beginning kindergarten in 1998, specific learning disabilities and speech or language impairments were the most prevalent primary disabilities. The percentage of the student cohort receiving special education grew from 4.1 percent in kindergarten to 11.9 percent of students in fifth grade. The results also indicate that higher percentages of boys than girls, and of students from low-income backgrounds than students from higher-income backgrounds, received special education. About 12 percent of students receive special education in at least one of the grades: kindergarten, first, and third grade, including 16 percent of boys, 8 percent of girls, 18 percent of children from low-income backgrounds, and 10 percent of children from higher-income backgrounds. One in three students who receive special education in early grades first receive special education in kindergarten. Half of those who begin special education in kindergarten are no longer receiving special education by third grade. In addition to students’ gender and poverty

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status, results are presented separately for other student and school characteristics, including race/ethnicity, school, urbanicity, region, and poverty concentration.

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State grants: Grants for infants and families

(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part C)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2021 Authorization: To be determined¹

Budget Authority:

	<u>2021</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>2021 to 2022</u>
Annual appropriation	\$481,850	\$731,850	+\$250,000
Mandatory Supplemental Appropriation, ARP Act (P.L. 117-02) ²	250,000	0	-250,000

¹ The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2011; continued funding is proposed for this program in FY 2022 through appropriations language.

² Funds made available under the ARP Act have an indefinite period of availability.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Grants for Infants and Families program (Part C) awards formula grants to the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Department of the Interior, and Outlying Areas to assist them in implementing statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, interagency programs ensuring that appropriate early intervention services are made available to all eligible birth-through-2-year-olds with disabilities and their families, including Indian children and families who reside on reservations geographically located within a State. Infants and toddlers with disabilities are defined as children who: (1) are experiencing developmental delays, as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures, in one or more of the following five areas: cognitive development, physical development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; or (2) have a diagnosed physical or mental condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay. Within statutory limits, States define “developmental delay” and have the discretion to provide services to infants and toddlers who are at risk of having substantial developmental delays if they do not receive appropriate early intervention services.

Funds can be used to: (1) implement and maintain the statewide system described above; (2) fund direct early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families that are not otherwise provided by other public or private sources; (3) expand and improve existing services; (4) provide a free appropriate public education, in accordance with Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), to children with disabilities from their third birthday to the beginning of the following school year; (5) continue to provide early intervention services to children with disabilities from their third birthday until such children enter or are eligible to enter kindergarten or elementary school; and (6) initiate, expand, or improve collaborative efforts related to identifying, evaluating, referring, and following up on at-risk infants and toddlers in States that do not provide direct services for these children.

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The IDEA requires that early intervention services be provided, to the maximum extent appropriate, in natural environments. The natural environment includes the home and community settings where children would be participating if they did not have a disability. These services can be provided in another setting only when early intervention cannot be achieved satisfactorily for the infant or toddler in a natural environment. Each child's individualized family service plan (IFSP) must contain a statement of the natural environments in which early intervention services will be provided, including a justification of the extent, if any, to which the services will not be provided in a natural environment.

The statewide system also must comply with additional statutory requirements, including designating a lead agency responsibility for the coordination and administration of funds, and developing and maintaining a State Interagency Coordinating Council to advise and assist the lead agency. One of the purposes of the Part C program is to assist States in coordinating payment for early intervention services from Federal, State, local, and private sources, including public and private insurance coverage. These sources include Medicaid, the State Children's Health Insurance Program, Supplemental Security Income, and Early Head Start.

The IDEA gives States the discretion to extend eligibility for Part C services to children with disabilities who are eligible for services under section 619 Preschool Grants and who previously received services under Part C, until such children enter or are eligible under State law to enter kindergarten or elementary school, as appropriate. The Act further stipulates that any Part C programs serving children aged 3 or older must provide both: (1) an educational component that promotes school readiness and incorporates pre-literacy, language, and numeracy skills; and (2) a written notification to parents of their rights regarding the continuation of services under Part C and eligibility for services under section 619.

Funding Formula

Allocations are based on the number of children in the general population aged birth through 2 years in each State. The Department uses data provided by the United States Census Bureau in making this calculation. No State can receive less than 0.5 percent of the funds available to all States, or \$500,000, whichever is greater. The Outlying Areas may receive not more than 1 percent of the funds appropriated. The Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Education (BIE), receives 1.25 percent of the aggregate of the amount available to all States. Interior must pass through all the funds it receives to Indian tribes, tribal organizations, or consortia for the coordination of early intervention services on reservations with BIE schools. Tribes and tribal organizations can use the funds they receive to provide (1) help to States in identifying Indian infants and toddlers with disabilities, (2) parent training, and (3) early intervention services.

This is a forward-funded program. Funds become available for obligation on July 1 of the fiscal year in which they are appropriated and remain available for 15 months, through September 30 of the following year.

State Incentive Grants

In any fiscal year in which the appropriation for Part C exceeds \$460 million, the statute includes authority for the Department to reserve 15 percent of the amount above \$460 million for a State Incentive Grants program. The purpose of this program is to provide funding to assist States that have elected to extend eligibility for Part C services to children with disabilities aged 3 years

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State grants: Grants for infants and families

until entrance into kindergarten or elementary school, or for a portion of this period. No State can receive more than 20 percent of the amount available for State Incentive Grants in a fiscal year. In fiscal years 2018 through 2021, the total of funds appropriated for Part C exceeded the \$460 million level. For fiscal year 2020, the two States that opted to extend their provision of Part C services beyond age 3 received additional funds through this program and have until September 30, 2022 to expend these funds.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were as follows:

Fiscal year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$458,556
2018	470,000
2019	470,000
2020	477,000
2021	481,850
2021 Mandatory ARP Act	250,000

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$731.9 million for the Grants for Infants and Families (Part C) program, an increase of \$250 million from the fiscal year 2021 level.¹ These funds would support a significant expansion of early intervention programs that provide services to infants and toddlers with disabilities. Such programs are designed to improve children's long-term outcomes and mitigate the need for more extensive services in the future. The Part C program also helps ensure that infants and toddlers with disabilities receive the supports and services they need to prepare them to enter formal education. A national longitudinal study found that over 40 percent of children receiving early intervention services did not need special education services in Kindergarten.² The increased funding also would support several initiatives described below to strengthen the Part C program.

Promoting Equitable Access to Part C Services

The Part C program is designed to support States in developing and implementing systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, interagency programs ensuring that appropriate early intervention services are made available to all eligible birth-through-2-year-olds with disabilities and their families. Unfortunately, since the inception of the Part C program, States have had difficulty identifying, evaluating, and serving all eligible children and families within their States, with children and families of color, children and families from low-income backgrounds, and those living in rural areas often left behind.³ The early intervention services offered under Part C can dramatically alter the trajectory of a young child's life, and it is critically important to ensure that all families have access to the services they need, regardless of their race, ethnicity, family income, national origin, zip code, or any other such characteristic.

¹ Excludes funds made available under the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021.

² https://www.sri.com/wp-content/uploads/pdf/neils_finalreport_200702.pdf

³ In 2019, approximately 50 percent of infants and families served under the Part C program were nonwhite, roughly equivalent to their share of the total population 0 to 2, despite nonwhite infants and toddlers experiencing poverty and exposure to risk factors for disability at nearly twice the rate of white infants and toddlers.

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State grants: Grants for infants and families

The Administration believes that the first step to meaningfully address the gaps in service provision for infants and toddlers is to ensure that all States identify those gaps, develop plans for addressing them, and reserve sufficient funding to do so. The Administration is therefore proposing appropriations language to require all States receiving funds under Part C to reserve not less than 10 percent of their annual award to develop and implement an equity plan approved by the Secretary. Such plans, submitted as part of the State Performance Plan (SPP), would include identified subgroups and regions the State determines have limited access to Part C services including data on service rates of such identified subgroups and regions, a comprehensive set of evidence-based practices the State intends to implement to engage underserved subgroups and meet the needs of those populations, and a proposed budget for executing its plan. States would provide the Department with annual updates and data on subgroup service rates demonstrating the extent to which gaps are being closed. Such practices may include:

- providing additional support to providers who serve underrepresented populations;
- making revisions to State Medicaid plans to ensure that a child's IFSP is sufficient documentation for Medicaid billing;
- translating outreach materials into additional languages, including indigenous languages and languages of immigrant communities;
- updating service delivery models to more effectively reach infants and families in remote areas;
- improved outreach to home daycare providers and other trusted community care providers about the signs of developmental delay;
- increase support and technical assistance for local health departments to ensure effective screening practices are in place for families who receive primary care from those agencies;
- training on implicit bias for individuals making referrals for Part C services; or
- Streamlining evaluation procedures to reduce barriers to participation in the program.

The Department will conduct monitoring and oversight of these equity plans to ensure states are complying with them and are effectively providing services to the underserved populations they have identified.

In addition, the Department intends to reserve a portion of fiscal year 2022 funding under the Part D State Personnel Development Grants program in fiscal year 2022 to make competitive grants to States proposing projects aligned with their Part C equity plans.

Finally, the Administration recognizes that a State's system of payments under Part C can itself be a barrier to equitable access to program services. Particularly for families that may not qualify for Medicaid in their State or for children whose required services are not covered by Medicaid or private insurance, family fees and out-of-pocket expenses can be the difference between children receiving critical services or being left behind. The Administration is proposing to address this inequity of access to services through appropriations language that would prohibit States from charging family fees or out-of-pocket expenses. Over the last several years, several States have curtailed or eliminated their collection of family fees because of the barrier they pose to access and the high administrative burden associated with their collection. While the proposed increased funding for the program more than offsets the amount of family fees collected each year, the Administration recognizes that some States may need support in shifting their system of payments away from a reliance on family fees. As a result, the

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Department intends to issue guidance to States that will identify best practices from around the country in supporting families in accessing these necessary services without requiring them to pay out of pocket.

Ensuring Continuity of Services

Part C services represent a critical investment in our children and their future. Effective and timely delivery of early intervention services can dramatically improve long-term outcomes for children, and families of infants and toddlers with disabilities need to know that early intervention services will be there for them when they need them. Particularly for underserved communities, complicated, inconsistent, and constantly changing eligibility criteria can increase distrust in the system and make families less likely to seek out or utilize program services.

Parents should not live in fear of suddenly and inexplicably losing eligibility. Parents should not be forced to choose between a job promotion in a different State or give up services for their infant or toddler that are critical for their child's development. Currently, States establish eligibility criteria under Part C within certain parameters, but they can change those criteria over time, often with the intent of reducing the number of children eligible to be served under Part C to meet budget constraints. Consequently, a family that was eligible for services last year may no longer be eligible this year, creating confusion on the part of families and disruptions in vital services for children. Further, data shows that States with more restrictive eligibility guidelines also have larger racial disparities in service provision. The Administration proposes to address such uncertainties and disparities in the provision of services through appropriations language that would require States to provide families at least 24 months' advance notice of any changes to eligibility requirements under the Part C program. Requiring such advance notice would remove short-term incentives to restrict eligibility to cut costs and ensures that the majority of infants and families currently being served under the program will be able to receive their full range of services without interruption.

The Department will also work with the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and other partners, including experts in child development, researchers, families, disability rights advocates, and State Part C coordinators, over the next year to develop model eligibility for Part C. These model criteria will be based on the best available evidence about the benefits of early intervention services for infants and toddlers, analyses of how States' current eligibility criteria contribute toward gaps in services for underserved populations, and a considered understanding about State capacity. These criteria will serve as a valuable resource to Part C Administrators, families, and other stakeholders as they assess and modify their eligibility criteria. Furthermore, the criteria could provide a basis for strengthening Part C requirements, for example, by requiring States to maintain eligibility criteria at or above the model criteria as a condition of program participation.

Finally, parents and families should not have to face a service cliff on their child's third birthday. Many students who turn three and lose eligibility for Part C services in the late spring may face months without access to any services under Part B until the regular preschool year starts in the fall. Some States currently provide summer bridge services to these children with State funds but are unable to support those efforts with Federal funds because of the associated regulatory burden. Currently, States wishing to offer summer bridge services to students for three months are required to provide the same level of documentation and assurances as a State wishing to extend Part C services for two full additional years. The Administration is therefore seeking

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appropriations language to allow States to offer summer bridge services through Part C to children prior to the beginning of the preschool year after their third birthday without having to meet onerous regulatory requirements. This approach supports States in meeting the needs of their children and families and ensuring a smooth transition into the Part B program without which many students making progress towards age- expectations may lose their momentum and slip farther behind. . In future years, the Administration intends to seek additional flexibilities to support States in developing a more seamless birth through five system to better meet the needs of young children with disabilities and their families.

Ensuring that Every Child Has Access to High Quality Service Providers

Every child with a disability deserves access to high quality service providers with the knowledge, skills, dispositions, and experience to meet their unique needs. However, far too often, Part C programs do not have enough qualified staff to meet the needs of the children and families they serve. These personnel shortages can lead to delays in services or, particularly in remote areas, a total lack of access to services, both of which can disproportionately affect low-income communities and communities of color. In order to support State comprehensive systems of personnel development (CSPDs) required under section 635(a)(8) of the IDEA, the Administration intends to leverage the resources provided under Part D of the IDEA to both increase the number of early childhood training grants it supports each year under Part D and make new grants to States to support State-driven reforms to increase the effective recruitment, preparation, induction, professional development, support, and retention of highly effective early intervention service providers, with a particular emphasis on increasing the diversity of providers, including providers from traditionally underrepresented backgrounds.

Additional Fiscal Year 2022 Proposed Appropriations Language

The request also proposes to continue appropriations language initially provided in prior years which would allow States to subgrant funds they receive under this program and that would allow the Department to maximize the amount of funds distributed for State Incentive Grants.

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PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Range in size of awards to States: ¹			
Smallest State regular Part C award ²	\$2,333	\$2,352	\$3,587
Average State regular Part C award	\$8,993	\$9,049	\$13,013
Largest State regular Part C award	\$55,524	\$55,315	\$79,213
Children served ³	444,000	462,000	480,000 – 490,000

¹ The calculations exclude funds for the Outlying Areas and the Department of the Interior.

² IDEA, section 643(c)(2) provides for a minimum allocation to States of the greater of \$500,000 or ½ of 1 percent of the amount available to States after the reservations for the Outlying Areas and the Bureau of Indian Education are excluded.

³ Estimates based on an annual 4 percent increase in the number of children served under the program, equivalent to the average annual growth from FY 2014 through FY 2019, the most recent year for which data are available. Estimate for FY 2022 assumes enactment of the Administration's policy proposals will increase growth in the program by approximately two percentage points per year over baseline.

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the Federal resources provided for the program as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by the program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for Grants for infants and families for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

Goal: To enhance the development of infants and toddlers (birth to three) with disabilities and support families in meeting the special needs of their child.

Objective: *The functional development of infants and toddlers will be enhanced by early intervention services.*

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Measure: The percentage of infants and toddlers who entered the program below age expectations in positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships) who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	70%	66%
2018	70	66
2019	70	65
2020	70	
2021	70	
2022	70	

Measure: The percentage of infants and toddlers who entered the program below age expectations in acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy) who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	76%	72%
2018	76	71
2019	76	74
2020	76	
2021	76	
2022	78	

Measure: The percentage of infants and toddlers who entered the program below age expectations in the use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	77%	74%
2018	77	74
2019	77	76
2020	77	
2021	77	
2022	78	

Additional information: Data are from the States' Annual Performance Reports (APRs). Two States have current approval from the Department to collect data for a representative sample of the children they serve through the Part C program; all other States report data on all children served. Success on these outcomes is based on a Likert scale that examines functional progress of children with disabilities.

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Objective: *All infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families will receive early intervention services in natural environments that meet their individual needs.*

Measure: The number of States that serve at least 1 percent of infants in the general population under age 1 through Part C.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	32	37
2018	34	34
2019	36	36
2020	37	
2021	37	
2022	37	

Additional information: For a number of years, only 24 or 25 States served at least 1 percent of infants in the general population under the age of 1. The program made progress from 2012 through 2017, exceeding its targets. The 1 percent threshold for this measure is based on data collected by the U.S. Census bureau on prevalence rates for 5 conditions: severe intellectual disability (0.4 percent)¹; hearing impairment (0.2 percent); visual impairment (0.1 percent); physical conditions (spina bifida, cerebral palsy, etc.) (0.2 percent); and autism (0.1 percent). State lead agencies responsible for the implementation of these programs report data annually to the Department through their APRs on the numbers of infants and toddlers with disabilities served under the Grants for Infants and Families program. Through its monitoring and technical assistance efforts, the Department is working with States to ensure that they are appropriately identifying and serving all eligible infants with disabilities and expects the number of States to increase further as a result.

Measure: The number of States that serve at least 2 percent of infants and toddlers in the general population, birth through age 2, through Part C.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	46	48
2018	47	48
2019	47	49
2020	48	
2021	49	
2022	50	

Additional information: Data are from the APRs.

¹ Consistent with P.L. 111-256, the Department uses the term “intellectual disabilities” instead of “mental retardation,” but note that the latter term was used in the source data used to set the threshold.

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Measure: The percentage of children receiving age-appropriate early intervention services in the home or in programs designed for typically developing peers.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	95%	97%
2018	95	97
2019	95	97
2020	95	
2021	95	
2022	95	

Additional information: State lead agencies report annually to the Department on the settings in which children receive services provided under the Part C program. Current performance represents a significant improvement since 2001, when States reported that only 76 percent of children receiving early intervention services through the Part C program were served in the home or in programs designed for typically developing peers.

Efficiency Measure

Measure: The average number of days between the completion of a site visit and the Office of Special Education Programs' (OSEP) response to the State.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	143
2018	Baseline	276
2019		257
2020		
2021		
2022	180	

Additional information: The Department did not conduct regular site visits to States from 2011 through 2015. During that time, OSEP continued to meet its statutory monitoring responsibilities through the State Performance Plan /APR process, fiscal monitoring, and its work with State dispute resolution systems. In 2016, OSEP began conducting site visits using a risk-based approach to monitoring. In 2019, OSEP conducted 11 site visits (6 for Part B, and 5 for Part C). To date, OSEP has issued responses for all site visits with an average response time of 257 days (291 days for Part B, and 217 days for Part C). Response times can vary depending on the complexity of issues identified in monitoring. In 2010, the average response time was 66 workdays. (Note that data reported 2017 through 2019 reflect total days, not just workdays).

Other Performance Information

Through the "Early Childhood Longitudinal Study - Birth Cohort" (ECLS-B), the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) collected longitudinal data on a nationally representative sample of 14,000 children from their birth in 2001 through their entry into kindergarten. Approximately 75 percent of the sample entered kindergarten in fall 2006, with the remaining 25 percent entering in the following year. The ECLS-B provides data on the early development of these children, their preparation for school, and key transitions experienced by these children during

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the early childhood years. The study includes detailed data on the physical, cognitive, social, and emotional development of these children. More information is available on the NCES Web site at: <http://nces.ed.gov/ECLS/birth.asp>.

In July 2011, IES published the final report for the “IDEA National Assessment Implementation Study.” This congressionally mandated study provides a national picture of State agency implementation of early intervention programs for infants and toddlers under Part C of IDEA, as well as both State and school district implementation of special education programs for preschool- and school-age children under Part B of IDEA.

The study was based on surveys of State agency directors and a nationally representative sample of district special education directors conducted in 2009. Key findings relating to the Part C program include:

- Referral and identification—The most common outreach activity reported by States was the development and/or dissemination of written materials for pediatricians and other health care providers, followed by Web-based dissemination and outreach to childcare providers. States reported family members and primary healthcare providers as the most frequent sources of referral to the Part C program.
- Coordination and transition between IDEA programs—At the time the surveys were conducted, States reported supporting the transition of young children with disabilities from the Part C program to preschool services under section 619 of Part B, but no States reported expanding Part C services to serve eligible children with disabilities until they enter kindergarten. Forty-six States reported having different coordinators for the Part C and Preschool programs, but 67 percent of Part C coordinators reported meeting at least monthly with the coordinator for the Preschool program.
- Financing—For the 37 States that provided this information, the average percentage of early intervention services funding that came from the Part C program in fiscal year 2009 was 21 percent. Twenty-three States indicated that State early intervention services funding represented the largest source of funding for early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities. The largest sources of funding in other States were: Part C (8 States), Medicaid/Title XIX (8 States), local municipality or county funds (4 States), and Part B (1 State).

The final report for the “IDEA National Assessment Implementation Study” is available on the IES website at: <http://ies.ed.gov/ncee/pubs/20114026/index.asp>.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: State personnel development

(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part D, Subpart 1)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: To be determined¹

Budget Authority:

<u>2021</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>2021 to 2022</u>
\$38,630	\$38,630	0

¹ The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2011; continued funding is proposed for this program in FY 2022 through appropriations language.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The State Personnel Development (SPD) program makes competitive awards to help State educational agencies (SEAs) reform and improve their systems for personnel preparation and professional development of individuals providing early intervention, educational, and transition services to improve results for children with disabilities.

The SPD program focuses on professional development needs and each State grantee must spend at least 90 percent of its funds on professional development activities, including the recruitment and retention of qualified special education teachers. The remaining 10 percent of the State's funds is available for State-level activities, such as reforming special education and regular education teacher certification (including recertification) or licensing requirements and carrying out programs that establish, expand, or improve alternative routes for State certification of special education teachers.

Awards are based on State personnel development plans that identify and address State and local needs for the preparation and professional development of personnel who serve infants, toddlers, preschoolers, or children with disabilities, as well as individuals who provide direct supplementary aids and services to children with disabilities. Plans must be designed to enable the State to meet the personnel requirements in Parts B and C (section 612(a)(14) of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), as amended by the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), as well as section 635(a)(8) and (9)) of the IDEA. These plans must also be integrated and aligned, to the maximum extent possible, with State plans and activities under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, as amended (ESEA); the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; and the Higher Education Act of 1965, as amended.

SPD activities are intended to support statewide strategies to prepare, recruit, and retain teachers who are qualified under IDEA. Qualified teachers generally: (1) fully meet the applicable State certification and licensure requirements (including any requirements for certification obtained through alternative routes); (2) are prepared to deliver instruction

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National activities: State personnel development

supported by evidence; and (3) are effective in improving outcomes for children with disabilities. States must collaborate and seek the input of teachers, principals, parents, administrators, paraprofessionals, and other school personnel when developing SPD activities.

Research shows that effective teaching is integral to improving the academic achievement of students who are at greatest risk of not meeting State academic standards; for this reason, SPD funds are used to provide training in effective interventions. Examples include positive behavioral interventions and supports to improve student behavior in the classroom, evidence based reading instruction, early and appropriate interventions to identify and help children with disabilities, effective instruction for children with low incidence disabilities, and strategies for successful transitioning to postsecondary opportunities. Funds also assist States in utilizing classroom-based techniques to assist children prior to referral for special education.

In addition to effective interventions, the SPD program supports States in developing and implementing effective strategies for the recruitment and retention of qualified special education teachers, such as teacher mentoring provided by exemplary special education teachers, principals, or superintendents; induction and support for special education teachers during their first 3 years of employment as teachers; and providing incentives, including financial incentives, to retain special education teachers who have a track record of success in helping students with disabilities.

Awards are made for periods of 1 to 5 years, with minimum awards to States of not less than \$500,000 and not less than \$80,000 for Outlying Areas. Factors used to determine the amount of each competitive award are: the amount of funds available; the relative population of the State or Outlying Area; the types of activities proposed; alignment of proposed activities with section 612(a)(14) of IDEA, as amended by the ESSA; alignment of proposed activities with the State's personnel standards; alignment of proposed activities with the State's consolidated ESEA Title I and Title II plans; and, as appropriate, the use of evidence-based programs and research.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$38,630
2018	38,630
2019	38,630
2020	38,630
2021	38,630

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$38.6 million for the State Personnel Development (SPD) grants program, level with the fiscal year 2021 appropriation. This request would support approximately \$16.4 million in new awards and \$22.2 million in continuation awards.

The Department intends to reserve a portion of funding for new awards to make competitive grants to States proposing projects aligned with their IDEA Part C Grants for Infants and Families equity plans, which would be required for the first time under the fiscal year 2022

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National activities: State personnel development

request (see Part C Grants for Infants and Families elsewhere in this account). States have long experienced challenges in identifying, evaluating, and serving all eligible children and families under the Part C program, with children and families of color, children and families from low-income backgrounds, and those living in rural areas often left behind. The new equity plans would include identified subgroups and regions that each State determines have limited access to Part C services, a comprehensive set of evidence-based practices the State intends to implement to engage these subgroups and meet the needs of those populations, and a new reservation of Part C funds to support these activities. These plans may include strategies such as recruiting or training more personnel working in underserved communities. The SPD program can play an important role in ensuring that States have sufficient qualified personnel to implement and sustain these equity plans.

The fiscal year 2022 request again includes appropriations language that would provide authority to use SPD funds under section 655 of IDEA to carry out evaluation activities, including support for improved grantee evaluations. SPD is the only program within Part D of IDEA that does not have statutory authority to use funds to evaluate program performance.

Personnel shortages and inadequately trained teachers in special education are among the most pressing and chronic problems facing the field. According to the annual Teacher Shortage Areas Report released by the Department, 49 states reported a shortage of special education teachers and related service personnel in the 2020-2021 school year. SPD projects assist in addressing critical State and local needs to improve personnel preparation, induction to the local educational agency, and ongoing professional development identified in the State's Personnel Development Plan. Projects provide personnel with the knowledge and skills to meet the needs and improve the achievement and other outcomes of infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and children with disabilities and to meet the State's performance goals established in accordance with section 612(a)(15) of the IDEA.

The following examples illustrate how SPD funds are improving the knowledge and skills of teachers serving children with disabilities:

- The **North Carolina** Department of Public Instruction, through the application submitted by the North Carolina SPD staff, received Accreditation from the International Dyslexia Association (IDA) for the Reading Research to Classroom Practice 40-hour course on the Science of Reading delivered by approximately 300 certified instructors across the state. As part of the requirements, the Program Improvement and Professional Development Regional Literacy Consultants have all passed the Knowledge and Practice Exam for Effective Reading Instruction required by IDA, which measures an educator's knowledge of the principles and practices of Structured Literacy™. North Carolina has also made strides in adolescent literacy using Xtreme Reading. The North Carolina SPD found that all students who participated in Xtreme Reading classes in 2018-19 achieved gains in reading performance, as measured by the Group Reading Assessment and Diagnostic Evaluation (GRADE) and/or the Test of Silent Contextual Reading Fluency (TOSCRF). They also found that the reading performance of students with learning disabilities improved by a 0.4 GE on the GRADE and by 1.2 GE on the TOSCRF.
- **Minnesota** analyzed its data and infrastructure and determined that American Indian and Black students with disabilities should be the focus of state improvement efforts—and chose 6-year graduation rates as their State Identified Measurable Result. This provided the

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National activities: State personnel development

opportunity to report a more comprehensive graduation outcome, reflecting the benefits of appropriate transition services for students with disabilities ages 18-21. The Minnesota Department of Education also chose to focus on a small number of districts with concentrated numbers of American Indian and Black students with disabilities where potential impact was large due to district size. Over the past 5 years, the Minnesota SPD and four partner districts (Duluth, Minneapolis, Osseo, and Saint Paul) have collaborated with the University of Minnesota to implement Check & Connect. Check & Connect is an intervention used with K-12 students who show warning signs of disengagement with school and who are at risk of dropping out. Students are referred to Check & Connect when they show warning signs of disengaging from school, such as poor attendance, behavioral issues, and/or low grades. Forty of the Class of 2020 students who participated in Check & Connect services were graduation eligible. None of these students dropped out of school. Twenty-nine graduated, and 11 continued in school, working toward their diploma.

PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Project funding:			
New	\$10,025	\$9,202	\$16,370
Continuation SPD awards	\$28,547	\$29,370	\$22,202
Performance evaluation	\$53	\$53	\$53
Peer review of new award applications	<u>\$5</u>	<u>\$5</u>	<u>\$5</u>
Total funding	\$38,630	\$38,630	\$38,630
Average award	\$835	\$1,150	\$1,023
Number of awards:			
New	12	8	16
Continuation	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>20</u>
Total awards	36	37	36

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the resources provided in previous years, and those requested in fiscal year 2022 and future years, as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by this program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for the SPD grants program for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

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Goal: To assist State educational agencies in reforming and improving their systems for providing educational, early intervention, and transitional services, including their systems of professional development, technical assistance, and dissemination of knowledge about best practices, to improve results for children with disabilities.

Objective 1: *Provide personnel with the knowledge and skills to meet the needs of, and improve the performance and achievement of, infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and children with disabilities.*

Objective 2: *Improve the quality of professional development available to meet the needs of personnel serving infants, toddlers, children and youth with disabilities.*

Objective 3: *Implement strategies that are effective in meeting the requirements of section 612(a)(14) of IDEA to take measurable steps to retain highly qualified personnel in areas of greatest need to provide special education and related services.*

Measure: The percentage of SPD-funded initiatives that meet the benchmarks for use of evidence-based professional development practices over time.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	70%	92%
2018	77	86
2019	82	69
2020	85	81
2021	85	
2022	85	

Additional information: In 2020, 35 initiatives were subject to the benchmarks defined by the program office. An outside contractor used a random sampling process to select one professional development (PD) initiative for review from each of 32 randomly selected SPD grants. Of the 32 SPD grants reviewed, a total of 26, or 81.3 percent, were determined to “meet their respective benchmarks for use of evidence-based PD practices.” The Department provided additional technical assistance to grantees to address declining performance on this measure and to improve the detail provided in the Annual Performance Report (APR) to accurately assess progress. While the target was not met, the technical assistance does appear to have yielded tangible results over the past cycle.

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National activities: State personnel development

Measure: The percentage of SPD-funded initiatives that meet the benchmark for improvement in implementation over time.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	60%	72%
2018	65	55
2019	70	48
2020	70	60
2021	70	
2022	70	

Additional information: Of the 30 PD initiatives in their third year of implementation in 2020, a total of 18, or 60 percent, were deemed to “meet the benchmark for improvement of evidence-based PD practices.” The Department provided additional technical assistance to grantees to address declining performance on this measure and to improve the detail provided in the APR to accurately assess progress. While the target was not met, the technical assistance does appear to have yielded tangible results over the past cycle.

Measure: The percentage of initiatives that meet targets for their use of funds to sustain SPD-supported practices.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	85%	83%
2018	85	90
2019	85	100
2020	85	94
2021	85	
2022	85	

Additional information: Grantee-submitted data describing the cost of the fidelity activities designed to sustain individual initiatives is used to support this measure. Targets for each initiative are set in conjunction with the grantee. Expert panels review the data to determine whether the grantee has met the target for spending on that initiative within 5 percent of the target. In 2020, this measure applied to all SPD grants in their second through final years of funding.

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National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination

(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part D, Subpart 2, Section 663)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: To be determined¹

Budget Authority:

<u>2021</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>2021 to 2022</u>
\$44,345	\$49,345	+\$5,000

¹ The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2011; continued funding is proposed for this program in FY 2022 through appropriations language.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Technical Assistance and Dissemination (TA&D) program is the Department's primary vehicle under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) for identifying, providing, and disseminating information on effective practices to educators, policymakers, service providers, and families of children with disabilities. The program makes competitive awards to provide technical assistance, support model demonstration projects, disseminate useful information, and implement activities that are supported by scientific research. These awards are intended to improve services provided under IDEA, promote academic achievement, and improve results for children with disabilities.

The majority of TA&D program investments support national and regional technical assistance centers that are intended to support the field in implementing Parts B and C of IDEA by expanding the use of evidence-based and promising practices. Centers focus on a variety of critical topics, such as behavior, assessment, inclusive practices, secondary transition, literacy, and early childhood education. Most centers use a service model that provides three levels of technical assistance: (1) intensive, sustained; (2) targeted, specific; and (3) general, universal. At the intensive, sustained level, a small number of States receive on-site, ongoing planned assistance designed to reach an outcome desired by the recipient. Through targeted, specific services, centers support activities based on the topical or technical needs common to multiple recipients. Targeted, specific services can include one-time or short-term events, such as consultation services or presentations at conferences. The centers also provide general, universal technical assistance services that are intended to help broader audiences access information and services through presentations, newsletters, or research syntheses that are made available on center websites. Activities supported through this program are designed to address the needs of a variety of audiences, including teachers, related service personnel, early intervention personnel, administrators, parents, and individuals with disabilities.

The TA&D program also funds model demonstration projects that evaluate the implementation of research findings in typical settings. Models that are found to be effective can then be promoted by the network of TA&D centers. In recent years, the program also has sought to leverage existing resources through improved collaboration and coordination with other related

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National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination

federally funded technical assistance and dissemination activities. TA&D activities promote the application of knowledge to improve practice by: determining areas where technical assistance and information are needed, ensuring that materials are prepared in formats that are appropriate for a wide variety of audiences, making technical assistance and information accessible to consumers, and promoting communication links among consumers.

Eligible entities under this program include, but are not limited to, public entities or agencies (such as State educational agencies, local educational agencies, and institutions of higher education), private non-profit organizations, and for-profit organizations. The duration of awards varies with the award's purpose, though most individual awards are made for a period of 5 years.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$44,345 ¹
2018	44,345 ¹
2019	44,345 ¹
2020	44,345 ¹
2021	44,345

¹ Excludes funding for the Special Olympics program, which is discussed elsewhere in this account.

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$49.3 million for the Technical Assistance and Dissemination (TA&D) program, an increase of \$5.0 million from the fiscal year 2021 level. Of the funds requested, approximately \$16.5 million (including peer review costs) would be used for new projects, and \$32.8 million would support the continuation of grants made in prior years. In particular, the increase would support the creation of a new TA center to support LEAs identified as having significant disproportionality, based on race and ethnicity, in the identification, placement, or discipline of students with disabilities.

TA&D activities support the application of knowledge to improve practices among professionals and others involved in providing services that promote academic achievement and improve outcomes for children with disabilities. Through TA&D, the Department focuses on identifying and disseminating evidence-based practices and building capacity at the State and local levels to implement, sustain, and scale-up such practices. For example, these activities have successfully facilitated the expanded use of evidence-based practices such as positive behavioral interventions and supports, which have been implemented in nearly 26,000 schools nationwide, and Multi-Tiered Systems of Support (MTSS), which have been implemented and widely used throughout the country as a framework for delivering differentiated instruction.

Promoting Equity in IDEA

The Administration believes that all children, regardless of their race, ethnicity, family income, national origin, zip code, or any other such characteristic, should receive the services to which

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they are entitled under the IDEA. However, research¹ has shown that, far too often, children of color are identified at higher rates for special education and related services than their white peers in some disability categories while also being under identified in other categories including children with autism.² IDEA requires States, on an annual basis, to determine whether there is significant disproportionality in race and ethnicity in the State or the LEAs of the State with respect to the identification (including identification of children with disabilities with a particular disability), placement in particular education settings, and discipline of students with disabilities. Beginning in 2018, States were required to begin using a standard methodology to make these determinations and, in fiscal year 2020, the Department provided a \$475,000 supplement to the IDEA Data Center to support States in implementing these requirements. However, much of the work done thus far has focused on effective collection and analysis of the data to make determinations. Once an LEA is identified as having significant disproportionality, the LEA must conduct a root cause analysis and reserve 15 percent of its IDEA Part B allocation to provide comprehensive coordinated early intervening services (comprehensive CEIS) to students. This critical response to the identified problem has previously been less of a focus in the Department's monitoring and technical assistance efforts to date.

Beginning in fiscal year 2022, the Administration intends to establish an Equity in IDEA Technical Assistance Center, which will support LEAs in conducting root cause analyses and identifying evidence-based strategies for effectively deploying funds reserved for comprehensive CEIS. With effective supports to identify the root causes of the disproportionality, as well as a better understanding of the most effective ways to provide comprehensive CEIS to students, LEAs can meaningfully address their disproportionality and set a path towards more equitable services for all students, regardless of their race and ethnicity.

Keeping Our Students Safe and in the Classroom

Data from the 2017-2018 school year show that 77 percent of all seclusions and 80 percent of all physical restraints were utilized with students with disabilities, despite those students representing only about 13 percent of the total student population.³ The Administration is deeply concerned that the use of such practices may violate students' civil rights and deny them access to a FAPE in the least restrictive environment, and may, in extreme circumstances, put children in physical danger or cause death. In addition, the Administration is concerned about the extent to which exclusionary discipline practices (including in-school and out-of-school suspensions), more broadly, prevent equal and equitable access to the learning environment, particularly for students with disabilities. Over the next five years, the Administration intends to commit at least \$50 million under the TA&D program on investments that will support efforts to limit the use of seclusion and physical restraint, reduce exclusionary discipline practices, and promote positive behavioral interventions and supports in schools.

¹ <https://sites.ed.gov/idea/statute-chapter-33/subchapter-i/1400/c/12>

² <https://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/autism/addm-community-report/documents/differences-in-children-addm-community-report-2018-h.pdf>

³ <https://ocrdata.ed.gov/specialreports/disciplinereport>

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National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination

PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Program Funding:			
Model demonstration centers:			
New	\$2,399	\$1,200	1,765
Continuations	<u>3,574</u>	<u>4,922</u>	<u>3,990</u>
Subtotal	5,974	6,122	5,756
School climate and behavior:			
New	0	1,800	4,850
Continuations	<u>5,049</u>	<u>2,950</u>	<u>3,650</u>
Subtotal	5,049	4,750	8,500
Early childhood:			
New	0	0	6,000
Continuations	<u>5,400</u>	<u>5,400</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	5,400	5,400	6,000
Building systems of support:			
New	0	1,000	1,100
Continuations	<u>11,660</u>	<u>7,155</u>	<u>8,055</u>
Subtotal	11,660	8,155	9,155
Effective instruction:			
New	0	0	2,000
Continuations	<u>3,999</u>	<u>3,999</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Subtotal	3,999	3,999	4,000
Secondary transition:			
New	2,100	0	0
Continuations	<u>0</u>	<u>2,100</u>	<u>2,100</u>
Subtotal	2,100	2,100	2,100
Sensory Disabilities			
New	0	1,300	0
Continuations	<u>8,745</u>	<u>11,100</u>	<u>12,400</u>
Subtotal	8,745	12,400	12,400
National Activities			
New	0	0	749
Continuations	<u>1,337</u>	<u>1,337</u>	<u>561</u>
Subtotal	1,337	1,337	1,310
Total program funding:			
New	4,499	5,300	16,464
Continuations	39,766	38,963	32,756
Peer review	<u>80</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>125</u>
Total	44,435	44,345	49,345

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National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the Federal resources provided for the program as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by the program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for Technical Assistance and Dissemination for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy

Goal: To assist States and their partners in systems improvement through the integration of scientifically-based practices.

***Objective 1:** States and other recipients of Special Education Technical Assistance and Dissemination program services will implement scientifically or evidence-based practices for infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities.*

***Objective 2:** Improve the quality of Special Education Technical Assistance and Dissemination projects.*

***Objective 3:** The Special Education Technical Assistance and Dissemination program will identify, implement, and evaluate evidence-based models to improve outcomes for infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities.*

Five performance measures were developed for the Technical Assistance and Dissemination program. Three of these measures are annual measures, and two are long-term.

Annual Performance Measures

The three annual measures deal with the quality, relevance, and usefulness of products and services funded by the program. These measures were developed as part of an effort to make measures relating to technical assistance and dissemination activities more consistent Department-wide but have been adapted to reflect the unique purposes of the TA&D program. The actual data and targets for these measures reflect the performance in the year that the activity took place; in this case, the year the product or service was developed or delivered.

For each of the three annual performance measures, expert panels review a sample of products and services developed by grantees against a listing of evidence-based practices in areas the Department has identified as critical. The sample of grantees included in this measure for each year consists of TA&D centers in their second year or later and 10 State Deaf-Blind programs.

The expert panels review and score all products and services based on an OSEP-designed rubric that is specific to each performance measure, rating the products and services on the extent to which they meet the measure's performance indicators. Scores are weighted by the size of the investment in each program area reviewed.

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National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination

Data for 2020 are expected to be available in fall 2021.

Measure: The percentage of Technical Assistance and Dissemination products and services deemed to be of high quality by an independent review panel of experts qualified to review the substantive content of the products and services.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	90%	72%
2018	90	91
2019	90	97
2020	90	
2021	90	
2022	90	

Additional information: Expert panels review all products and services and score them based on a rubric that assesses the extent to which the content of these materials is: evidence-based, valid, complete, and up-to-date.

Based on the most recent data available for products and services developed with fiscal year 2019 funds, the program met the target with 32 out of 33 products and services meeting the standard for high quality (i.e., 97 percent) – a marked improvement over prior years. The Department has provided substantial support to grantees to improve the quality of the products and services reviewed by the expert panel.

Measure: The percentage of Technical Assistance and Dissemination products and services deemed by an independent review panel of qualified experts to be of high relevance to educational and early intervention policy or practice.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	90	97
2018	90	97
2019	93	97
2020	93	
2021	95	
2022	95	

Additional information: Expert panels review the products and services and score them based on a rubric that assesses the extent to which the content of materials is responsive to priority issues, including challenges confronting the target groups.

Overall performance under this measure has been strong in every year for which data have been collected. Thirty two of the 33 products and services in the sample from fiscal year 2019 met the standard for high relevance.

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National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination

Measure: The percentage of all Special Education Technical Assistance and Dissemination products and services deemed by an independent review panel of qualified experts to be useful to improve educational or early intervention policy or practice.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	90%	91%
2018	90	89
2019	90	94
2020	90	
2021	90	
2022	90	

Additional information: Expert panels review the products and services and score them based on a rubric that assesses the extent to which the content of materials can be easily and quickly adopted or adapted by the target group, and the likelihood that the product or service, if adopted, will produce the desired result. Based on the most recent data available on products and services from fiscal year 2019, 31 out of 33 products and services met the standard for high usefulness.

Long-term Performance Measures

The Department established two long-term measures for this program. Data for the long-term measures are collected every 2 years.

Measure: The percentage of effective evidence-based program models developed by model demonstration projects that are promoted to States and their partners through the TA&D Network.

Year	Target	Actual
2014	Baseline	29%
2016	Baseline	29
2018	Baseline	25
2020	30%	25
2022	30	

Additional information: This measure was developed in 2010 to provide the Department valuable data on how well model demonstration projects are disseminating effective practices, a key component of this program. In fiscal year 2020, the Department determined that eight grantees had effective evidence-based program models. Of those eight effective program models, two were confirmed as being promoted to States and their partners through the TA&D Network (25 percent).

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National activities: Technical assistance and dissemination

Measure: The percentage of school districts and service agencies receiving technical assistance and dissemination services regarding scientifically or evidence-based practices for infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities that implement those practices.

Year	Target	Actual
2011		86%
2013	86%	83
2015	86	100
2017	86	100
2019	83	100
2021	90	

Additional information: Experts review data from States that have received intensive technical assistance from OSEP TA&D Centers in six focus areas. These areas include assessment, literacy, behavior, instructional strategies, early intervention, secondary transition, and inclusive practices. Performance has improved significantly since 2009, the first year data were collected for this measure, when 79 percent of districts and agencies sampled were implementing evidence-based practices for which they received technical assistance.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Personnel preparation

(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part D, Subpart 2, Section 662)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: To be determined¹

Budget Authority:

	<u>2021 Appropriation</u>	<u>2022 Request</u>	<u>Change from 2021 to 2022</u>
Annual appropriation	\$90,200	\$250,000	+\$159,800
Mandatory Supplemental Appropriation, AFP Act	0	90,000	+90,000

¹ The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2011; continued funding is proposed for this program in FY 2022 through appropriations language.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Personnel Preparation program helps meet State-identified needs for adequate numbers of fully certified personnel to serve children with disabilities by supporting competitive awards to:

- provide research-based training and professional development to prepare special education, related services, early intervention, and regular education personnel to work with children with disabilities;
- ensure that those personnel are fully qualified and possess the skills and knowledge that are needed to serve children with disabilities; and
- ensure that regular education teachers have the necessary knowledge and skills to provide instruction to students with disabilities in regular education classrooms.

In addition, the Department is required by statute to make competitive grants that support training activities in a few high-priority areas, including personnel development, beginning special educators, personnel to serve children with low incidence disabilities, and leadership personnel.

Personnel Development: This broad authority requires the Department to support at least one of the following activities:

- promoting partnerships and collaborative personnel preparation and training between institutions of higher education (IHEs) and local educational agencies (LEAs);
- developing, evaluating, and disseminating innovative models for the recruitment, induction, retention, and assessment of teachers;

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- providing continuous preparation and professional development to support special education and general education teachers and related services personnel;
- developing and improving programs for paraprofessionals to become special educators;
- promoting instructional leadership and improved collaboration between general and special education;
- supporting IHEs with an enrollment of students of color of not less than 25 percent; and
- developing and improving programs to train special educators to develop expertise in autism spectrum disorders.

Beginning Special Educators: The Department is also required to make at least one award to: (a) enhance and restructure existing teacher education programs or develop teacher education programs that prepare special education teachers by incorporating an extended clinical learning opportunity, field experience, or supervised practicum (e.g., an additional 5th year), or (b) create and support teacher-faculty partnerships between LEAs and IHEs (e.g., professional development schools) that provide high-quality mentoring and induction opportunities with ongoing support for beginning special educators or in-service support and professional development opportunities.

Personnel to Serve Children with Low Incidence Disabilities: Awards to support personnel to serve children with low incidence disabilities are designed to help ensure the availability of highly qualified personnel by providing financial aid as an incentive for the pursuit of careers in special education, related services, and early intervention. Under this authority, the term “low incidence disabilities” refers to visual or hearing impairments, significant intellectual disabilities, and persistent and severe learning and behavioral problems that need the most intensive individualized supports. Activities include preparing personnel; providing personnel from various disciplines with interdisciplinary training that will contribute to improvements in early intervention and educational outcomes for children with low incidence disabilities; and preparing personnel in the innovative uses of technology to enhance educational outcomes for children with low incidence disabilities; and to improve communication with parents.

Leadership Personnel: These activities help ensure that leadership personnel in both regular and special education have the skills and training to help students with disabilities achieve to high standards. Under this authority, leadership personnel may include teacher preparation and related service faculty, administrators, researchers, supervisors, and principals. Authorized activities include preparing personnel at the graduate, postgraduate, and doctoral levels, and providing interdisciplinary training for various types of leadership personnel.

All Personnel Preparation competitions emphasize the value of incorporating best practices, as determined through research, evaluations, and experience. These include practices related to personnel training and professional development, as well as the provision of special education, related services, and early intervention services. Grants are typically 5 years in length.

While individuals and students are not eligible for awards under the Personnel Preparation program, many grantees are required to use at least 65 percent of their award(s) for student support (e.g. tuition, stipends, and payment of fees). Students who receive financial assistance from projects funded under the program are required to pay back such assistance, either by working for a period of time after they complete their training in the area(s) for which they received training or by making a cash repayment to the Federal Government. In recent years,

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National activities: Personnel preparation

approximately half of the total funding available under the program has been used to directly support student scholarships.

The Department also makes awards to centers under this program that focus on enhancing the quality of work in a particular topical area through such activities as professional development, technical assistance, partnerships, or the development and dissemination of materials and best practices.

Additional support for personnel preparation activities is provided through the State Personnel Development Grants program, under which the Department makes competitive awards to help State educational agencies reform and improve in-service preparation and professional development activities for teachers, including the recruitment and retention of special education teachers.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$83,700
2018	83,700
2019	87,200
2020	89,700
2021	90,200

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$250.0 million for the Personnel Preparation program, an increase of \$159.8 million from the fiscal year 2021 appropriation. The request would represent the highest level of funding ever provided under the program and a historic investment in the personnel who provide critical services to support the estimated 8.1 million children with disabilities nationwide who receive services under the IDEA. Of the request, approximately \$179.8 million (including peer review costs) would be used for new projects, and \$70.2 million would support the continuation of grants made in prior years.

Every child with a disability deserves access to high quality service providers and educators with the knowledge, skills, and experience to meet their unique needs. However, far too many districts and schools nationwide face shortages of qualified special education staff. This request recognizes the need for critical investments in high quality training programs that support the development of staff prepared to fill a wide range of roles in the special education pipeline and provide educators with the skills they need to be effective in their practice and keep them in the profession.

Specifically, the request would invest an additional \$30 million in doctoral programs designed to support the development of faculty at institutions of higher education who can prepare future special education teachers and related services providers. Over the next five years, the Administration estimates that these investments will produce an additional 720 faculty members¹ who, in turn, would be able to support the training of an additional 21,000 special educators per year. This investment would greatly expand the future teacher preparation

¹ All estimates in this section based on historical performance of grantees under this program.

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National activities: Personnel preparation

pipeline and ensure that more well-prepared teachers enter the classroom per year than ever before.

In addition, the request would invest \$75 million in pre-service training programs for special education teachers and related services providers, helping meet the needs of students today. Within this amount, \$25 million will be reserved for programs training teachers to address the needs of children with high-incidence disabilities, such as learning disabilities and emotional or behavioral disabilities, with a priority for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) and Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), as well as programs with a history of placing well-qualified teachers and service providers in high-need school districts. In total, the Administration estimates that these investments, if sustained, would produce nearly 17,000 additional service providers over the next five years, ultimately serving nearly 350,000 students per year.

In addition, the request recognizes that in many classrooms across the country, paraprofessionals are a critical source of support for students with disabilities, working closely with certified teachers and service providers to support students with some of the most intensive needs. That is why the request would also invest \$15 million in community colleges to support associate degree programs in early childhood which would grow the pipeline of IDEA Part C and Preschool service providers, and another \$10 million to support the development of career ladder programs for currently employed paraprofessionals to obtain their full teaching certification and licensure. The Administration estimates that these investments would generate, over the next five years, an additional 6,000 paraprofessionals and nearly 2,500 new teachers.

The request also includes more than \$30 million for the development of training programs for teacher coaches trained in literacy, social and emotional development, and mental health. These coaches will be able to provide critical supports to classroom teachers as they work to meet the needs of the diverse learners they serve.¹ The Administration estimates that these investments would support more than 12,500 new teacher coaches over the next five years and that they would ultimately be able to support approximately 125,000 teachers each year.

The Administration is also requesting \$90 million in new mandatory funding in fiscal year 2022 for the Personnel Preparation program. This request is a part of President Biden's American Families Plan to address teaching shortages, improve training and supports for teachers, and boost teacher diversity. The mandatory request would amplify the impact of this discretionary request by ensuring long-term funding for the development of special education and related services providers. The Personnel Preparation program did not receive any COVID-19 supplemental funding in fiscal year 2021.

¹ See, for example, Morgan et al., Peer Coaching in a Preservice Special Education Program, *The Journal of the Teacher Education Division of the Council for Exceptional Children* (Oct 1., 1992).

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PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Program Funding:			
Low incidence disabilities grants:			
New	0	\$1,700	0
Continuations	<u>6,074</u>	<u>4,375</u>	<u>\$6,074</u>
Subtotal	6,074	6,075	6,074
Leadership training grants:			
New	1,187	4,750	30,000
Continuations	<u>23,353</u>	<u>17,079</u>	<u>20,517</u>
Subtotal	24,540	21,829	50,517
Training improvement grants:			
New	0	0	14,250
Continuations	<u>5,450</u>	<u>5,450</u>	<u>0</u>
Subtotal	5,450	5,450	14,250
Early childhood grants:			
New	0	0	17,000
Continuations	<u>2,899</u>	<u>2,900</u>	<u>900</u>
Subtotal	2,899	2,900	17,900
Pre-service training grants			
New	4,365	8,747	75,000
Continuations	<u>43,093</u>	<u>39,004</u>	<u>38,462</u>
Subtotal	47,457	47,751	113,462
In-Service Support and Retention			
New	861	2,250	10,000
Continuations	<u>0</u>	<u>1,126</u>	<u>3,264</u>
Subtotal	861	3,376	13,264
Teacher Coaches			
New	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>31,448</u>
Subtotal	0	0	31,448
National Activities:			
New	0	0	1,081
Continuations	<u>2,206</u>	<u>2,131</u>	<u>1,004</u>
Subtotal	2,206	2,131	2,085
<u>Total Program Funding:</u>			
New	6,413	17,447	178,779
Continuations	83,074	72,064	70,221
Peer review of new award applications	<u>213</u>	<u>689</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Total	89,700	90,200	250,000

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Personnel preparation

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the Federal resources provided for the program as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by the program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for Personnel Preparation for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

Goal: To prepare service providers and leadership personnel in areas of critical need who are highly qualified to improve outcomes for children with disabilities.

***Objective 1:** Improve the curricula of IDEA training programs to ensure that personnel preparing to serve children with disabilities are knowledgeable and skilled in practices that reflect the current knowledge base.*

***Objective 2:** Increase the supply of teachers and service providers who are highly qualified for and serve in positions for which they are trained.*

***Objective 3:** Enhance the efficiency of the expenditure of Federal dollars under the program.*

Annual Performance Measures

The program has five annual performance measures designed to provide information on various aspects of program quality, including outcomes for scholars who receive funding through the program. These measures are:

Measure: Percentage of projects that incorporate scientifically- or evidence-based practices in their curricula.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	90%	88%
2018	90	92
2019	90	
2020	90	
2021	90	
2022	90	

Additional Information: Data are collected and analyzed by a contractor using a panel of five to seven experts, who review a randomly selected sample of grantee course syllabi submitted by funded applicants in the same cohort of grantees.

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In 2017, the Department began requiring grantees to operate interdisciplinary projects and, as a result, allowed grantees to use up to 12 months of their project periods for planning purposes. As a result, beginning with the 2017 cohort, syllabi review was delayed one year relative to prior cohorts.

Measure: Percentage of scholars who exit training programs prior to completion due to poor academic performance.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	1.9%	1.4%
2018	1.9	1.0
2019	1.9	
2020	1.9	
2021	1.9	
2022	1.9	

Additional Information: Grantees submit data annually through the Department Personnel Preparation Data Report Web-based data collection (see: <http://www.oseppdp.ed.gov>). No calculation is necessary.

Measure: Percentage of degree/certification recipients who are working in the area(s) for which they are trained upon program completion.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	85%	95%
2018	85	92
2019	85	
2020	87	
2021	90	
2022	90	

Additional Information: Data for 2018 do not include 557 scholars who have not yet entered employment records into the system. The Department is taking proactive steps to resolve the issues with missing data for this measure. The contractor is implementing procedures for following up with non-responsive program completers.

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Measure: Percentage of degree/certification recipients who are employed in high-need districts.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	85%	83%
2018	85	85
2019	85	
2020	85	
2021	85	

Additional information: In calculating this measure, the Department uses employment records submitted by scholars and matches that employment data to school districts in the Common Core of Data (CCD), which are then classified as high-need using free and reduced-price lunch data.

In 2018, 1,538 scholars completed their programs, and 572 were employed in high need districts. As noted above, to date, 557 of those scholars have not yet entered data into the data collection system. Of the remainder, 293 scholars did not work in a school district, but worked in some other type of organization (e.g., a clinic, hospital, or State or Federal education agency).

Measure: Percentage of degree/certification recipients who are rated as effective by their employers.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	80%	82%
2018	80	83
2019	80	
2020	80	
2021	80	
2022	80	

Additional information: In 2018, 721 scholars were rated as effective by their employers. The denominator for this measure includes scholars who did not report employment after their program (14 scholars in 2018), scholars whose employment records had not been verified by their employers (138 scholars in 2018), scholars who had been deemed as “less than effective” or “ineffective” by their employer (1 scholar in 2018), and scholars who had been deemed “effective” by their employer (721 scholars in 2018).

Long-Term Performance Measures

The program currently has one long-term measure that tracks the skills of scholars supported with program funds. The Department also is currently piloting a new long-term outcome measure – the percentage of degree/certification recipients who are employed in the field of special education for at least 2 years. The Department is currently reviewing baseline data with the intent of establishing targets in fall 2022.

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National activities: Personnel preparation

Measure: Percentage of scholars completing Special Education Personnel Preparation funded training programs who are knowledgeable and skilled in evidence-based practices for children with disabilities.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	90%	98%
2018	90	98
2019	90	
2020	90	
2021	95	
2022	95	

Additional Information: This measure reflects performance on independent exams, such as the Praxis II, that are designed to assess the knowledge and skills of special educators.

Efficiency Measures

Measure: The Federal cost per degree or certification program recipient working in the area(s) in which they were trained upon program completion.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	\$32,500	\$43,149
2018	32,500	39,249
2019	32,500	31,291
2020	32,500	
2021	32,500	
2022	32,500	

Additional Information: Results on this measure decreased in 2019 to the lowest level since 2014. From fiscal year 2014 through fiscal year 2018, the average Federal cost per degree or certification recipient increased more than twice as much as average graduate tuition over that same time period. Beginning in fiscal year 2018, the Department began to include matching requirements in some of its training competitions to address this increase, though such requirements were not in place for grantees included in the 2019 calculation.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Parent information centers

(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part D, Subpart 3, Sections 671-673)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: To be determined¹

Budget Authority:

<u>2021</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>2021 to 2022</u>
\$27,411	\$30,152	+\$2,741

¹ The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2011; continued funding is proposed for this program in FY 2022 through appropriations language.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Parent Information Centers program is one of the primary vehicles under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) for providing information and training to parents of children with disabilities. The program supports competitive awards to help ensure that:

- Children with disabilities and their parents receive training and information designed to assist these children in meeting developmental and functional goals and challenging academic achievement goals, and in being prepared to lead productive independent adult lives;
- Children with disabilities and their parents receive training and information on their rights, responsibilities, and protections under IDEA, in order to develop the skills necessary to participate effectively in planning and decision-making relating to early intervention, educational, and transitional services; and
- Parents receive coordinated and accessible technical assistance and information to assist them in improving early intervention, educational, and transitional services and results for their children and families.

The IDEA authorizes three types of competitively awarded projects: parent training and information centers, community parent resource centers, and technical assistance for parent centers. The award period for these projects is typically 5 years.

Parent training and information centers must serve parents of children of all ages (birth to 26) and all types of disabilities. The training and information provided by the centers must meet the needs of parents of children with disabilities living in areas served by the centers, particularly underserved parents and parents of children who may be inappropriately identified. At least one award for a parent training and information center must be made in each State, subject to the

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National activities: Parent information centers

receipt of acceptable applications. Large and heavily populated States typically have multiple centers that serve designated counties.

The centers also play an important role in dispute resolution by sharing information on the benefits of alternative methods of dispute resolution, such as mediation, which States are required to make available under IDEA. Parent center staff attend or facilitate over 1,000 alternative dispute resolution sessions every year. As part of that role, parent centers are required to meet with parents to explain the IDEA-mandated mediation process. In States where parent centers provide this service, they typically do so through contracts with State educational agencies.

The Department allocates funds to parent centers through a formula based on three weighted indicators of need: State population of ages 0 to 26 (85 percent), child poverty (10 percent), and rural school enrollment (5 percent), with most centers receiving a minimum of \$200,000. No center will receive a reduction of more than 20 percent below the amount of the fiscal year 2014 grant. When the appropriation for the program increases, this formula ensures that centers in States with the greatest need and the lowest per capita funding receive more funds.

Community parent resource centers are parent training and information centers in smaller, geographically defined areas and operated by local parent organizations that help ensure underserved parents of children with disabilities, including parents with low incomes, parents of children who are English learners, and parents with disabilities, have the training and information they need to enable them to participate effectively in helping their children. Community parent resource centers are required to establish cooperative partnerships with the parent training and information centers in their States.

Parent technical assistance centers support parent training and information centers and community parent resource centers in areas such as coordinating parent training efforts, disseminating evidence-based research and information, and ensuring the effective use of technology. The parent technical assistance center network maintains a website with a wide variety of information and materials for parents and professionals, as well as a directory of the parent centers (<http://www.parentcenterhub.org/>).

An applicant for a parent center grant must be a parent organization that has a board of directors, the majority of which must be parents of children with disabilities under the age of 26. The board must also include individuals with disabilities and individuals working in the fields of special education, related services, or early intervention. The parent and professional members of the board must be broadly representative of the population to be served, including parents with low incomes and parents of English learners.

In addition to providing direct resources for parents and families, parent centers also act as referral points to other resources such as those available under the Technical Assistance and Dissemination program, which coordinates its activities with Parent Information Centers to ensure that parents participating in parent training projects, as well as other parents, have access to valid information that is designed to address their needs.

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National activities: Parent information centers

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$27,411
2018	27,411
2019	27,411
2020	27,411
2021	27,411

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$30.2 million for the Parent Information Centers program, \$2.7 million more than the fiscal year 2021 appropriation. This request will support a total of 99 Centers, including 65 continuation awards for the Parent Training and Information Centers (PTIs), 29 continuation awards for the Community Parent Resource Centers (CPRCs), and 5 continuation awards for the Technical Assistance Centers. It will also provide supplements to existing awards to engage in statutorily approved activities, meeting needs that have both evolved and increased because of COVID-19.

Together, the PTIs, CPRCs and Technical Assistance Centers provide training and information to over one million parents and professionals each year. Family involvement in children's learning is critical to ensuring the provision of high quality education and related services that promote positive educational and life outcomes. Decades of research show that positive school-family partnerships can effectively involve families in their children's learning and improve student achievement.¹ Studies show that all families can take concrete steps that significantly help their children succeed in school, regardless of their income, education, disability status, or knowledge of the English language.²

The training and information provided by the PTIs help ensure that parents and families have the knowledge and skills to help their children with disabilities succeed. In addition to helping parents and families better understand the nature of their children's disabilities and their educational and developmental needs, the centers provide training and information on how parents and families can work with professionals serving their children. For parents of school-aged children, this includes participating with administrators and teachers in the development of their child's individualized education programs (IEPs), as required by the IDEA. For parents of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services, this means participating with a multidisciplinary team in the development of individualized family service plans (IFSPs).

Parent centers use a variety of mechanisms to share information with parents, families, and professionals, including websites, one-on-one support, telephone call-in numbers, training

¹ Henderson, A.T., & Mapp, K. L. (2002). A new wave of evidence: The impact of school, family and community connections on student learning. Austin, TX: Southwest Education Development Laboratory (<https://www.sedl.org/connections/resources/evidence.pdf>).

² See Lisa Boonk, Hieronymus J.M. Gijsselaers, Henk Ritzen, Saskia Brand-Gruwel (2018). A review of the relationship between parental involvement indicators and academic achievement. *Educational Research Review* 24, 10–30 (<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S1747938X18301027>); S. Wilder (2014). Effects of parental involvement on academic achievement: a meta-synthesis. *Educational Review* 66:3, 377-397 (<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/00131911.2013.780009?src=recsys>).

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workshops, and dissemination of written materials. In recent years, the Department's Office of Special Education Programs has worked with the Parent Centers to improve their websites and make their resources available in languages other than English, particularly Spanish (for examples, see <http://parentcenterhub.org/osep-spanish-glossary/> and <http://www.parentcenterhub.org/resourcelibrary/>). According to data collected by the Parent Centers, families receiving services report a high degree of satisfaction with the services they receive and an increase in their capacity to effectively support their children.

PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Program Funding:			
Parent Training & Information Centers:			
New	\$21,172	0	0
Continuations	0	\$21,176	\$21,176
Supplements	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,800</u>
Subtotal	21,172	21,176	23,976
Community Parent Resource Centers:			
New	0	3,023	0
Continuations	<u>2,900</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>2,993</u>
Subtotal	2,900	3,023	2,993
Technical Assistance Centers:			
New	0	0	0
Continuations	<u>2,862</u>	<u>2,733</u>	<u>2,800</u>
Subtotal	2,862	2,733	2,800
Total Program Funding:			
New	21,172	3,023	0
Continuations	5,762	23,909	26,969
Supplements	0	0	2,800
Contracts	382	383	383
Peer Review of new award applications	<u>95</u>	<u>96</u>	<u>0</u>
Total	27,411	27,411	30,152

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Parent information centers

PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Number of Projects:			
Parent Training & Information Centers:			
New	65	0	0
Continuations	0	65	65
Community Parent Resource Centers:			
New	0	29	0
Continuations	29	0	29
Technical Assistance Centers:			
New	0	0	0
Continuations	5	5	5
Total number of projects:			
New	65	29	0
Continuations	<u>34</u>	<u>70</u>	<u>99</u>
Total	99	99	99

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the resources provided in previous years, and those requested in fiscal year 2022 and future years, as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by this program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for the Parent Information Centers program for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

Goal: To provide training and information to parents of children with disabilities.

Objective 1: *Improve the quality of parent training and information projects.*

Objective 2: *Parents served by Special Education Parent Information Centers will be knowledgeable about their IDEA rights and responsibilities.*

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National activities: Parent information centers

Objective 3: *Parents served by Special Education Parent Information Centers will be able to advocate for scientifically or evidence-based practices for their child.*

Six performance measures have been developed for the Parent Information Centers program. There are three annual measures, two long-term measures, and one efficiency measure.

Annual performance measures

The three annual measures deal with the quality, relevance, and usefulness of products and services provided by the program. These measures were developed as part of a cross-departmental effort to make measures relating to technical assistance and dissemination activities more consistent Department-wide. However, the measures were adapted to reflect the unique purposes of the Parent Information Centers program. Targets were established based on performance data from 2007 to 2017. The measures are:

Measure: The percentage of materials disseminated by Parent Training and Information Center Program projects deemed to be of high quality by an independent review panel of experts qualified to review the substantive content of the products or services.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	93%	100%
2018	93	86
2019	93	94
2020	93	100
2021	93	
2022	93	

Additional Information: Data are collected and analyzed by a contractor, using expert panels of reviewers who assess grant implementation by reviewing a randomly selected sample of materials disseminated by centers for the purpose of training and informing parents.

Measure: The percentage of Parent Training and Information Center Program products and services deemed to be of high relevance to educational and early intervention policy or practice by an independent review panel of qualified experts with appropriate expertise to review the substantive content of the products or services.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	93%	100%
2018	93	97
2019	93	84
2020	93	97
2021	93	
2022	93	

Additional Information: Data are collected and analyzed by a contractor, using panels of special education parent stakeholders to review a randomly selected sample of materials disseminated by centers for the purpose of training and informing parents.

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National activities: Parent information centers

Measure: The percentage of all Parent Training and Information Center Program products and services deemed by an independent review panel of qualified experts to be useful to improve educational or early intervention policy or practice.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	93%	100%
2018	93	93
2019	93	77
2020	93	100
2021	93	
2022	93	

Additional Information: Data are collected and analyzed by a contractor, using panels of special education parent stakeholders to review a randomly selected sample of materials.

Long-term performance measures

Two long-term measures have been developed for the program. Data are collected every 2 years through a survey of parents who received services from the parent centers. Baseline data were collected in fiscal years 2017 and 2019 and targets for 2021 were established in late 2019.

Measure: The percentage of parents receiving Special Education Parent Information Centers services who report having enhanced capacity to work with schools and service providers effectively in meeting the needs of their children.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	90%
2019	Baseline	87
2021	90	

Additional Information: Data for the measure are collected by the parent centers every two years by mail, on-line survey, or telephone interview from a randomized list of parents served by each center. Each randomized list must yield responses from at least 1 percent of the parents served by each center.

Measure: The percentage of parents receiving Special Education Parent Information Centers services who report enhanced knowledge of IDEA rights and responsibilities.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	Baseline	94%
2019	Baseline	94
2021	95	

Additional Information: Data for the measure are collected by the parent centers every two years by mail, on-line survey, or telephone interview from a randomized list of parents served by each center. Each randomized list must yield responses from at least 1 percent of the parents served by each center.

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National activities: Parent information centers

Efficiency Measure

The calculation of the efficiency measure was modified for the program. The target for 2022 will be informed by baseline data from fiscal years 2019, 2020, and 2021.

Measure: An index of the Federal cost per unit of output provided by the Special Education Parent Training and Information Centers.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	1.1	0.8
2018	1.1	0.5
2019	Baseline	23
2020	Baseline	21
2021	Baseline	
2022		

Additional Information: The efficiency measure for the PTIs program is “the index of Federal cost per unit of output.” The calculation of the Federal index of cost per unit of technical assistance is the total Federal cost of PTI grant funding for a given fiscal year divided by the sum of the numbers of parents and professionals receiving technical assistance during that fiscal year. The Department notes that it is difficult to attribute increases or decreases under this measure to the Federal share of funds due to the variability in other sources of funding. The result is expressed as an index of cost rather than a cost in dollars.

Prior to fiscal year 2019, the “numbers of parents and professionals receiving technical assistance” included four main types of technical assistance: trainings; individual assistance; meetings; and outreach. In fiscal year 2019, technical assistance was more narrowly defined to exclude outreach. This modification eliminated the overwhelming proportion of outputs attributable to outreach (i.e., website hits, social media hits, and newsletter dissemination) and gives the Department a more accurate understanding of program impact.

In fiscal year 2020, 1,309,194 services were provided to parents and professionals across the three technical assistance categories, and the total amount of program funding was \$27,411,000, yielding an index of cost of 20.94. While outreach numbers are no longer gathered for this measure, had a fiscal year 2018 outreach figure (51,703,649 services) been included in the calculation for fiscal year 2020, the index of cost would have yielded something closer to 0.52 ($\$27,411,000/53,012,843$ services).

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Educational technology, media, and materials

(Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part D, Subpart 3, Section 674)

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: To be determined¹

Budget Authority:

<u>2021</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>2021 to 2022</u>
\$29,547	\$29,547	0

¹ The GEPA extension expired September 30, 2011; continued funding is proposed for this program in FY 2022 through appropriations language.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Educational Technology, Media, and Materials program is the primary source of support for accessible technology and media-related activities under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). The program supports two broad categories of activities: (1) accessible technology, and (2) educational media and materials.

Technology activities are generally designed to promote the development, demonstration, and use of accessible technology. The technology component of the program also supports research on using technology to improve outcomes for students with disabilities, as well as technical assistance and dissemination activities to enhance the use of technology by students, parents, and teachers. Media and materials activities focus on closed captioning, video description, timely provision of books and other educational materials in accessible formats, and other activities to improve access to education for students with disabilities.

The 21st Century Communications and Video Accessibility Act of 2010 expanded the range of media that must be closed captioned and updated accessibility standards to include emerging Internet and mobile technologies. However, significant gaps in captioning coverage remain. The Educational Technology, Media, and Materials program helps ensure educational media that are not otherwise required to be made accessible are available to students with disabilities. For example, mandatory captioning only applies to broadcast television, not to video broadcast solely over the Internet or video produced for classroom viewing. Funding for this program helps increase the accessibility of learning content and materials by supporting the captioning and nationwide distribution of thousands of titles of educational media each year.

Video description is used to make video and other media with visual content accessible for people who are blind or visually impaired. Audio-narrated descriptions of key visual elements in a video or television program are inserted into natural pauses in the spoken dialogue, supplementing the regular audio track of the program by providing additional context. Federal law requires television broadcast stations affiliated with the top four commercial broadcasting corporations (ABC, CBS, FOX and NBC) and licensed to the top 60 Designated Market Areas

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National activities: Educational Technology, media, and materials

(i.e., unique, county-based geographic areas designated by The Nielsen Company, a television audience measurement service based on television viewership) and the five most watched non-broadcast networks to provide 50 hours of video description per calendar quarter. The video description must be of prime time or children's television programming. Educational media and materials funds support video description for other video programming, including educational materials intended for use in the classroom and increasingly popular Internet media, that are not subject to description requirements. The IDEA requires that description and captioning funds be used only for programs that are suitable for use in classroom settings, and program funds may not be used to describe or caption news programs, even when they are suitable for use in classrooms.

Educational materials activities include the preparation of electronic files suitable for efficient conversion into specialized accessible formats. The educational materials provided by this program are intended to support students' access to the general curriculum and participation in statewide assessments. The single largest grant in this program provides funding for the production and distribution of textbooks and other educational materials in accessible formats to students with visual impairments and other print disabilities. Due to recent advances in digital technologies, these activities can be accomplished more efficiently than ever before.

The Department makes competitive awards for projects throughout the fiscal year. The duration of awards typically varies from 3 to 5 years.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017.....	\$28,047
2018.....	28,047
2019.....	28,047
2020.....	29,547
2021.....	29,547

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$29.5 million for the Educational Technology, Media, and Materials program, the same as the fiscal year 2021 appropriation. Of the request, approximately \$12.6 million would be used to support new awards for accessible educational materials, research in educational technology, and technical assistance and approximately \$17.0 million would be used to support continuations for awards made in previous years.

Projects funded under the program support improved access to and participation in the general education curriculum, developmentally appropriate activities for preschool children, and statewide assessments. By supporting research on and dissemination of accessible instructional materials and technology, this program helps ensure students with disabilities receive a free appropriate public education, consistent with the requirements of the IDEA. The program also funds innovations in accessible technologies and broadens the understanding of how technology can be used effectively to increase academic achievement. The Administration believes increased access and participation supported by this program results in higher expectations and improved outcomes for children with disabilities.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Educational Technology, media, and materials

PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Program Funding:			
<u>Technology:</u>			
Research:			
New	\$2,301	\$1,500	\$2,231
Continuations	<u>6,991</u>	<u>7,838</u>	<u>7,181</u>
Subtotal	9,291	9,338	9,412
Technical assistance and dissemination:			
New	493	0	1,000
Continuations	<u>3,149</u>	<u>3,667</u>	<u>2,661</u>
Subtotal	3,641	3,667	3,661
Projects to address the postsecondary, vocational, technical, and adult education needs of individuals with deafness:			
New	0	1,000	0
Continuations	<u>1,000</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1,000</u>
Subtotal	1,000	1,000	1,000
Subtotal, Technology:			
New	2,794	2,500	3,231
Continuations	<u>11,139</u>	<u>11,505</u>	<u>10,842</u>
Subtotal	13,933	14,005	14,073
<u>Media and Materials:</u>			
Captioned and described accessible media:			
New	0	4,000	0
Continuations	<u>3,705</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>4,000</u>
Subtotal	3,705	4,000	4,000
Books and other instructional materials in accessible formats:			
New	978	1,061	9,000
Continuations	<u>9,700</u>	<u>9,222</u>	<u>1,200</u>
Subtotal	10,678	10,283	10,200
National Instructional Materials Access Center (NIMAC):			
New	0	650	0
Continuations	<u>650</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>650</u>
Subtotal	650	650	650

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Educational Technology, media, and materials

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Subtotal, Media and Materials:			
New	\$978	\$4,650	\$9,000
Continuations	<u>14,055</u>	<u>9,222</u>	<u>5,850</u>
Subtotal	15,033	13,872	14,850
Other (e.g. program evaluation contracts):			
New	0	0	227
Continuations	<u>526</u>	<u>528</u>	<u>303</u>
Subtotal, Other	526	528	530
Total Program Funding:			
New	3,772	8,211	12,458
Continuations	25,720	21,255	16,994
Peer review	<u>25</u>	<u>81</u>	<u>95</u>
Total	29,547	29,547	29,547

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data; and an assessment of the progress made toward achieving program results. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the Federal resources provided for the program as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by the program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for Educational Technology, Media, and Materials for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

Annual Performance Measures

The three annual measures deal with the relevance, quality, and usefulness of products and services provided by the program.

For each of the three annual performance measures that follow, a contractor collects and analyzes data based on input from two panels of subject matter experts who review a sample of products and services developed by grantees against a listing of evidence-based practices in key target areas the Department has identified as critical. The sample of grantees included in this measure for each year consists of projects from across all areas of this program. Products and services are divided into the categories of policy and practice.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Educational Technology, media, and materials

Goal: To promote the development, demonstration, and use of accessible technology and media services to improve results for infants, toddlers, children, and youth with disabilities.

Objective: Improve the quality of products produced by projects in the Special Education Educational Technology, Media, and Materials program.

Measure: The percentage of Educational Technology, Media, and Materials projects judged to be of high quality.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	94%	79%
2018	94	88
2019	90	93
2020	90	
2021	90	
2022	90	

Additional Information: Of the 14 products and services reviewed in the sample, 13 were reported to be of high quality. The Department is working directly with the grantee whose products were deemed not to be of high quality to improve performance.

Measure: The percentage of Educational Technology, Media, and Materials projects judged to be of high relevance to improving outcomes of infants, toddlers, children and youth with disabilities.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	94%	100%
2018	94	100
2019	90	93
2020	90	
2021	90	
2022	90	

Additional Information: Of the 14 products and services reviewed in the sample, 13 were reported to be of high relevance. The Department is working directly with the grantee whose products were deemed not to be of high relevance to improve performance.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Educational Technology, media, and materials

Measure: The percentage of Special Education Educational Technology, Media, and Materials projects and services judged by an independent review panel of qualified experts to be useful in improving results for infants, toddlers, children and youth with disabilities.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	94%	93%
2018	94	100
2019	90	100
2020	90	
2021	90	
2022	90	

Additional information: In fiscal year 2019, 14 of 14 products and services reviewed were found to be highly useful.

Efficiency Measures

The Department established two efficiency measures for the Educational Technology, Media, and Materials program that provide data on accessible book distribution and on video captioning and description projects, respectively.

Measure: The Federal cost per download from the accessible educational materials production and distribution project funded by the Educational Technology, Media, and Materials program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	\$5.0	\$4.9
2018	4.0	5.0
2019	4.0	4.9
2020	4.0	
2021	4.0	
2022	4.0	

Additional Information: In fiscal year 2019, there were 1,720,700 accessible materials product downloads while the total funding for the grantee (Bookshare, Inc.) was \$8,500,000.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

National activities: Educational Technology, media, and materials

Measure: The Federal cost per hour of video description funded by the Educational Technology, Media, and Materials program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	\$2,000	\$2,306
2018	2,000	2,529
2019	2,000	2,547
2020	2,000	
2021	2,200	
2022	2,200	

Additional information: The cost of an hour of media description increased in fiscal year 2019 for the fourth consecutive year.

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special Olympics education programs

(Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, Section 3(a))

(dollars in thousands)

FY 2022 Authorization: Indefinite

Budget Authority:

<u>2021</u> <u>Appropriation</u>	<u>2022</u> <u>Request</u>	<u>Change from</u> <u>2021 to 2022</u>
\$23,683	\$23,683	0

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

The Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004 authorizes the Department of Education to make discretionary grant awards to the Special Olympics to support activities in a number of areas related to the Special Olympics. The Department of Education is authorized to make awards for:

- activities to promote the expansion of Special Olympics, including activities to increase the participation of individuals with intellectual disabilities within the United States; and
- the design and implementation of Special Olympics education programs, including character education and volunteer programs that support the purposes of the Special Olympics Sport and Empowerment Act of 2004, that can be integrated into classroom instruction and are consistent with academic content standards.

Funding levels for the past 5 fiscal years were:

Fiscal Year	(dollars in thousands)
2017	\$12,583
2018	15,083
2019	17,583
2020	20,083
2021	23,683

FY 2022 BUDGET REQUEST

For fiscal year 2022, the Administration requests \$23.7 million for Special Olympics education programs, level with the fiscal year 2021 appropriation. The Administration’s request would support efforts to promote the expansion of Special Olympics and the design and implementation of Special Olympics education programs.

The Special Olympics National Youth Activation Demonstration (Unified Champion Schools, previously referred to as Project UNIFY), a national youth sports demonstration and education program, is the major activity funded by this direct appropriation. In addition to sports and

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special Olympics education programs

physical education in integrated settings, this program also provides opportunities for youth to participate in leadership development, service learning, and structured interpersonal communication and socialization activities. In general, Special Olympics program activities assist individuals with intellectual disabilities in becoming productive members of their communities by dispelling negative stereotypes and promoting positive and inclusive learning environments.

PROGRAM OUTPUT MEASURES

(dollars in thousands)

<u>Output Measures</u>	<u>2020</u>	<u>2021</u>	<u>2022</u>
Unified Champion Schools			
Number of funded State programs	49	49	49
Number of schools participating	7,868	7,868	7,868

PROGRAM PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

Performance Measures

This section presents selected program performance information, including, for example, GPRA goals, objectives, measures, and performance targets and data. Achievement of program results is based on the cumulative effect of the resources provided in previous years, and those requested in fiscal year 2022 and future years, as well as the resources and efforts invested by those served by this program.

The Department will be reviewing GPRA program performance goals, objectives, and measures for Special Olympics education programs for possible revision in future years to ensure alignment with Administration policy.

Goal: To increase the inclusion and awareness of students with intellectual disabilities.

Objective: *The Special Olympics will improve awareness about students with intellectual disabilities.*

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special Olympics education programs

Measure: The percent of school liaisons who report that Unified Champion Schools helps raise awareness about students with intellectual disabilities.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	67%	72%
2018	70	76
2019	70	77
2020	70	68
2021	75	
2022	75	

Additional information: Data are collected by external evaluators who survey school liaisons at the end of each program year. School liaisons are volunteers, typically teachers, who administer Special Olympics programming at the school level. Special Olympics includes those survey responses that indicate the program “made a big difference” (scores of 4 or 5 on the survey’s Likert scale) in the numerator used to calculate the actual performance.

Measure: The percent of school liaisons who report that Unified Champion Schools increases opportunities for students with intellectual disabilities to be involved in school activities.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	61%	67%
2018	61	76
2019	61	79
2020	65	68
2021	65	
2022	65	

Additional information: Data are collected by external evaluators who survey school liaisons at the end of each program year. School liaisons are volunteers, typically teachers, who administer Special Olympics programming at the school level. Special Olympics includes those survey responses that indicate the program “made a big difference” (scores of 4 or 5 on the survey’s Likert scale) in the numerator used to calculate actual performance.

Objective: *The Special Olympics will increase opportunities for K-12 students with intellectual disabilities to participate in inclusive school activities.*

Measure: The number of schools participating in Unified Champion Schools.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	4,500	5,453
2018	5,000	6,493
2019	6,800	7,623
2020	7,000	7,868
2021	7,500	
2022	7,500	

SPECIAL EDUCATION

Special Olympics education programs

Measure: The number of schools participating in a Unified Champion Schools High Activation Program.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	1,765	3,748
2018	3,500	4,998
2019	4,500	4,744
2020	5,000	5,841
2021	5,500	
2022	5,500	

Additional information: High Activation schools feature a higher intensity and variety of activities, and, therefore, are likely to have a larger impact on participating students. Building Bridges schools offer fewer activities and generally include schools that are new to the program.

Efficiency Measures

Objective: *The Special Olympics will develop efficient programs at the national, State, and school level.*

Measure: The average total Federal cost per school.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	\$3,033	\$1,849
2018	2,500	1,938
2019	2,500	1,979
2020	2,500	2,235
2021	2,000	
2022	2,000	

Additional information: Although the Unified Champion Schools program received an increase in funding, the number of participating schools did not grow proportionally due to COVID-19, resulting in an increase in the average total Federal cost per school. However, the target was still met.

Measure: The percent of Federal funds spent on administration.

Year	Target	Actual
2017	20%	19%
2018	20	19
2019	20	16
2020	20	18
2021	20	
2022	20	

Additional information: The Department believes that these targets will slow cost growth for the program in future years.