



THE ARC, AAIDD, AUCD,
UCP, NACDD AND SABLE

FACT SHEET

FY 2010 BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

Overview

In February 2009, the U.S. Congress enacted the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) (P.L. 111-5) to provide \$787 billion in emergency economic stimulus spending. A substantial portion of this new stimulus money, which must be spent during the next two years, will increase funding for key disability programs such as Medicaid, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) State Grant and Early Intervention programs, and the Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant and Independent Living programs. SSI and Social Security recipients will receive a one time payment of \$250 this spring.

In March 2009, the Congress passed the Fiscal Year 2009 Omnibus Appropriations Act (P.L. 111-8). This Act appropriates funds for nine of the twelve appropriations bills for the fiscal year that began on October 1, 2008 and ends on September 30, 2009. The table on the reverse side of this Fact Sheet lists key disability programs and their funding for FY 2009.

In February, 2009, newly inaugurated President Obama submitted a bare bones FY 2010 Budget Request, since he had been in office for only a few weeks. This Budget Request would total \$3.6 trillion and create vast new investments in areas such as health care, education, energy independence and tax policy. A more complete Obama Administration FY 2010 Budget Request is anticipated in late April.

The enactment of a FY 2009 Omnibus Appropriations bill six months after the start of a fiscal year is unusual. The enactment of the ARRA may be a once in a lifetime occurrence where huge sums have been appropriated to spur the economy, save and develop new jobs and expand our nation's infrastructure and human services system. These actions may affect the FY 2010 appropriations in negative or positive ways, depending on how the public and the Congress react to the status of the economy and the impact of the stimulus funding.

Action Taken by Congress and the Administration

Following the submittal by the Obama Administration of its FY 2010 Budget Request, the Congress began work on its FY 2010 Budget Resolution. A Budget Resolution establishes the overall budget blueprint for discretionary spending and any adjustments to tax policy and entitlement programs like Medicaid. In early April, both Houses of Congress adopted their respective FY 2010 Budget Resolutions. Each House made certain reductions to the Obama Administration request to lower the projected deficit. In mid to late April, House and Senate conferees will meet to resolve the differences between their respective resolutions.

A key sticking point is expected to be whether the final resolution will contain reconciliation instructions in regards to how the Senate deals with health care reform later in this Congress. Reconciliation would allow the Senate to avoid any filibuster by the minority and require only 51 votes, rather than the usual 60 votes, to pass health care reform. If reconciliation is in the Budget Resolution, a bipartisan approach to health care reform will probably prove more difficult. Nevertheless, health care reform might be expedited if the Senate only needs 51 votes to move it forward.

Recommendations

- Adopt an FY 2010 Budget Resolution that allows for the expansion of disability discretionary programs, strengthens entitlement programs and reforms health care and long term services and supports;
- Increase FY 2010 appropriations for key disability programs in accordance with the recommendations in the table below; and

- Increase funding for the Social Security Administration and those federal government agencies that enforce disability rights.

The following table compares FY 2008 and FY 2009 appropriations for key disability programs with our recommendations for FY 2010 funding.

Labor, Health and Human Services and Education (in millions)	FY 2008	FY 2009 Final	FY 2010 Recommendation
IDEA State Grant (Part B)	10,947.5	11,500.0	19,229.0
IDEA Preschool	374.1	374.1	814.0
IDEA Early Intervention (Part C)	435.7	439.0	725.0
IDEA Parent Training Centers	26.5	27.0	28.6
HEA Postsecondary Education for Students with Disabilities	6.7	6.7	10.0
Demonstration Projects to Support Postsecondary Faculty		<i>new</i>	10.0
Model Comprehensive Transition Programs		<i>new</i>	10.0
Coordinating Center for Comprehensive Transition		<i>new</i>	1.5
National Center for Information and Technical Support		<i>new</i>	3.0
Access to Postsecondary Instructional Materials		<i>new</i>	5.0
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grant	2,874.0	2,974.0	3,274.0
VR Supported Employment State Grant	29.2	29.2	50.0
Office of Disability Employment Policy	26.7	26.7	47.5
Work Incentive Grants	14.4	17.5	28.0
Assistive Technology	29.9	30.9	38.3
University Centers for Excellence in DD	36.9	38.0	44.0
Development Disabilities Councils State Grants	72.5	74.3	80.3
DD Protection & Advocacy Systems	39.0	40.0	46.0
Projects of National Significance	14.2	14.2	17.2
Title II Family Support	0	0	15.0
Title XX Social Services Block Grant	1,700.0	1,700.0	1,700.0
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	659.3	662.1	850.0
HRSA Autism and other Developmental Disabilities	36.4	42.0	47.0
CDC Center on Birth Defects & DD	127.3	138.0	148.0
Lifespan Respite Care Act	0	2.5	71.1
National Institute on Child Health & Human Development	1,254.7	1,294.9	1,341.0
Social Security Administrative Expenses	9,745.0	10,453.5	11,600.0
Housing and Urban Development			
Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities	237.0	250.0	265.0
Vouchers Targeted to Nonelderly People with Disabilities	30.0	30.0	30.0

Relevant Committees

House and Senate Budget and Appropriations Committees

For more information, please contact The Arc and United Cerebral Palsy Disability Policy Collaboration (202) 783-2229, Association of University Centers on Disability (301) 588-8252, American Association on Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (202) 387-1968, National Association of Councils on Developmental Disabilities (202) 506-5813 or the Self Advocates Becoming Empowered (802) 760-8856.

4/13/09

TALKING POINTS FOR ADVOCATES

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- More than 41 million Americans -- approximately 15 percent -- report having some form of disability.
- Over ten percent of Americans with disabilities have developmental disabilities.
- Individuals with disabilities often need an array of supports and services to help pay for medical bills, special education, job training, housing, and other critical needs.
- Each year, the President proposes his budget, the Congress responds with its version, and the two sides work out a final budget agreement that provides for these important programs.
- This year, President Obama's budget should allow many key disability programs to grow.
- The Congress is now working on its budget for the next fiscal year.
- The new budget needs to provide money to reform Medicaid and health care.

Congress Should:

- Make sure that reform of Medicaid and Community Based Long Term Services and Supports are part of health care reform;
- Increase funding for programs that allow individuals with disabilities to live and work in the community;
- Restore funding for programs that have been cut in recent years (such as supported employment);
- Support our recommended funding levels, so that key programs can meet the needs of individuals with disabilities and their families; and
- Ensure that federal agencies (like the Social Security Administration) have enough staff and resources for individuals to receive benefits on time.

