

Legislative and Advocacy Updates

President Trump's 2020 Proposed Budget

Budget Items that Will Affect People with Mental Health Conditions

Link to the President's 2020 Proposed Budget

<https://www.whitehouse.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/budget-fy2020.pdf>

Medicaid



Promotes **structural reforms to Medicaid to eliminate the funding gap** between states that expanded Medicaid under Obamacare and those states that did not expand Medicaid, and asks states to choose between a per capita cap and a block grant.



**Reduces Medicaid by
\$1.4 trillion**



Proposes to align the Market-



Based Health Care Grant Program, Medicaid per capita cap, and block grant growth rates with the Consumer Price Index (CPI-U) and allows states to share in program savings.



Serious Mental Illness / Opioids

- Includes \$10 billion over five (5) years to combat the **opioid epidemic** and serious mental illness to build upon the 21st Century Cures Act.
- **Assertive Community Treatment** - Includes \$15 million for a new Assertive Community Treatment for Individuals with serious mental illness.

Medicare



Reduces by \$500 billion



Reduces Social Security Disability Insurance by \$10 billion over ten (10) years.



Medicaid and Medicare are currently the largest payers of behavioral health services in the country.



For Medicare, proposes to test and expand nationwide a bundled payment for community-based medication assisted treatment, including, for the first time, comprehensive Medicare reimbursement for methadone treatment.



Reduces funding for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's (SAMHSA) Mental Health and Substance Abuse Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance by ~\$600 million.



Discontinues funding for the Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment program.



Eliminates funding for Minority Fellowship programs at SAMHSA.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
(SAMHSA)





Criminal Justice

Increases funding for the Criminal Justice and Juvenile Justice programs by \$10 million to a total of \$14 million.

Healthcare Professional Training



Consolidates federal graduate medical education spending from Medicare, Medicaid, and the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education program into a single grant program for teaching hospitals, and directs funding toward physician specialty and geographic shortages.



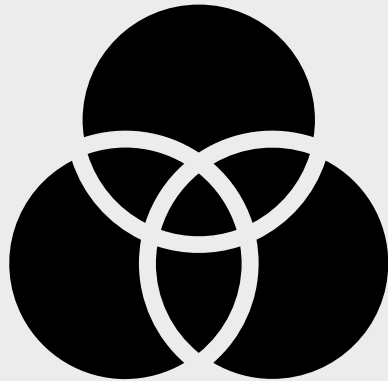
Eliminates \$451 million in other health professions and training programs.

National Institutes of Health



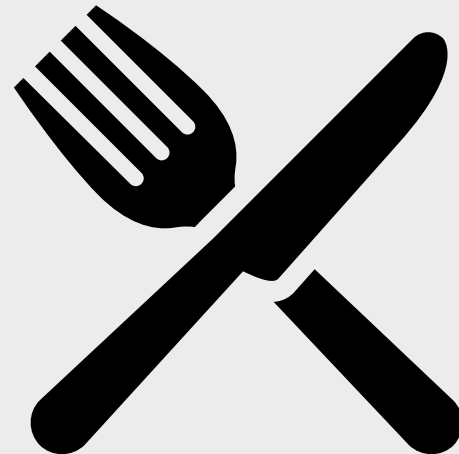
Includes \$500 million for the National Institutes of Health (NIH) to support and supplement existing efforts with a public private collaborative research initiative on **opioid abuse**.

Integrates Into One Agency



- The Agency for Healthcare Research and Quality
- The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
- The National Institute on Disability, Independent Living, and Rehabilitation

- Slashes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), also known as food stamps, by \$17.2 billion or 16 percent



Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)



Cuts funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) by 18 percent.



Does not request any of \$8 billion in funding currently allocated to the HUD public housing capital fund.



Trump Budget Request 2020

AGENCY/PROGRAM	2018 Disburse	2019 Estimated	2020 Requested	Change from 2019
JUSTICE				
State Justice				
State Justice Assistance Grants	\$ 420,000,000.00	\$ 420,000,000.00	\$ 420,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
- Project Safe Neighborhood Black Grants	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Drug Courts	\$ 70,000,000.00	\$ 70,000,000.00	\$ 70,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Watch Act Implementation	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Court Appointed Special Advocates	\$ 12,000,000.00	\$ 12,000,000.00	\$ 12,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Second Chance Act	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Children of Incarcerated Parents	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Project Safe Neighborhood Black Grants	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Juvenile Justice, Abuse Programs				
Family Grants for Males	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Restoring	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ 80,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Delinquency Prevention Program (Title V)	\$ 27,000,000.00	\$ 27,000,000.00	\$ 27,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
- Community-Based Violence Prevention	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
- Gang and Youth Violence Prevention	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
- Girls in the Justice System	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
- Tribal Youth	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
- Opened/Refused Youth	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Representing Juvenile Prosecution and Defense	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ 2,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Juvenile Reentry/Rehabilitation	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ 20,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Missing/Unlocated Children	\$ 70,000,000.00	\$ 70,000,000.00	\$ 70,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Victims of Child Abuse	\$ 25,000,000.00	\$ 25,000,000.00	\$ 25,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES				
Mental and Child Health				
Mental and Child Health Block Grant	\$ 600,000,000.00	\$ 600,000,000.00	\$ 600,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Mental, Substance, and Early Childhood Home Visiting	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Healthy Start	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Administration for Children and Families				
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	\$ 17,800,000,000.00	\$ 17,800,000,000.00	\$ 17,800,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Healthy Marriage/Responsible Fatherhood	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Care Stabilization	\$ 2,900,000,000.00	\$ 2,900,000,000.00	\$ 2,900,000,000.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Uninsured Parents	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Head Start	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Health Street Outreach	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Family Violence Prevention Services	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Abuse Grants State	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Abuse Child Welfare	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Welfare Services	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Welfare Training	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Adoption Opportunities	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Adoption Incentives	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Community Services Block Grant	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Social Services Block Grant	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Preventing Safe and Stable Families (Discretionary)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
- Kinship Navigation	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
- Regional Partnership Grants	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Preventing Safe and Stable Families (State Grants)	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Abuse Prevention	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Responsible Parenthood	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)
Child Development Living	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ (0.00)

President Trump's 2020 Budget for Family and Youth Services

- The Trump budget includes level funding for most of the lines tracked by Youth Services Insider along with some steep cuts that were in previous proposals. Here are a few of the items of note.

Youth Services Insider combed through the various budget justifications and appendices to produce a handy-dandy guide to spending related to youth and families.

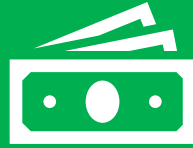
<https://chronicleofsocialchange.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/Trump-2020.pdf>

Block Grants

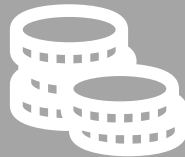
Block grants: Several of the large block grants overseen by the Department of Health and Human Services, all of which deliver fairly flexible pots of money to states were cut.

- Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF, \$17.3 billion in 2019), which states use for cash assistance to poor families and other anti-poverty programs, would be cut by \$2.1 billion.
- Social Services Block Grant, which is funded at \$1.7 billion and would be all but eliminated in this budget.
- Community Services Block Grant (\$725 million) would be eliminated.

More Child Care Funds

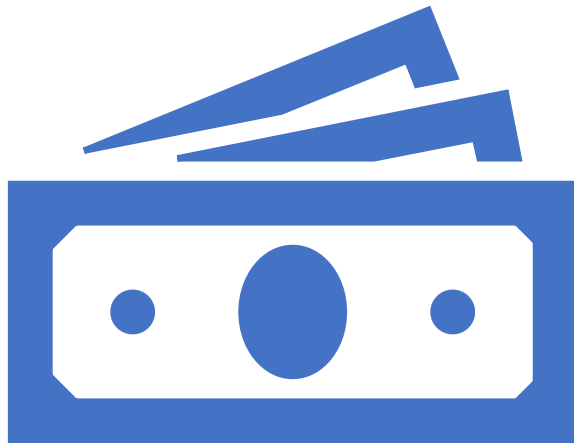


The Trump budget leaves the Child Care and Development Block Grant alone, level funded at \$5.3 billion.



The budget uses about \$1 billion of the savings from the TANF cutback to fund a new competitive funding program under the Child Care Entitlement stream. This would grow that account from \$2.9 to \$4.2 billion.

Eliminations



- A few of the smaller youth and family programs would be eliminated.
- The 21st Century Learning Account, a \$1.2 billion program to help states pay for after-school programs, would go away.
- [GEAR Up](#) (\$360 million), Teen Pregnancy Prevention (\$101 million)
- [Promise Neighborhoods](#) (\$78 million).

Child Welfare Block Grant

The administration has [again included](#) a proposed block grant option for states as an alternative to Title IV-E, the entitlement through which most child welfare funding is passed from the federal government to states. Were the plan to get congressional approval, states could use IV-E money for any of the purposes and services authorized under IV-E and IV-B, which is a block grant states can use for the prevention of abuse and neglect, and family preservation.

This option would run alongside the [Family First Prevention Services Act](#), which was passed in 2018 and takes effect in October. That law opens up more flexibility on the front end of IV-E to permit spending on some efforts to keep families together, but also limits federal funding for group homes and other congregate care placements.



Head Start, the national program that provides early childhood care to many low-income families, would be cut by \$359 million.

Service Learning Cuts

The Corporation for National and Community Service would be all but shuttered.

The AmeriCorps program – which supplies much-needed, low-cost workers to many nonprofits – would lose all but \$2 million of its \$423 million budget.

The Foster Grandparent program (\$111 million), which funds service programs that put the elderly together with kids, would go away entirely.



Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention,

Trump proposes a \$10 million raise for the Missing and Exploited Children account. He would make that the biggest spending line at the agency.

There would be cut backs on mentoring, delinquency prevention and the grants given to states for complying with the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.



A \$2 million carve out to support the improvement of juvenile indigent defense would be split that between juvenile defense and juvenile prosecution. And \$500,000 would also be added to the account .

Juvenile Justice

State Medicaid Waivers



U.S. District Court Judge Boasberg ruled against CMS Medicaid work waivers in Arkansas and Kentucky. The district court judge issued a pair of decisions blocking Medicaid work requirements in Kentucky and Arkansas.



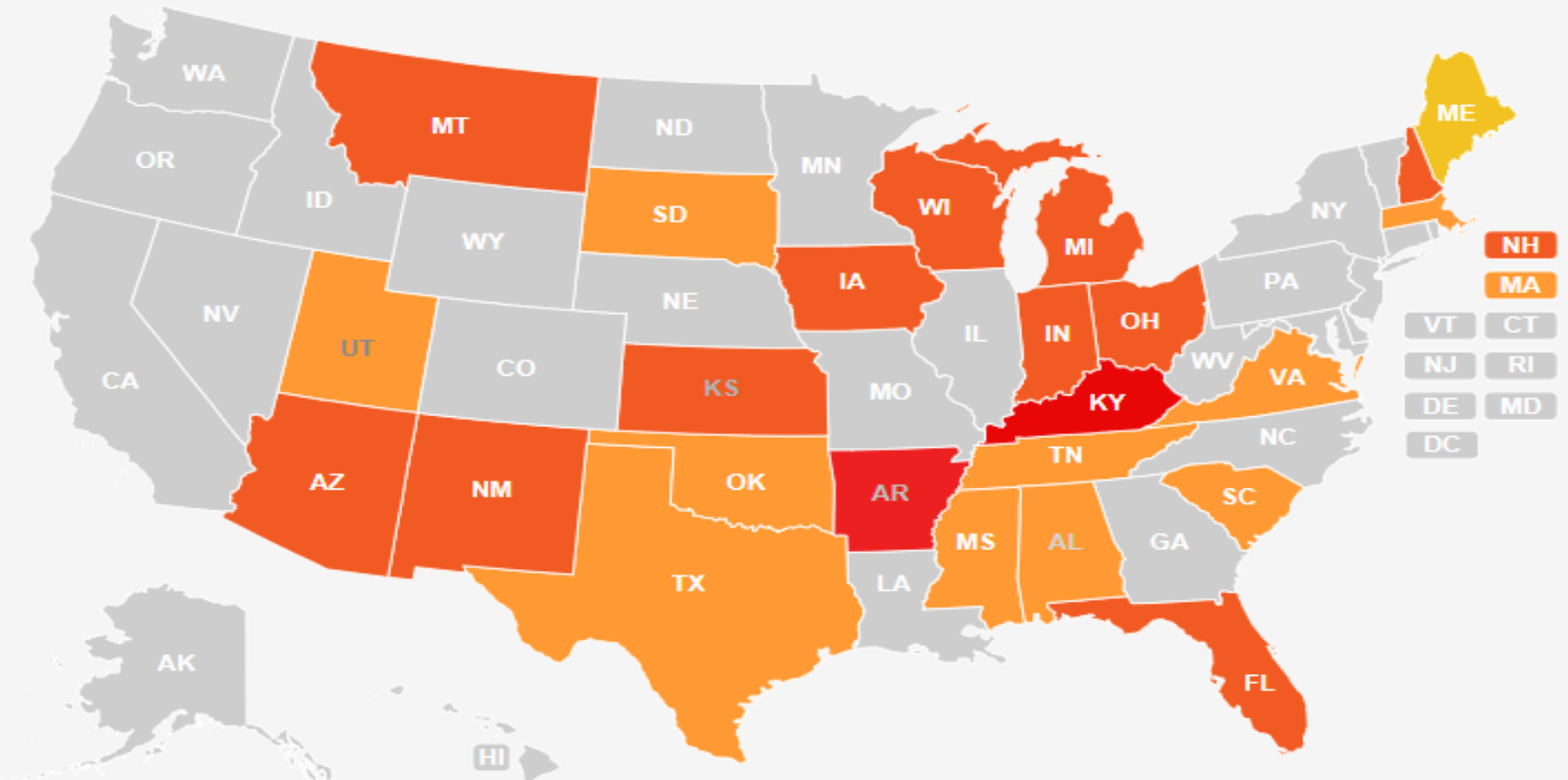
The impact of the ruling is likely to extend beyond these two states and complicate Trump Administration plans to expand Medicaid work requirements more broadly. HHS must now reevaluate Kentucky and Arkansas' waiver approvals and decide whether they will seek an appeal

Families USA's Waiver Strategy Center tracks the changes states make to health care programs using 1115 and 1332 waivers. These changes can be good or bad for consumers. Click on the map to explore waivers on a state-by-state basis, download the [At-a-Glance Grid: Medicaid 1115 Coverage Restrictions: Status in the States](#) or use the links in the sidebar for a national overview.

Section 1115 Waivers

Section 1332 Waivers

- Waiver Approved
- Waiver in Progress
- Waiver Withdrawn
- Rejected in Court



<https://familiesusa.org/state-waiver-resource-and-tracking-center>

Count All Kids 2020

When we miss young children in the census it has serious consequences for them, their families, their communities and our nation – with many of those consequences lasting for at least 10 years (for most of their childhood).

Consequences include:

- diminished representation in Congress, state legislatures, and school boards;
- less federal funding for children's programs in states and communities;
- inadequate data and planning information for policymakers, researchers, business leaders and advocates; and
- distorted data in all Census Bureau surveys for the next decade.

Children should matter in policy discussions at the national, state and local levels. Now – with the 2020 census fast approaching – it is time to make sure we count all our children.



IDEA Full Funding ACT



When the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act was passed in 1975, Congress committed to paying 40 percent of the associated price tag. However, that has never happened and today the federal government is footing just 14.7 percent of the cost of special education.

This legislation would fulfill a commitment made in 1975 to provide states with 40 percent of the average per-pupil expenditure for students with disabilities. The measure calls for incremental hikes in federal funding for special education, with the government taking on 40 percent of the cost — a level known as “full funding” — beginning in fiscal year 2029.

The IDEA Full Funding Act:



Ensures that all children have access to a first-rate, quality education



Forces Congress to address the funding shortfall in IDEA

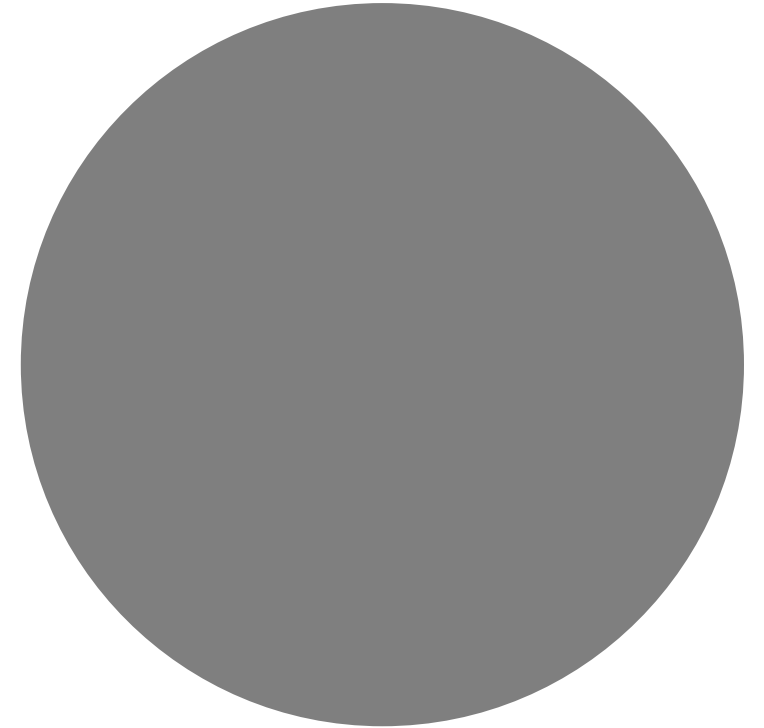


Invests in the potential of every child

The **Advancing Care for Exceptional Kids Act** (ACE Kids Act) is a congressional proposal to improve how care is delivered to America's children with complex medical conditions on Medicaid..

The bill would improve care coordination, helping relieve the burden on the parents, guardians and other family members of these children.

The ACE Kids Act - passed both the U.S. House and Senate as part of [H.R. 1839](#).



Once signed
into law, the
ACE Kids Act
will:

Improve

Improve coordination of care for children to reduce the burden on families

Address

Address problems with fragmented care across state lines

Gather

Gather national data on complex conditions to help researchers improve treatments for rare diseases

Reduce

Potentially reduce health care spending, compared to the current system



The Mental Health Services for Students Act HR1109/S1122



Representatives Napolitano and Katko introduced in the House
Senator Tina Smith has now reintroduced the Mental Health Services for Students Act (S. 1122) in the Senate

The Mental Health Services for Students Act will help students by



Helping provide professional help for the 1 out of 5 youth who suffer from some form of mental illness



Addressing mental health problems when students are young, instead of waiting until they have drifted into drug use, crime, depression, or suicide



Keeping costs low, because mental health costs are very little compared to the costs placed on social services and the prison system when mental health is neglected

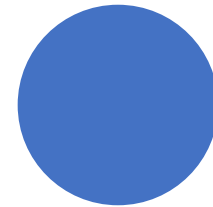


Saving lives, by funding school employed or community employed mental health professionals who help prevent suicide by identifying at-risk youth and counseling students before their problems spiral out of control

Signed into law on February 9, 2018, as a part of the Bipartisan Budget Act (HR. 1892), Family First includes long-overdue historic reforms to help keep children safely with their families and avoid the traumatic experience of entering foster care. In passing the law, Congress recognized that too many children are unnecessarily separated from parents who could provide safe and loving care if given access to needed mental health services, substance abuse treatment or improved parenting skills.

- <http://familyfirstact.org/about-law>

Family First Prevention Services Act



The Family First Prevention Services Act (as part of Division E in the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018 (H.R. 1892):

Supports preventions services. The law gives states and tribes the ability to target their existing federal resources into an array of prevention and early intervention services to keep children safe, strengthen families and reduce the need for foster care whenever it is safe to do so.

Provides support for kinship (relative) caregivers. Provides federal funds for evidence-based Kinship Navigator programs that link relative caregivers to a broad range of services and supports to help children remain safely with them, and requiring states to document how their foster care licensing standards accommodate relative caregivers.

Establishes requirements for placement in residential treatment programs and improves quality and oversight of services. Allows federal reimbursement for care in certain residential treatment programs for children with emotional and behavioral disturbance requiring special treatment

Improves services to older youth. Allows states to offer services to youth who have aged out of foster care up to age 23, along with adding flexibility to the Education & Training Voucher (ETV) program.



Campaign for Youth Justice - Raise the Age

- Weekly legislative roundup, a national snapshot into current legislation being introduced that removes children from the adult system.

<http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/state-work/weekly-legislative-roundup>

- Keep up with the latest Federally at <http://www.campaignforyouthjustice.org/federal-work/federal-policy>

CAMPAIGN FOR

YOUTH JUSTICE

WEEKLY LEGISLATIVE UPDATE