



**Select Federal Legislation Impacting Early Childhood Education**

The table that follows outlines early childhood programs that have expired or will expire during the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress (2021-2022) and that fall within the jurisdiction of the Senate Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions (HELP) Committee and the House Committee on Education and Labor. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), within the jurisdiction of the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee, is also included given its connection to child care. This is not an exhaustive list and only includes existing laws that have expired or will expire in this Congress. This document does not include any new or stand-alone efforts to improve early learning and care, nor does it factor in the efforts of other Committees.

Legislation	Enacted	Expired	Relevant Notes
<p align="center"><b>Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA)</b></p>	<p>Jan. 31, 1974</p> <p>Most recent reauthorization: Dec. 20, 2010</p>	<p align="center">2015</p>	<p>While CAPTA has not been reauthorized, certain provisions of the act were amended by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act of 2015 (focused on efforts to identify and provide comprehensive services for children who are sex trafficking victims); the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2016 (required states to address the health of infants born affected by substance abuse or withdrawal and develop plans of safe care for infants affected by all substances, not just illegal substances); the SUPPORT for Patients and Communities Act (authorized grants to facilitate collaboration in developing, updating, implementing, and monitoring plans of safe care for infants); and the Victims of Child Abuse Act Reauthorization Act of 2018 (added protections from civil liability for good-faith participation in an investigation of abuse or neglect). Reauthorizing legislation was introduced in the Senate and passed out of Senate HELP in the 116<sup>th</sup> Congress. In the 117<sup>th</sup> Congress, the House and Senate have introduced reauthorizing legislation. H.R. 485 has passed the House, and S. 1927 has passed out of Senate HELP.</p>

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<b>Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014 (CCDBG)</b>	Nov. 5, 1990 Most recent reauthorization: Nov. 19, 2014	Sep. 30, 2020	During the 2014 reauthorization of CCDBG, the program was modernized and included a host of new health, safety, and quality standards for states and providers. Initially, states struggled to implement the new standards given inadequate funding of the program. In FY2018, CCDBG’s discretionary funding was effectively doubled during the appropriations process to aide in implementation efforts and has received additional increases in subsequent years. In March 2022, a group of lawmakers led by Sen. Tim Scott (R-SC) introduced legislation to reauthorize CCDBG.
<b>Education Sciences Reform Act (ESRA)</b>	Nov. 5, 2002	2008	ESRA has been extended since 2008 through appropriations legislation. In the 113 <sup>th</sup> Congress (2014), the House passed a bill that would have reauthorized ESRA and amended various aspects of the bill including privacy protections. In the 114 <sup>th</sup> Congress (2015) the Senate passed a largely-similar bill, however, the legislation never moved forward. Seeing bipartisan potential, Chair Murray has expressed interest in moving this bill forward in the 117 <sup>th</sup> Congress.
<b>Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)</b>	Apr. 11, 1965 Most recent reauthorization: Dec. 10, 2015	Sep. 30, 2020	The 2015 reauthorization of ESSA shifted significant policy decisions to states and incorporated early learning across the law, including the first-ever funding stream for early childhood education, the Preschool Development Grant Birth through Five (PDG B-5) program. Currently, there does not seem to be an active appetite for reauthorization.
<b>Head Start Act</b>	Dec. 12, 2007	2012	Head Start has seen continued and even increased funding through appropriation bills since it expired in 2012; however, House and Senate Committees are not meaningfully pursuing reauthorization at this time.
<b>Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act of 2010</b>	Dec. 13, 2010	2015	Since expiring, Congress has extended child nutrition programs without substantive changes. In April 2021, the Access to Healthy Food for Young Children Act of 2021 was introduced with the aim of strengthening and expanding the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), while reducing administrative burdens to child care providers.



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<b>Higher Education Act (HEA)</b>	Nov. 8, 1965 Most recent reauthorization: Aug. 14, 2008	2013	Congress has extended the HEA since expiring in 2013. The House held a series of bipartisan hearings on reauthorization in 2019 and subsequently considered H.R. 4674, the College Affordability Act, which was passed by the Committee in October 2019. The FUTURE Act was enacted in December 2019 following adoption of a bipartisan Senate amendment that, among other changes, simplified the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) and streamlined income-driven repayment. Additional amendments to the student aid process were adopted in the December 2020 Consolidated Appropriations Act. In the 117 <sup>th</sup> Congress, there continue to be conversations about improving student aid and teacher preparation, however, broader reauthorization efforts seem to have stalled.
<b>Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)</b>	Oct. 30, 1990 Most recent reauthorization: Dec. 3, 2004	2009	During the 2004 reauthorization, the most significant changes to IDEA were to align it with the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001. In 2009, as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, IDEA received an additional \$12.2 billion to close funding gaps.
<b>Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV)</b>	Mar. 23, 2010 Most recent reauthorization: Feb. 9, 2018	Sep. 30, 2022	In 2018, Congress reauthorized MIECHV through FY 2022 at a funding level of \$400 million a year. The program had expired in September 2017. In the 117 <sup>th</sup> Congress, there's broad bipartisan support for a timely reauthorization and increased funding for MIECHV. In March 2022, the House Ways & Means Subcommittee on Worker and Family Support held a hearing on improving family outcomes through home visiting and praised the impact of MIECHV and its unique role in supporting young families across the country. Committee-level conversations across the aisle are ongoing, and legislation is expected to be introduced soon.
<b>Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)</b>	Aug. 22, 1996 Most recent reauthorization: 2005	2010; Extended to Sep. 30, 2022	TANF's 2005 reauthorization was part of the Deficit Reduction Act and included some modest changes to the program. Since then, the program has been extended rather than reauthorized, meaning there have been no major reforms to the program. Most recently, TANF was set to expire March 15, 2022, but was extended through September 30, 2022 as part of the FY2022 omnibus appropriations bill.

