



NATIONAL PTA  
Hill Day  
PACKET

## Invest in Health and Well-Being of All Kids

National PTA urges Congress to ensure safeguards are in place to protect our children. The long-term success of our nation depends on increased supports and protections for our children and robust and equitable investments in our public education system.

From crumbling infrastructure and gun violence to inadequate ratios of school counselors to support students and too many children struggling with hunger and food insecurity, there have been far too many children left with insufficient resources.

This is why National PTA and our 3.5 million members across the country advocate to ensure schools have the proper resources to help every child learn, grow and succeed. **To make every child's potential a reality, Congress must:**



### Increase funding for the Statewide Family Engagement Centers to \$15 million

The Statewide Family Engagement Centers (SFEC) is a bipartisan program that provides competitive federal grants to statewide entities to promote and implement evidence-based family engagement strategies that further the academic progress of our nation's children.

- Currently, SFECs are supporting children and families in 13 states around the country. Unfortunately, due to funding constraints, families without a center in their state have not been able to benefit from this program.
- We urge Congress to increase funding to at least \$15 million in FY 2020 and put this program on a funding path to ensure that all families across the country benefit in the coming years.
- According to a Rice University study, family engagement is the most important driver of a parent's satisfaction with their child's school, yet school districts frequently fail to offer parents a voice in the education system. SFECs can provide critical professional development to school leaders and teachers on effective family engagement strategies.



### Include schools in any comprehensive infrastructure package

A growing body of research shows that high-quality facilities help improve academic achievement, reduce student and staff absences, and reduce suspensions. Despite the positive effects of adequate facilities, far too many children and adults continue to attend and work in schools that are unsafe and unhealthy.

- Congress must include provisions of the Rebuild America's Schools Act ([H.R.865/S.266](#)) in any infrastructure package considered. H.R 865/S.266 would create a \$70 billion grant program and \$30 billion tax credit bond program prioritizing Title I schools with facilities that pose health and safety risks to students and staff. The bill would also create over 1.9 million jobs by addressing critical physical and digital infrastructure needs in schools.

- The average public school is nearly 50 years old. Even if local districts find innovative and creative ways to finance infrastructure projects, some districts will inevitably be left behind. Similar to the federal role in upgrading roads and bridges, there is a federal role to help eliminate the extreme inequities that currently exist in school facilities.
- Congress must ensure that public schools are included in any infrastructure package considered this year. Schools are a critical part of our nation's infrastructure and it is essential that investments are made to repair, renovate and modernize school facilities to ensure they are safe, healthy and well-equipped to advance student achievement, help grow our economy and improve our competitiveness as a nation.



### **Improve the federal school meal program through Child Nutrition Reauthorization (CNR)**

National PTA has always recognized that children need access to nutritious meals in order to thrive in and out of the classroom, and we have a proud legacy of leading the federal school meal program. Our advocacy was instrumental in the adoption of the original child nutrition legislation, the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Act of 1946. Since that time, we have continuously pushed Congress to fulfill its responsibility to ensure that our nation's vulnerable children are provided healthy school meals.

- We urge Congress to reassert its authority over the federal school meal program and reauthorize the child nutrition program to ensure food served in schools meets the highest nutritional standards. Over the last few years, the Healthy, Hunger Free Kids Act of 2010 has been subject to repeated regulatory rollbacks, weakening standards for milk, whole grains and sodium served to children.
- Food consumed at school can make up half of a child's daily calorie intake—and even more for the 22 million children who participate in the free and reduced-price school meal program. For this reason, it's essential that school meals and snacks meet nutrition standards aligned with the Dietary Guidelines for Americans (DGAs) for fruits and vegetables, sodium and whole grains, milk and added sugars.
- No child should be denied a school meal or otherwise shamed because of an unpaid school meal bill. Reauthorization of CNR must include language from the Anti-Lunch Shaming Act ([H.R. 2311/S. 1119](#)) to prohibit the stigmatization of children who are unable to pay for meals.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends students have at least 20 minutes for "seat time" for lunch during the school day. Students who have more time for lunch, increase their consumption of food and key nutrients, include fruits and vegetables and decrease of plate waste. Congress should include the Healthy Meal Time Act ([H.R. 5463](#)) in CNR to help districts and schools implement best practices for meal times.
- Congress must include the School Food Modernization Act ([H.R.3444/S.1949](#)) in CNR. Many school kitchens were built decades ago without adequate capacity for procuring, storing, refrigerating, preparing and serving the nutritious foods they would like to offer today. This bill will give school districts and food service administrators the tools and resources they need to prepare meals that meet robust nutrition standards and provide wholesome, delicious meals that children will enjoy.



# National PTA Legislative Checklist

116th Congress

## Embed Parent and Family Engagement into Education Related Legislation

Parents and their children are the consumers of our nation's public education system, and parents have always been essential partners in education. However, they haven't always been included at the decision-making table. **Congress must:**

- ✓ Include effective parent and family stakeholder engagement provisions in education and youth-related reauthorization bills
- ✓ Enact legislation that establishes parent and teacher advisory committees, which report to the U.S. Secretary of Education and Members of Congress on the implementation of ESSA
- ✓ Conduct appropriate oversight—including hearing directly from parents and families—on ESSA, the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), Head Start Act, Children Nutrition Act and the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act

## Continue to Increase Investments in Education Through a Regular Appropriations Process

National PTA urges Congress to raise the discretionary spending caps and build on its recent investments in public education. **A final appropriations bill must:**

- ✓ Increase funding for the Statewide Family Engagement Centers (SFECs), under Title IV-E in the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), from \$10 to \$15 million
- ✓ Provide continued investments in Title I, Part A, including an increase to the family engagement set-aside in Title I, Sec. 1116 of ESSA from 1% to 2%
- ✓ Refrain from funding any private school choice proposals, including private school voucher programs, tax credits and tuition tax deductions
- ✓ Fund Title IV-A, the Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), at its authorized level of \$1.6 billion
- ✓ Fully fund state grants under Part B, Sec. 611 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to ensure students with special needs receive the necessary resources to succeed in school and beyond
- ✓ Maintain funding at \$27.4 million for Parent Information Centers under National Activities in IDEA which includes Parent Training and Information Centers (PTIs), Community Parent Resource Centers (CPRC), and Technical Assistance for Parent Centers
- ✓ Sufficiently invest in the Head Start and Early Head Start programs under the Head Start Act

- ✓ Make resources available to states and school districts to increase student support services to meet recommended ratios of students to school counselors (250:1), school psychologists (500:1), school nurses and school social workers (250:1)
- ✓ Provide dedicated resources and incentives for states and localities to support and improve school facilities and infrastructure

## Enact Legislation to Protect Youth, Families and Communities From Gun and Other Violence

Firearms are the second-leading cause of death for American children and teens, with nearly 1,600 children and teens dying by gun homicide every year. **Congress must:**

- ✓ Fund federal research on the causes and effects of gun violence on youth and in communities, as well as research on evidence-based strategies to reduce gun violence
- ✓ Prohibit the use of any federal funds, including Title IV-A, to purchase or train school personnel in the use of firearms
- ✓ Require a waiting period and a comprehensive background check for any individual prior to buying a firearm from both licensed and unlicensed dealers
- ✓ Restrict internet gun sales including sales of kits, such as bump stocks, that can be used to make or modify guns
- ✓ Ban the sale, transfer, manufacturing and importation of military-style assault weapons and high-capacity ammunition magazines

## Reauthorize the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

The programs and services authorized in IDEA have had a tremendous impact on the lives of more than 6.7 million students with disabilities. In the reauthorization of IDEA, **Congress should:**

- ✓ Include a legal definition of family engagement in education based on National PTA's National Standards for Family-School Partnerships within Section 602 of IDEA
- ✓ Require transition planning services for students with disabilities to begin no later than the age of 14 and incentivize school districts to employ specialized staff to provide these services
- ✓ Support the inclusion of behavioral intervention plans in a student's IEP and 504b plan

## Protect Student Privacy Online and Increase Access to Technology

Federal laws must be updated to better protect our children and their educational information online, while increasing students' access to the technological services they need to succeed in a 21st-century learning environment. **Congress should:**

- ✓ Reauthorize the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) to require states, school districts and schools to be transparent and engaged with families on the development, implementation and notification of student data privacy policies and procedures
- ✓ Reauthorize the Children's Online Privacy Protection Act (COPPA) to provide sensible protections on the collection, use, storage, security and destruction of student data and educational records
- ✓ Provide resources to states and school districts to pilot creative methods of increasing access to digital devices and high-capacity broadband services, especially for students and families in rural and lower-income communities
- ✓ Support FERPA's Privacy Technical Assistance Center (PTAC), which provides valuable resources and guidance to ensure the privacy, security and confidentiality of student records

## Reauthorize the Child Nutrition Act

One in six adolescents are obese, while one in five face hunger daily. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA) is a critical piece of legislation that improves nutrition standards in our nation's schools. **Reauthorization of the Child Nutrition Act must:**

- ✓ Boost child health by including robust school meal requirements on milk, whole grains, fruits and vegetables, calorie limits, and limits on sugar and sodium
- ✓ Require schools to make nutrition information more readily available and enhance opportunities for parents to participate in the development of local school wellness policies
- ✓ Ensure low-income and at-risk youth have access to school meals programs
- ✓ Deliver technical assistance and resources to schools that are not meeting the nutrition standards
- ✓ Provide federal grants and loan assistance for schools to improve kitchen infrastructure and equipment

# National PTA Legislative Checklist

For over 120 years, National PTA advocates have been at the heart of our nation's greatest advances for youth, such as child labor laws, universal kindergarten classes, and a juvenile justice system.

We are committed to working with the 116th Congress to enact legislation that provides children with access to a high-quality public education in a learning environment that is safe, healthy and secure. We urge Congress to **Take Action for Kids** on the issues in this checklist.



For additional information on National PTA's Public Policy Agenda, visit [PTA.org/PolicyAgenda](https://www.pta.org/PolicyAgenda) or contact the Government Affairs staff at [GovtAffairs@PTA.org](mailto:GovtAffairs@PTA.org).



## 116th Congress National PTA Legislative Checklist

# Statewide Family Engagement Centers (SFECs)



## PTA and the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

### Our Ask

National PTA urges Congress to increase its investment in family engagement in education by providing at least \$15 million (a \$5 million increase over FY 2020) for the Statewide Family Engagement Centers (SFECs) program in the Labor, Health and Human Services, Education and Related Agencies (L-HHS-ED) appropriations bill.



### Students with engaged families



Attend school more regularly



Earn better grades



Enroll in advanced-level programs



Have higher graduation rates<sup>1</sup>

### Why do Statewide Family Engagement Centers (SFECs) need additional funding?



Thirteen states have SFECs up and running. With only \$10 million appropriated since FY18, no new centers can be established without additional funding. This means 41.7 million K-12 students and their families are unable to benefit from enhanced engagement supports and services provided by SFECs unless Congress provides more funding.



Schools would need to increase spending by more than \$1,000 per pupil to gain the same results as effective family engagement<sup>2</sup>



Teachers are more likely to remain in schools whose families are involved and where they are able to develop trusting relationships with families<sup>3</sup>

### What are SFECs?

The bipartisan Statewide Family Engagement Centers (SFEC) program provides competitive grants to statewide organizations to create centers that promote and implement evidence-based family engagement strategies. The SFEC program provides much-needed technical assistance and partnership development to states and school districts to foster meaningful engagement with families to further their children's academic and developmental progress. SFECs also provide vital direct services to improve engagement among children, parents, teachers, school leaders, counselors, administrators and other school personnel with each other.

The 12 grantees span the country—from Hawaii to Connecticut—and will serve rural, suburban and urban communities through centers in their state. Each grantee will take evidence-based approaches to engage marginalized families to support the success of their children at school, as well as build robust statewide partnerships to reach and engage more parents in leadership and education decision-making. Each grantee will take a unique approach to empowering families as critical partners in their child's education through direct services and systemic enhancements. The program is operating on a five-year cycle that expires in 2023, which means no additional centers can be established without increased funding.

### References

1. Henderson, A. T., & Mapp, K. L. (2002). A New Wave of Evidence: The Impact of School, Family, and Community Connections on Student Achievement. Annual Synthesis 2002. National Center for Family and Community Connections with Schools. Retrieved from <https://www.sedl.org/connections/resources/evidence.pdf>
2. Houtenville, A. and K.S. Conway. (2008). Parental Effort, School Resources, and Student Achievement. Journal of Human Resources, XLIII. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Press. Retrieved from <http://www.nspr.org/files/docs/conway-may08.pdf>
3. Allensworth, E, S. Ponisciak, and C. Mazzeo. (2009). The Schools Teachers Leave: Teacher Mobility in Chicago Public Schools. Chicago, IL: Consortium on Chicago School Research at the University of Chicago Urban Education Institute. Retrieved from [https://consortium.uchicago.edu/sites/default/files/publications/CCSR\\_Teacher\\_Mobility.pdf](https://consortium.uchicago.edu/sites/default/files/publications/CCSR_Teacher_Mobility.pdf)
4. Expected funding cycle will end in 2023. U.S. Department of Education. Retrieved from <https://oese.ed.gov/offices/office-of-discretionary-grants-support-services/school-choice-improvement-programs/statewide-family-engagement-centers-program/awards/>

# Statewide Family Engagement Centers (SFECs)



PTA and the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA)

## Current SFEC Grantees

State	Center Name	Grantee	Expected Funding Over Five Years <sup>4</sup>
CT	Connecticut Statewide Family Engagement Center	Capitol Region Education Council	\$4,594,540
KY	Kentucky Statewide Family Engagement Center	The Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence	\$4,680,630
AZ	Arizona Statewide Family Engagement Center	National Center for Families Learning	\$4,647,940
NE	Nebraska Statewide Family Engagement Center	National Center for Families Learning	\$4,577,807
MA	Massachusetts Family Engagement Center	The Federation for Children With Special Needs, Inc.	\$4,911,621
MN	Minnesota Statewide Family Engagement Center	PACER Center, Inc.	\$3,000,000
SC	South Carolina Statewide Family Engagement Center	University of South Carolina	\$4,663,655
SD	South Dakota Statewide Family Engagement Center	West River Foundation	\$4,481,613
WV	West Virginia Statewide Family Engagement Center	EdVenture Group, Inc.	\$4,835,680
OH	Ohio Statewide Family Engagement Center	The Ohio State University	\$4,186,429
HI	Hawaii Statewide Family Engagement Center	University of Hawaii	\$4,843,968
MD, PA	Collaborative Action for Family Engagement Center	Mid-Atlantic Equity Consortium	\$4,920,989

Crumbling school facilities pose significant health and safety threats to over 50 million students and 3 million teachers in public schools. Chronic exposure to indoor air pollution, mold, pests, pesticides, radon, asbestos, lead, inadequate lighting and elevated noise levels is common and has a significant, negative impact on students' health as well as their ability to learn and perform in school.

In 2011, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimated that almost half of U.S. public schools have environmental conditions that contribute to poor indoor environmental quality (IEQ). A 2014 [Department of Education study](#) estimated that it would cost \$197 billion to bring all public schools into good condition.

And that's not all. Too many schools lack access to sufficient high-speed digital infrastructure needed to support 21st-century learning. A 2017 [EducationSuperHighway report](#) found that over 19,000 schools serving more than 11.6 million students are, "without the minimum connectivity necessary for digital learning."

As Congress begins the overdue discussion on improvements to our nation's infrastructure, **National PTA urges members of Congress to:**

### **Include Schools in an Infrastructure Package**

Congress has indicated a desire to take up an infrastructure package to invest in America's roads, transit, rail and aviation infrastructure. Additionally, Chairs of three U.S. House Committees released a framework for a five-year, \$760 billion investment in infrastructure titled the "Moving Forward Framework."<sup>1</sup>

However, the framework does not include robust investments in school infrastructure. While Congressional leadership has indicated that schools will be part of an infrastructure package, their exclusion from formal documents such as the "Moving Forward Framework" is cause for concern. Similar to the federal role in upgrading roads and bridges, there must be a federal role to help eliminate the extreme inequities that currently exist in school facilities.

- Congress must ensure that public schools are included in any infrastructure package considered this year. Schools are a critical part of our nation's infrastructure and it is essential that investments are made to repair, renovate and modernize school facilities to ensure they are safe, healthy and well-equipped to advance student achievement, help grow our economy, and improve our competitiveness as a nation.

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<sup>1</sup> United States House of Representatives (2020). Moving Forward Framework. Retrieved from <https://transportation.house.gov/imo/media/doc/Moving%20Forward%20Framework.pdf>

- Congress must include provisions of the Rebuild America’s Schools Act ([H.R.865/S.266](#)) in any infrastructure package considered. H.R 865/S.266 would create a \$70 billion grant program and \$30 billion tax credit bond program prioritizing Title I schools with facilities that pose health and safety risks to students and staff. The bill would also create over 1.9 million jobs by addressing critical physical and digital infrastructure needs in schools.
- There are about 100,000 public K-12 school facilities across the country. On any given school day, about 20% of Americans spend time in a school building. However, the average public school is nearly 50 years old. Even if local districts find innovative and creative ways to finance infrastructure projects, some districts will inevitably be left behind. Research has found that high-poverty and minority-serving schools are unable to adequately invest in school facilities.<sup>2</sup> Schools predominantly serving white students spend nearly 50% more on construction than those serving minority students, and wealthy districts spend nearly triple the amount of their high-poverty counterparts.<sup>2</sup>
- The scientific literature overwhelmingly highlights the benefits of healthy school buildings. A large body of research shows that the school building influences student success as much as any other factor.<sup>3</sup> Environmental exposures in school buildings can impact student health, student thinking and student performance. If school infrastructure is left unaddressed, not only is the health of our students at risk, but learning opportunities are diminished, which jeopardizes their educational and economic futures, as well as the future of our nation’s economy and workforce.
- Investments in school infrastructure would also benefit the American worker. According to an Economic Policy Institute analysis, 17,785 jobs would be generated by each \$1 billion investment in the construction sector.<sup>4</sup> America’s business leaders are also supportive of investments in infrastructure. In a macroeconomic modeling study conducted by the Business Roundtable, they found that an additional 1.1 million jobs, largely in construction, would be created by year 10 of the policy scenario.<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> Building Educational Success Together (2006). Growth and Disparity A Decade of U.S. Public School Construction. Retrieved from <http://www.21csf.org/csf-home/publications/best-growth-disparity-2006.pdf>

<sup>3</sup> Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (n.d.). Schools for Health. Retrieved from <https://schools.forhealth.org/>

<sup>4</sup> Josh Bivens & Hunter Blair (2016). A public investment agenda that delivers the goods for American workers needs to be long-lived, broad, and subject to democratic oversight. Economic Policy Institute. Retrieved from <https://www.epi.org/files/pdf/117041.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> Business Roundtable (2019). Delivering for America: The macroeconomic impacts of reinvesting in America’s infrastructure systems. Retrieved from <https://s3.amazonaws.com/brt.org/BRT-InfrastructureReport12052018.pdf>

For over a century, National PTA has advocated for healthy and nutritious school meals. The association played a critical role in the original passage of both the National School Lunch Act and the Child Nutrition Act. PTA continues to advocate for healthy foods in schools through improved nutrition standards and family engagement in the creation and implementation of local school wellness policies that address student nutrition and physical activity. Our association is deeply concerned about recent rollbacks on nutrition standard that threaten children's health and the progress made.

18.5% of children (or 13.7 million children)<sup>1</sup> are obese, yet 11 million children live in food-insecure households<sup>2</sup>. The Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFKA)<sup>3</sup>, the last major reauthorization of our nation's child nutrition laws, has improved nutrition standards in our nation's schools. Setting strong nutritional standards in our nation's schools is essential to combating the concerning child obesity rates while also ensuring that children at-risk of going hungry have nutritious food to eat during school, the summer months and in afterschool programs. Providing our nation's youth with healthy food options and nutrition education is key to their long-term health and success, which is why National PTA supports policies that build healthy eating habits and ensure a brighter and healthier future for our children.

As Congress considers the next reauthorization of our nation's child nutrition laws, **National PTA urges members of Congress to:**

### **Include effective parent and family stakeholder engagement provisions**

Family engagement is critical to ensure the development of positive local school wellness policies.

- This should be accomplished through requiring a **school nutrition advisory committee at each school participating in school meal programs**, with membership of the committee including an organization that represents parents and families. The Advisory Committee should also be complimented with an **"a la carte" food advisory panel** with includes a parent representative to ensure that the nutrition value of all food served in a school is maximized.
- Lastly, the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) should create a **clearinghouse of nutrition best practices for school food service agencies, school districts and school meal providers** to better engage families in school meal and nutrition programs.

### **Boost child health by including robust school meal requirements on milk, whole grains, fruits and vegetables, calorie limits and limits on sugar and sodium**

Evidence-based nutrition standards are critical to ensure school meals are a healthy part of our children's daily food intake.

- Congress should require **alignment of nutrition standards with Dietary Guidelines for Americans** for fruit and vegetables, sodium and whole grains, milk and added sugars.
- **Smart Snack standards should not be weakened** by allowing lunch items to be served a la carte every day.
- The integrity of the **Fresh fruits and Vegetables Program should also be maintained.**

<sup>1</sup> National Center for Health Statistics Data Brief #288 <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/databriefs/db288.pdf>

<sup>2</sup> Feeding America; Retrieved from <https://www.feedingamerica.org/hunger-in-america>

<sup>3</sup> <https://www.fns.usda.gov/school-meals/healthy-hunger-free-kids-act>

- **At least \$10 million in technical assistance to schools should be provided to meet school nutrition standards**, including those pertaining to sodium, whole grains and sugar content.
- Lastly, Congress should require a **USDA report on the agency's technical assistance efforts on sodium, whole grains and sugar content**, including a report on the progress by schools to meet sodium targets and efforts by USDA to work with industry to provide products that meet the sodium, whole grains and sugar standards.

### Ensure low-income and at-risk youth have access to school meals programs

Access for low-income and at-risk youth, the most likely to suffer from obesity and be food-insecure, to school meal programs must be improved.

- To foster greater school meal access, **Congress should place no limits on the number of times school food authorities can reach out to families** to apply for the free and reduced-price lunch program.
- **School district efforts to verify children's eligibility for school meal programs must also minimize the possibility of children losing access to school meals.**
- Lastly, school food authorities should **reduce any barriers or burdens on families to complete an application for free or reduced school meals** and encourage, through the provision of resources and support, families to complete school meal applications.

### Include language from the Anti-Lunch Shaming Act (H.R. 2311/S. 1119) to prohibit the stigmatization of children who are unable to pay for meals

Children eligible for school meal subsidies who are stigmatized are less likely to participate in school meal programs.

- Congress must include provisions from the Anti-Lunch Shaming Act **to prohibit school food authorities from publicly identifying, stigmatizing, or requiring students to perform any activity that is not required of other students** and require that **all communication related to an outstanding school meal debt to be directed solely to the student's parent or legal guardian** in a manner that does not publicly identify them.

### Ensure students have enough time to each lunch by including the Healthy Meal Time Act (H.R. 5463)

- A study in the Journal of the Academy of Nutrition and Dietetics found that increasing school mealtimes to at least 25 minutes results in greater consumption of fruits, vegetables and milk and reduces plate waste.

### Provide grants and loan assistance to improve kitchen infrastructure and equipment

- To address the inadequacy of school kitchens and culinary equipment, **Congress should increase funding for school meal kitchen equipment grants to \$35 million and lower the grant threshold from \$5,000 to \$1,000.**

### Ensure all child nutrition programs provide potable and safe, drinking water

- To ensure children have access to healthy drinking water, **Congress should require regular water testing in schools, day-care centers and meal sites for lead contamination.**

# National PTA Endorsements

116th Congress



Bill Number	Title	Sponsor (s)	Issue Area
H.R. 865/S. 266	Rebuild America's Schools Act	Rep. Bobby Scott (D-VA-3) Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI)	Elementary and Secondary Education
H.R. 8	Bipartisan Background Checks Act of 2019	Rep. Mike Thompson (D-CA-5) Rep. Peter King (R-NY-2)	Gun Safety and Violence Prevention
S. 42	Background Check Expansion Act	Sen. Christopher Murphy (D-CT)	Gun Safety and Violence Prevention
S. 235	Teachers Are Leaders Act	Sen. Christopher Coons (D-DE) Sen. Joni Ernst (R-IA)	Elementary and Secondary Education
H.R. 1236/S.506	Extreme Risk Protection Order Act of 2019	Rep. Salud Carbajal (D-CA-24) Rep. Ted Deutch (D-FL-22) Rep. Brian Fitzpatrick (R-PA-1) Rep. Don Beyer (D-VA-8) Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Gun Safety and Violence Prevention
S. 579	Smaller Class Sizes for Students and Educators Act	Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) Sen. Michael Bennet (D-CO)	Elementary and Secondary Education
H.R. 662	REACH Act	Rep. Marcia L. Fudge (D-OH-11) Rep. David P. Joyce (R-OH-14)	Child Health and Safety
S. 558	CAMRA Act	Sen. Edward J. Markey (D-MA) Sen. Roy Blunt (R-MO)	Education Technology and Student Data Privacy
H.R. 5/S. 788	Equality Act	Rep. David N. Cicilline (D-RI-1) Rep. Brian K. Fitzpatrick (R-PA-1) Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR) Sen. Susan M. Collins (R-ME)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 852	Get the Lead Out of Schools Act	Rep. Brenda Lawrence (D-MI-14)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 1693/S. 738	To require the Federal Communications Commission to make the provision of Wi-Fi access on school buses eligible for E-rate support.	Rep. Ben Ray Lujan (D-NM-3) Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM)	Education Technology and Student Data Privacy

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Bill Number	Title	Sponsor (s)	Issue Area
S. 2097	Protecting Sensitive Locations Act	Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)	Child Health and Safety
S. 1167	Digital Equity Act of 2019	Sen. Patty Murray (D-WA) Sen. Angus King (I-ME)	Education Technology and Student Data Privacy
H.R. 3647	Impact Aid Infrastructure Act	Rep. TJ Cox (D-CA-21) Rep. Don Young (R-AK-At Large)	Federal Investments in Education
H.R. 2021	Investing for the People Act of 2019	Rep. John Yarmuth (D-KY-3) Rep. Nita Lowey (D-NY-17)	Federal Investments in Education
H.R. 4107	Funding Early Childhood is the Right IDEA Act	Rep. Mark DeSaulnier (D-CA-11) Rep. Rodney Davis (R-IL-13)	Special Education
H.R. 2315/S. 1172	Keep Our PACT Act	Rep. Susie Lee (D-NV-3) Rep. Nydia M. Velazquez (D-NY-7) Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-MD) Sen. Jack Reed (D-RI)	Federal Investments in Education
H.R. 2311/S. 1119	Anti-Lunch Shaming Act of 2019	Rep. Debra A. Haaland (D-NM-1) Rep. Rodney Davis (R-IL-13) Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM) Sen. Susan M. Collins (R-ME)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 3086/S. 1585	RISE Act of 2019	Rep. Suzanne Bonamici (D-OR-1) Rep. Larry Bucshon (R-IN-8) Sen. Robert P. Casey Jr (D-PA) Sen. Bill Cassidy (R-LA)	Special Education
H.R. 4019/S. 1832	Smoke-Free Schools Act of 2019	Rep. Eliot L. Engel (D-NY-16) Rep. Chris Stewart (R-UT-2) Rep. Haley M. Stevens (D-MI-11) Sen. Tom Udall (D-NM) Sen. Mitt Romney (R-UT)	Child Health and Safety
S. 2097	Protecting Sensitive Locations Act	Sen. Richard Blumenthal (D-CT)	Child Health and Safety

# National PTA Endorsements

116th Congress



Bill Number	Title	Sponsor (s)	Issue Area
H.R. 4220	Chronic Absenteeism Reduction in Every School (CARES) Act	Rep. Tim Ryan (D-OH-13) Rep. Jaime Herrera Beutler (R-WA-3)	Elementary and Secondary Education
H.R. 2599/S. 2492	Suicide and Threat Assessment Nationally Dedicated to Universal Prevention Act of 2019	Rep. Scott Peters (D-CA-52) Rep. Gus M. Bilirakis (R-FL-12) Sen. Cory Gardner (R-CO)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 4381/S. 2499	Elementary and Secondary School Counseling Act	Rep. Katherine M. Clark (D-MA-5) Sen. Jeff Merkley (D-OR)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 3451	HELP Separated Children Act of 2019	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA-40)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 3452	Help Separated Families Act of 2019	Rep. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA-40)	Child Health and Safety
S. 1299	21st Century STEM for Girls and Underrepresented Minorities Act	Sen. Kamala D. Harris (D-CA)	Elementary and Secondary Education
S. 874	Dream Act of 2019	Sen. Lindsey Graham (R-SC) Sen. Richard J. Durbin (D-IL)	Post-Secondary Access and Opportunity
H.R. 1878/S. 866	IDEA Full Funding Act	Rep. Jared Huffman (D-CA-2) Sen. Chris Van Hollen (D-MD)	Special Education
H.R. 2653/S. 2548	Safe Schools Improvement Act	Rep. Linda T. Sanchez (D-CA-38) Sen. Robert P. Casey Jr. (D-PA)	Child Health and Safety
S. 2784	Family Friendly Schools Act	Sen. Kamala D. Harris (D-CA)	Elementary and Secondary Education
H.R. 3322/S. 1890	Renew America's Schools Act of 2019	Rep. David Loebsack (D-IA-2) Sen. Catherine Cortez Masto (D-NV)	Elementary and Secondary Education
H.R. 5463	Healthy Meal Time Act	Rep. Kim Schrier (D-WA-8)	Child Health and Safety
S. 2600	Protecting Student Athletes from Concussions Act of 2019	Sen. Richard Durbin (D-IL)	Child Health and Safety

# National PTA Endorsements

116th Congress



Bill Number	Title	Sponsor (s)	Issue Area
H.R. 5611	Protecting Student Athletes from Concussions Act of 2020	Rep. Mark DeSaulnier (D-CA-11) Rep. Pete Stauber (R-MN-8)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 674/S. 184	Gun Violence Prevention Research Act	Rep. Carolyn B. Maloney (D-NY-12) Sen. Edward J. Markey (D-MA)	Gun Safety and Violence Prevention
H.R. 1296/S. 66	Assault Weapons Ban of 2019	Rep. David N. Cicilline (D-RI-1) Sen. Dianne Feinstein (D-CA)	Gun Safety and Violence Prevention
H.R. 4742	To amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to impose a tax on nicotine used in vaping, etc.	Rep. Thomas R. Suozzi (D-NY-3) Rep. Peter T. King (D-NY-2)	Child Health and Safety
H.R. 3444/S. 1949	School Food Modernization Act	Rep. Mark DeSaulnier (D-CA-11) Rep. GT Thompson (R-PA-15) Sen. Susan Collins (R-ME) Sen. Tina Smith (D-MN)	Child Health and Safety