



FIRST FOCUS

MAKING CHILDREN & FAMILIES THE PRIORITY

CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2014





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ABOUT FIRST FOCUS

First Focus is a bipartisan advocacy organization dedicated to making children and families the priority in federal policy and budget decisions.

First Focus takes a unique approach to advocacy, engaging both traditional and non-traditional partners in a broad range of efforts to increase investments in programs that address the needs of our nation's children. In all our work, we interact directly with policymakers and seek to raise awareness regarding public policies that affect children and families. Our overriding goal is to ensure that children have the resources necessary to help develop in a healthy and nurturing environment.

For more information about First Focus, or to make a donation, please visit www.firstfocus.net or call 202.657.0670.

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF FIRST FOCUS

Invest in Kids and Restore the American Dream

The idea of the American dream—the idea that the opportunity for achieving one’s hopes and dreams along with successful upward mobility is available to each successive generation regardless of circumstances of birth or zip code—is a concept deeply held by the American people. According to James Truslow Adams:

The American dream is that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement...regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position.

However, as *New York Times* columnist Nicholas Kristof writes in a column titled “It’s Now the Canadian Dream”:

Adams was right at the time, and for decades. When my father, an eastern European refugee, reached France after World War II, he was determined to continue to the United States because it was less class bound, more meritocratic and offered more opportunity.

Yet today, the American dream has derailed, partly because of growing inequality. Or maybe the American dream has just swapped citizenship, for now it is more likely to be found in Canada or Europe—and a central issue in this year’s political campaigns should be how to repatriate it.

The American people are concerned about this change and deeply worry about its impact on children. According to a recent nationwide poll by American Viewpoint, by overwhelming margins American voters believe that the lives of children have gotten worse rather than better over the past decade (57-13 percent). Americans are also not confident that the lives of the next generation will be better off (67-26 percent). This sense of pessimism about the next generation is strong across all gender, income, racial, and political lines. In fact, Republicans are the least confident about the future of children (80-18 percent).

With child poverty having increased in 49 of the 50 states in the country between 2007 and 2012, we are a nation where over one in five children (21.8 percent) now live in poverty. The rate of child poverty is much higher than the poverty rate of adults aged 18-64 (13.7 percent) and senior citizens (9.1 percent). As a result, today's child poverty rate is almost as high as it was in 1963, and is a stunning 70 percent higher than that for all American citizens over the age of 18.

We also know that one in five children live in hunger, 6.3 million children live in families with unemployed parents, and 8 million children were negatively impacted by mortgage foreclosures. In short, the group that bore the brunt of the recession was our nation's children. And based on their responses to the poll, the American people clearly know it and are deeply concerned.

So, if the federal budget is a reflection of our nation's priorities, how are our nation's leaders responding to the deep concerns of voters regarding the problems plaguing children? Incredibly, rather than investing to improve the well-being of children and our nation's future, Congress has chosen to slash assistance to kids, as funding directed to children declined by nearly 15 percent between fiscal years 2010 and 2014.

One might argue federal budget cuts were necessary to reduce the deficit, but the fact is that children, who were not at fault for causing the recession and yet bore the worst consequences of it, were also targeted by Congress to give more than their share of the budget cuts. As a result, although children represent one-quarter of the population, the share of federal funding directed toward children has declined dramatically and amounts to less than 8 percent of the overall budget.

If we were serious about addressing the enormous challenges facing children, we would be increasing investments in things we know are successful at reducing poverty, such as education. But instead, at both the federal and state levels in recent years, support for education has been cut. According to the U.S. Census Bureau, funding to our nation's schools declined last year for the first time in more than three decades.

The situation in a number of states is worse. In a report released by Bruce Baker at Rutgers University and David Sciarra and Danielle Farrie at the Education Law Center titled *Is School Funding Fair? A National Report Card*, the authors found, "About half of the states cut funding from 2010 levels, and in fourteen states per-pupil spending in 2011 was below 2007 levels, even without adjusting for inflation."

This is counter to the wishes of the American people. As the American Viewpoint survey finds, although Americans strongly believe we must cut the federal budget deficit, they even more strongly believe that we must protect basic investments in children like health, education, and nutrition. Thus, they reject the false choice that we must cut investment in children to reduce the budget deficit. In fact, according to the poll, 72 percent of Americans prioritize protecting investments in children equally or more than reducing the federal deficit. And, it is not just parents that feel this way, as 70 percent of those without kids felt the same.

In fact, when it comes to specific funding for an array of children's programs, such as education, child health, or funding to reduce child abuse and neglect, the American people quite clearly and strongly want to protect investments in our nation's children. When asked if it is okay to cut specific programs to reduce the federal budget deficit, voters targeted tax breaks for big corporations and foreign aid as places to cut. In sharp contrast, they overwhelmingly reject the very cuts that Congress has imposed upon children in recent years.

For example, by a 74-23 percent margin, voters opposed cutting education, with 68 percent strongly opposed to such cuts. That level of opposition to education cuts is identical to the level in which voters strongly oppose cutting Medicare. Likewise, voters opposed cutting funding to combat child abuse and neglect by 77-18 percent, with 67 percent strongly opposing such cuts.

The poll shows that voters oppose cutting all programs important to children, including opposition to cutting Medicaid (71-26 percent), the Children's Health Insurance Program (67-21 percent), Head Start (67-31 percent), and funding to help make child care more affordable to working families (60-36 percent). Yet, Congress has chosen a different path for children in recent years. For example, the recent federal budget sequestration cut funding to a variety of children's programs by \$4.2 billion in 2013.

While funding for children's programs at the federal and state levels have been negatively impacted by the national recession, the long-term prospect for federal funding dedicated to children is also projected to continue to decline as a share of spending. As a result, the Urban Institute estimates in their *Kids' Share* report that the share of spending on children will decline by over 20 percent over the next decade. In fact, interest on the national debt will soon eclipse all federal investments in our nation's children combined. We are a nation that is out at the mall spending wildly on the credit card, but have left the children at home unsupervised and without food.

This is not acceptable. Instead, what is needed is a new commitment to improve the life chances of the next generation. This is about making choices. As an example, Kristof writes, "We could stop subsidizing private jets and too-big-to-fail banks, and direct those funds to early education programs that help break the cycle of poverty. We can invest less in prisons and more in schools."

In fact, through sound investments in our nation's children, as Isabel Sawhill wrote in a book published a decade ago, *One Percent for the Kids: New Policies, Brighter Futures for America's Children*, we could "simultaneously reduce child poverty and a variety of other costly social problems, from welfare dependency to crime; save money over the longer run; increase social mobility; and bring the United States closer to being the 'land of opportunity' celebrated in our history and culture."

Rather than denial, dismissal, and whitewashing of the problems facing children, what is needed is an affirmative and engaged commitment by policymakers and thought-leaders to restore our nation's belief in the American dream. They could start by listening to the American people, who know and understand that we are a great nation because we have always invested in our future. Politicians need to be reminded of what makes this country a success and create a budget that invests in the future: our children.

Fortunately, there are some signs of progress. For example, U.S. Senate Budget Committee Chairman Patty Murray, who has been recognized as a four-time Champion for Children of our sister organization First Focus Campaign for Children, has used her position to raise attention to the needs of children in the federal budget. As a result, she worked with U.S. House Committee on the Budget Chairman Paul Ryan to reach a bipartisan budget agreement that was passed and has restored \$3.1 billion of the prior sequestration cuts that have been so harmful to children. However, after adjusting for inflation, spending on children is still nearly \$2.1 billion lower than pre-sequestration levels in 2012.

In total, 2014 is a mixed bag for investments for kids. While the Murray-Ryan agreement was a positive step, overall annual appropriations for kids are still 2 percent below pre-sequester levels. This means investments in education, child nutrition, and child abuse and neglect have still not rebounded from cuts, let alone reflect the increased need. Mandatory funding rose significantly, with more than 95 percent of the gain going towards children's health due to increases to Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), both of which have been incredibly successful in providing health insurance to children. Unfortunately, without Congressional action, CHIP funding is set to expire at the end of 2015, and Medicaid has been under consistent attack from the U.S. House of Representatives. Almost every other mandatory funding source for kids was held flat. When looking at the five-year trend, real overall funding for kids has dropped almost 15 percent from 2010, while total government spending has only dropped 8 percent over the same time.

Fortunately, although we still have a long, long way to go, there are other signs of progress. As an example, President Obama has put forth a vision to expand and improve access to high-quality, early childhood education in our nation. As James Heckman, a professor of economics at the University of Chicago and a Nobel Laureate in Economics, explains:

President Obama has proposed an early childhood initiative that combines family visitation, infant health and development, early learning, quality child care and more effective preschooling at ages 4 and 5. This is an encouraging shift in American policy, one that could significantly reduce inequality if it remained true to the evidence of what works—not to the politics of what is convenient.

Our choice in these difficult economic times is not just whether to spend or cut, but whether to choose knowledge over conventional wisdom. Will we put money in programs that pay off? Quality early childhood programs for disadvantaged children are not “entitlements” or bottomless wells of social spending. They foster human potential and they improve our economic productivity in the process.

The evidence shows that the benefits of such investments in kids outweigh the costs. As Hirokazu Yoshikawa and an impressive list of other researchers from across the nation concluded in a report released by the Foundation for Child Development and the Society for Research in Child Development titled *Investing in Our Future: The Evidence Base on Preschool Education*:

Finally, while it has been clear for some time that high-quality preschool education yields more in benefits to society than its initial costs, the most recent work indicates that there is a positive return on investment for a range of differing preschool programs, from those that are more intensive and costly to those that require less initial investment. In sum, quality preschool education is an investment in our future.

Across the country, governors and state legislatures, Democrats and Republicans, are making commitments to reverse the recent downward trend in per capita spending on education and early childhood programs. In the State of the State addresses by governors, *Governing* reports, “Governors in Alabama, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, Missouri, New York and Pennsylvania all announced support for funding early childhood education. Governors in Colorado, Georgia, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Rhode Island and Utah proposed dramatic increases in funding for K-12 education.”

Words are cheap, however. As adults, we must stand up for our children and demand that our political leaders live up to their commitments and promises to the next generation. The fact is that we can no longer afford not to.

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus

We would like to thank the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, Atlantic Philanthropies, and the Annie E. Casey Foundation for their vision and critical support in the creation of First Focus (originally the Children's Investment Project) nearly a decade ago. We would also like to acknowledge America's Promise Alliance for their support and partnership since our inception.

Additionally, we would like to recognize the W.K. Kellogg Foundation, the Foundation for Child Development, and a critically important anonymous funder for their support in helping First Focus expand its reach to cover nearly every public policy issue of importance to children and families.

Furthermore, we would also like to thank the growing number of individuals who are donating their time and money to support our mission to make children and families a greater priority in federal and state policy and budget decisions. With this combined support, we have made enormous strides in just nine years. As a result, in a recent survey of leading congressional staff and national and state child advocates, First Focus was cited as the "most effective bipartisan voice in federal policy advocacy for children."

More specifically to this project, we would like to thank the W.K. Kellogg Foundation for its support of our work since 2008 on the creation of the *Children's Budget* series, which has grown over the years to become a signature publication that policymakers, the media, and child advocates have come to respect and use in their work. We would also like to thank the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Foundation for Child Development for their support of the publication of *Kids' Share* (the sister publication to *Children's Budget*) by the Urban Institute, which adds tax policy to the analysis and takes a longer-term perspective on how kids are faring in the federal budget process.

We urge all readers to join us in building a movement to improve the lives and well-being of all our nation's children by subscribing to our network or donating to our cause via our website at www.firstfocus.net or by phone at 202.657.0670.

A NOTE ON...

Sources

The majority of the budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2014 can be found in the yearly appropriation bills considered by Congress. Additional information can be found in each federal agency's FY 2014 operating table. The FY 2015 data is found in the appendices to the president's budget request and Congressional budget justifications. Many of the 2012 and 2013 mandatory spending levels are estimates and were verified through information in the appendices.

For discretionary initiatives, or areas that receive yearly funding through Congressional appropriations such as Race to the Top and Head Start, spending levels correspond to the budget authority granted by Congress. For mandatory initiatives, or areas that have their funding levels set through authorizing legislation such as Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, spending levels correspond to yearly outlays as shown in the appendices of the president's budget request and Congressional budget justifications. This method ensures the figures in this book most accurately reflect the true amount of money spent on children each year. Calculations on the total share of spending also reflect this method.

Methodology

For the purposes of this book, children are defined as persons age 18 and under. While there are many federally supported programs entirely dedicated to children and families with children, there are also several in which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. There are other programs still that may impact children much more incidentally. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book draws on the work of the Urban Institute in their First Focus-commissioned and soon to be released report, *Kids' Share 2014: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2013*. The *Kids' Share* methodology is straightforward:

1. For programs that directly benefit only children and families with children, the full funding level is considered children's spending.
2. For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, the share of program funding that is considered children's spending mirrors the estimated percentage of program benefits that go to children. For example, annual reports indicate that nearly half of all food stamp benefits go to children. Therefore, this book considers 47 percent of food stamp spending to be children's spending.

There are certain exceptions. For example, some of the large entitlement programs, such as the Supplemental Security Income and the Disability Trust Fund, report how much of their program outlays go to children. In these cases, this book simply reports this amount. Finally, some programs included in this book are not included in *Kids' Share*. These programs include the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, and the Corporation for National and Community Service, among others.

For more specific and detailed methodology on how the share of funding from most programs was determined, consult the data appendices in the annual *Kids' Share* reports. For each program individually listed in the book, the amount indicated is the total allocation from the federal budget. The share of funding allocated to children indicates the percent of funding that we include in our total calculations. For example, SNAP is funded in total at \$80.5 billion for 2014, the amount listed in the nutrition section. However, only 47 percent of SNAP is allocated to children, so in our total funding comparison, only \$37.9 billion is added. This same process is used for the funding comparisons with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), which are discussed in the beginning of each section.

Comparing Budget Levels

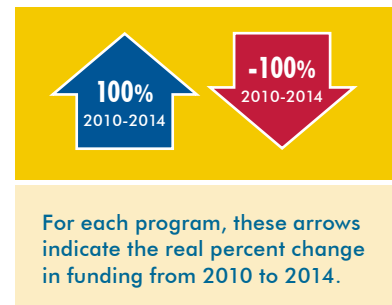
It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1914 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2014. This is because prices for goods and services tend to increase over time. This inflation phenomenon has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the federal government's total budget was \$1.8 trillion; this is more than 800 percent greater than the \$195.6 billion spent 30 years earlier. It is important to recognize, however, that due to inflation, every dollar spent in 1970 purchased far more than that same dollar 30 years later. In this case, \$195.6 billion in 1970 translates into about \$828 billion in 2000. The resulting overall increase in federal spending is nearer to 100 percent, as opposed to 800 percent previously noted.

Inflation has a very real and observable impact when discussing the spending changes over time. If a program spends \$100 million one year, that same \$100 million will not be worth as much the next year. This discrepancy is why economists distinguish between real value and nominal value. The real value accounts for the impact of inflation from year to year, while the nominal value reports the level as it existed or exists at any given time. The nominal value of federal spending in 1970 was \$195.6 billion. The real value, in year 2000 dollars, was \$828 billion.

Adjusting for inflation is an important step in any fiscal analysis, even a relatively short-term one. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the inflation rate was a cumulative 9.9 percent from 2010 to 2014. Therefore, any program that did not experience a nominal funding increase of at least that amount during that time is spending at a lower real level, which leads to negative real growth in spending. Analysts refer to this type of funding trend as that which “fails to keeps pace with inflation.”

For each program listed, *Children's Budget 2014* reports the nominal funding level and the nominal percent change from the previous year, as well as the real percent change.

Inflation rates have yet to be determined for 2014 and 2015, so this book assumes a 1.6 percent inflation rate for 2014, and a 2.0 percent inflation rate for 2015. These rates are based on economic assumptions in the president's budget tables.



Taxes

In addition to programmatic funding, the federal government spends a significant amount of money on children through the tax system. In particular, the Child Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Dependent Exemption all provide resources to families with children that families without children cannot claim. These tax policies, while integral to overall spending on children, are not included in the *Children's Budget 2014* beyond this note. Though tax policies have an enormous impact on the well-being of children in the United States, tax spending is of another nature and separate from programmatic spending.

For more information on the impact of tax policies on children's spending, and how such policies have changed over time, consult the annual *Kids' Share* reports.

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Children's Budget 2014 primarily focuses on the budget authority and outlays of each program contained herein through the yearly budget process. However, starting in FY 2009, some of these programs received additional resources to spend through ARRA, a package of tax cuts and investments intended to help stimulate economic growth and stem losses from a deepening recession. The more than two dozen federal initiatives that benefit children that received ARRA money have spent the additional resources, and only a few still have outlays left to distribute.

Mindful of the enormous impact that ARRA has had, and in some cases continues to have on the overall federal investment in children and individual programs, this book incorporates the effects of ARRA in several ways. First, a brief separate analysis of resources from ARRA is included within the basic overview of spending that precedes each policy area. Second, individual programs that received investments from ARRA are marked with the Recovery.gov logo, as well as a colored bar containing the total amount that ARRA designated for that program. Lastly, there is a separate analysis of the overall budgetary impact of ARRA spending on children's initiatives found on page 167.



Individual programs that received funding from ARRA are marked with the Recovery.gov logo.

In addition, this book relies on the Congressional Budget Office's *Budget and Economic Outlook Fiscal Years 2014-2024* and the work of Julia Isaacs, et al. in the soon to be released *Kids' Share 2014: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2013* for projections as to the timing of the flow of ARRA money. Though these estimates are likely to be revised as circumstances change, their use allows for a greater understanding of how ARRA investments match up with existing resources. Unfortunately, these projections do not break out every line item in ARRA. For those children's programs that are not broken out separately, analyses in this book assume that money in those programs will be spent along the same time frame as the larger categories into which they fall.

It is important to reiterate that the levels contained in the program tables do not include ARRA funding, and therefore neither do the resulting percentage change values. Up to this point, almost all ARRA funding has been used with the exception of a few select programs. With so little funding remaining, the budgetary impact for FY 2015 is small.



OVERALL SPENDING

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-13.6%
2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 309.6 Billion	\$ 307.5 Billion	\$ 281.4 Billion	\$ 279.6 Billion	\$ 290.3 Billion	\$ 307.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	17.1%	-0.7%	-8.5%	-0.7%	3.8%	5.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	15.2%	-3.8%	-10.4%	-2.0%	2.2%	3.8%

Looking at the full picture of federal investments means analyzing mandatory and discretionary investments, as well as investments from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). From 2010 to 2014, the total federal investment in children decreased by 13.6 percent, in real terms. Overall government spending during that same period fell only 8.4 percent. In raw dollars, approximately \$19.3 billion less will be spent on children out of the federal coffers this year than five years ago. However, when adjusting for inflation, investments have actually been cut by nearly \$47 billion. While spending has increased this fiscal year (FY) from 2013, that 3.8 percent increase does not tell the full story.

Since the peak in 2010, overall funding levels have dropped by nearly \$33 billion when adjusting for inflation. The decrease in spending can be attributed to the end of ARRA, as well as a substantial cut in discretionary investments since 2010 (for more information on ARRA, please see page 167). In one year alone, ARRA invested nearly \$50 billion for kids. Unfortunately, those funds are just about gone.

MANDATORY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

3.9%
2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 182.0 Billion	\$ 198.9 Billion	\$ 194.0 Billion	\$ 199.0 Billion	\$ 208.7 Billion	\$ 224.8 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.2%	9.3%	-2.5%	2.6%	4.9%	7.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	10.3%	7.6%	-5.5%	0.4%	1.8%	5.6%

DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-9.3%
2010-2014

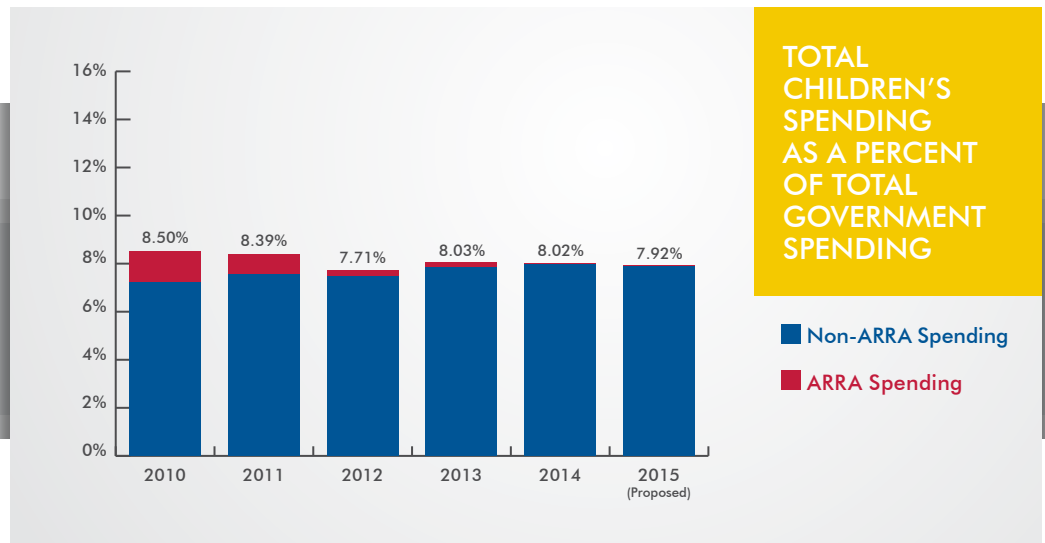
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 80.5 Billion	\$ 77.7 Billion	\$ 78.4 Billion	\$ 74.8 Billion	\$ 79.3 Billion	\$ 81.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.7%	-3.5%	0.9%	-4.6%	6.0%	2.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.1%	-6.5%	-1.2%	-5.9%	4.4%	0.6%

ARRA FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-97.6%
2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 47.1 Billion	\$ 30.9 Billion	\$ 9.1 Billion	\$ 5.9 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	125.0%	-34.4%	-70.5%	-35.1%	-60.1%	-46.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	121.5%	-36.4%	-71.1%	-36.0%	-60.7%	-47.7%

Discretionary investments in the annual Congressional appropriations bills have received an increase after being devastated by sequestration in 2013. The increase is limited primarily to three areas: early childhood education, housing, and safety. Though this is a positive step, investments in two of those three areas were either made out of necessity, or not specifically focused on kids. Most of the remaining areas are either still below 2012 levels or remained level-funded, which is a cut when factoring in inflation. After adjusting for inflation, discretionary investments for kids are still nearly 2 percent below 2012 pre-sequester levels. Since 2010, discretionary investments have fallen by more than 9 percent in real terms.

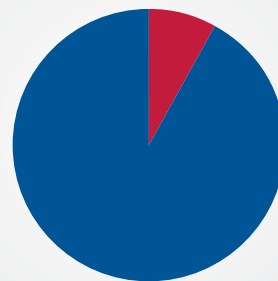
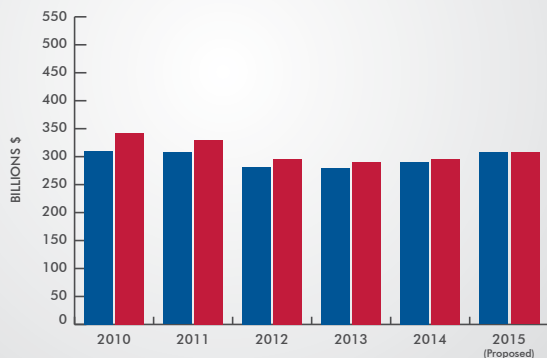


Over the last five years, the area where there has been consistent growth is in mandatory spending, or spending that is set by legislation as opposed to annual appropriations. Overall, mandatory spending has increased in real terms by just fewer than 4 percent. While an increase is positive and some of the new mandatory investments came out of deliberate legislative choices, such as reauthorizing the Children's Health Insurance Program in 2009, most of the increases came from automatic growth in programs that are not exclusive to children such as Medicaid, Social Security Disability, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

Much of the mandatory growth can be attributed to the economic downturn in 2008. With near record numbers of children living in poverty, more families have had to rely on the safety net to get by. Though an increase in SNAP means more kids are getting better food, it also means that fewer families are able to provide adequate nutritional resources on their own. Examples like this have, in turn, led to increased mandatory outlays. This year, as the need for SNAP begins to slow, more than 95 percent of the growth is a result of increases in Medicaid and CHIP, both of which have been incredibly successful in providing health insurance to children. Unfortunately, Medicaid has been repeatedly targeted for deep cuts and CHIP is set to expire without additional Congressional action at the end of 2015.

TOTAL FEDERAL CHILDREN'S SPENDING

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



CHILDREN IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET, 2014

■ Children ■ All Else

Another important indicator for national priorities is the overall share of federal spending that goes to kids. In some years, despite overall increases, spending on children has not kept pace with overall increases in federal spending. This year, because of the increases in mandatory spending and the restraints on the rest of the federal budget, the share of spending for kids has remained relatively flat, falling a tenth of a percent to 8 percent. However, when comparing the current share to 2010 when spending on children peaked from ARRA at 8.5 percent of total government spending,¹ this fiscal year is a sizeable drop. This year, the share of spending is nearly 6 percent below 2010.

On a final note about share of spending, it is important to remember that this figure is significantly affected by the amount of total government spending. The share of funding to kids can actually increase, even if total real dollars decline, as long as the total amount of government spending drops by more. Even with these statistical idiosyncrasies, federal investments in children are still less than 10 percent of the total federal budget.

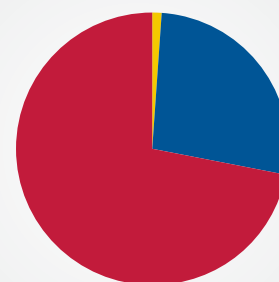
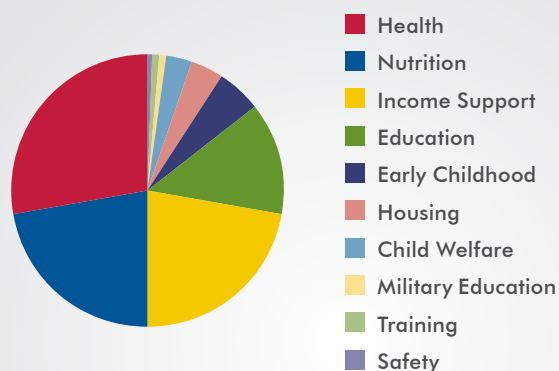
¹ Calculations and analysis of outlays on children's spending under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) in this publication are based on the work of Julia Isaacs, et. al in the forthcoming *Kids' Share 2014: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2013*.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

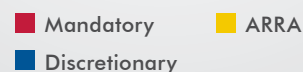
No analysis of the overall level of spending on children would be complete without discussing ARRA (for more on the overall impact of ARRA see page 167). More than two dozen children's programs received investments through ARRA, with the bulk of the money allocated in FYs 2009, 2010, and 2011. In 2013 and 2014, little of the original allocation is left, leaving many areas with an "ARRA cliff," causing a steep drop in funding. In FY 2013, \$5.9 billion in ARRA funds were spent on kids, down from \$9.1 billion in 2012. In 2014, that number is expected to drop to \$2.4 billion, and only \$1.3 million in 2015. Even with the drop, the 2013 allocation still represents a 2.1 percent increase over FY 2013 non-ARRA federal spending on children. In 2014, ARRA amounts to an increase of about 0.8 percent over non-ARRA funding levels. By 2015, assuming the president's request is passed, the increase would only be 0.4 percent.

As mentioned earlier, the spend-down in ARRA investments is one significant factor in the overall decline in federal investments in children over the past five years. However, the impact that ARRA made on children is undeniable. From saving the jobs of thousands of teachers and school personnel, to providing hundreds of thousands of children access to early childhood education, and providing nutritious food for hungry families, in one year alone ARRA investments increased the overall share of funding that goes to kids by nearly 1.3 percent. It is clear that significant new investments in children are possible and they can have an incredibly positive effect.

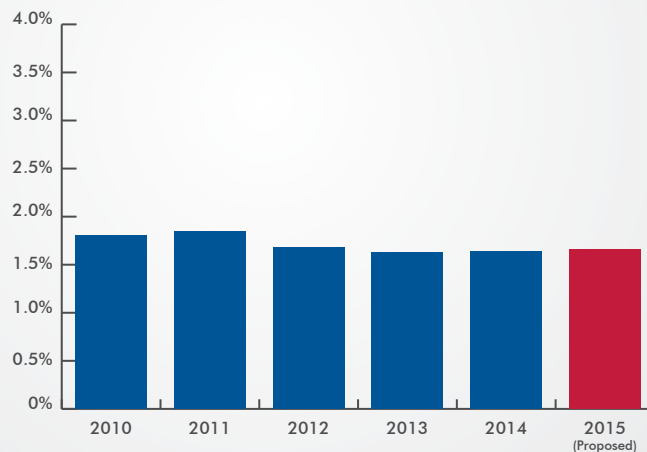
BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL CHILDREN'S SPENDING, 2014



FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN, 2014



CHILDREN'S SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF GDP

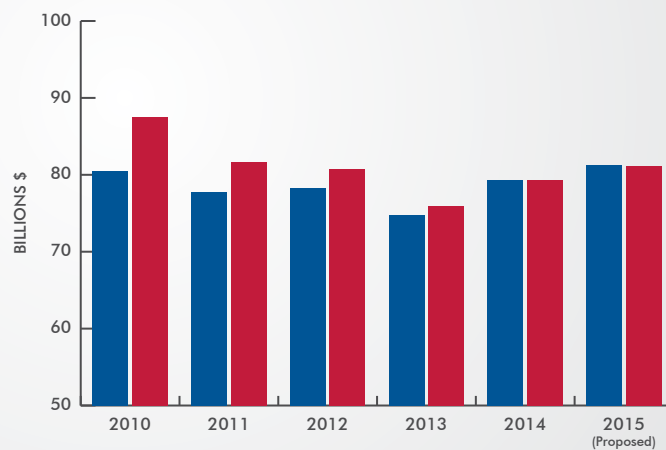


The President's 2015 Budget

After adjusting for inflation, President Obama's FY 2015 budget would increase federal spending on children by a modest 3.8 percent in real terms from current levels. Mandatory spending would increase by 5.6 percent in real terms, while discretionary spending would increase by only 0.6 percent. On the mandatory side, the increase comes primarily through the continued growth in children's health and new initiatives in early childhood and youth workforce development. On the discretionary side, early childhood and K-12 education would see new investments. The president's request increases total government spending by more than 5 percent after adjusting for inflation. Therefore, even when increasing levels of spending for children, the overall share of spending would still be lower than in 2014. Regardless, the 2015 budget request is consistent with the president's previous five budgets, which all called for increased investments to kids.

CHILDREN'S DISCRETIONARY SPENDING, 2010-2014

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





-12.6%
2010-2014

CHILD WELFARE

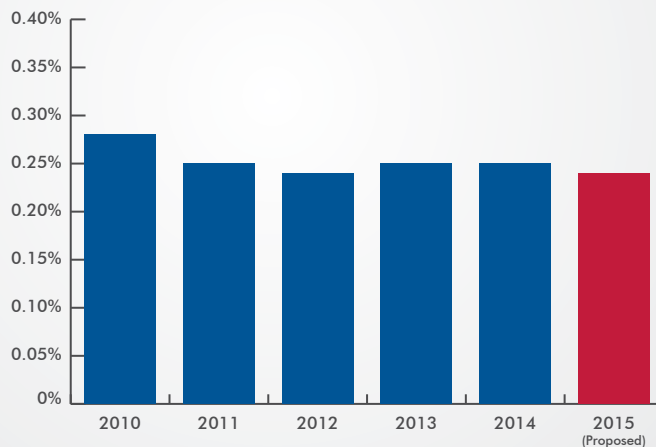
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 9.4 Billion	\$ 9.0 Billion	\$ 8.6 Billion	\$ 8.8 Billion	\$ 9.0 Billion	\$ 9.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.9%	-4.6%	-3.7%	1.3%	2.0%	3.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.3%	-7.6%	-5.7%	-0.1%	0.4%	1.6%

Federal child welfare spending covers a range of programs, though about half of the money comes in the form of mandatory foster care payments to states. Other than foster care payments, child welfare spending also aids parents hoping to adopt, supports efforts to prevent and respond to child abuse, provides needed services to homeless youth, and trains child welfare professionals. These investments improve the well-being of the most vulnerable children in our society: children with the greatest challenges and the least family support.

Over the last five years, federal spending on child welfare has not kept pace with inflation. In fact, 2014 funding for child welfare is nearly 13 percent less than in 2010. From fiscal year (FY) 2010 to 2012, the change was due primarily to a downward trend in mandatory outlays, while discretionary investments stayed mostly flat. Over the last two years, increases have been a result of more investments in mandatory areas like kinship care, adoption assistance, and foster care.

CHILD WELFARE SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

Two child welfare programs were recipients of American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding: Payments to States for Foster Care and the Community Services Block Grant. Together, ARRA provided these initiatives nearly \$1.9 billion in additional funding. In FY 2012, \$32 million of ARRA funding was spent on child welfare, which is a 0.4 percent increase over 2012 non-ARRA levels. Based on projections by the Congressional Budget Office, in 2013 the little remaining ARRA funds represented a 0.1 percent increase for child welfare programs in FY 2013 over non-ARRA levels.

The President's 2015 Budget

In the president's FY 2015 budget request, child welfare spending is up by \$320 million, which is a 3.6 percent increase over FY 2014 funding. This increase would outpace the current rate of inflation. However, because of the cuts from 2010 to 2012, real spending in 2014 would still be substantially lower than in 2010. Most programs are flat funded, though the president proposes increases for Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance, as well as the Social Services Block Grant. At the same time, the Community Services Block Grant would take a substantial cut. Most importantly, the president proposes significant funding for a new demonstration project that will address the over-utilization of psychotropic medication for children in foster care, something discussed in greater detail on page 17. If the president's budget were passed as requested, child welfare funding would be 12.6 percent lower, in real terms, than it was in 2010.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Demonstration to Address Over-Utilization of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families & Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 250.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The budget highlights several new initiatives important to children, including one aimed at improving behavioral health outcomes for foster children. This new five-year Demonstration to Address Over-Utilization of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care is a collaborative initiative, involving the U.S. Administration for Children and Families (ACF) and the U.S. Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), designed to encourage states and tribes to provide evidence-based psychosocial interventions to children and youth in foster care, and to reduce the inappropriate use and over-prescription of psychotropic medications for this population.

The joint proposal put forth by ACF and CMS will help coordinate efforts to build state and tribal capacity within child welfare and health care systems to more appropriately address the high rates of children who may be unnecessarily receiving psychotropic medications, often several at one time, even as few receive appropriate outpatient mental health services. The project will encourage the utilization of effective evidence-based therapeutic interventions including therapeutic foster care, intensive in-home and community-based approaches, Multisystemic Therapy, and mobile response and stabilization services.





State prescribing practices received considerable attention in 2011 with the release of a U.S. Government Accountability Office (GAO) report that reviewed medication utilization under the Medicaid program. The report found that 20 to 39 percent of children in state foster care received prescriptions for psychotropic medication in 2008, compared with only 5 to 10 percent of children on Medicaid and not in foster care. More alarming, the report also found that children in state foster care are prescribed dosages at far higher rates than their peers served by Medicaid, and often in amounts that exceed guidelines issued by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. GAO's findings are supported by a large number of recent studies. As a follow up to GAO's report, in 2011, the U.S. Senate Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs Committee held a hearing on this issue. Available data speaks to the need for immediate Congressional action to implement strategies aimed at improving the psychosocial well-being of our most vulnerable children.

To that end, the 2015 budget proposal specifically requests a five-year joint project through ACF and CMS to promote more effective evidence-based interventions targeting children in foster care beginning in 2015. Under ACF, the budget includes an investment proposed at \$50 million a year to fund state infrastructure and capacity building to ensure improved coordination between CMS and child welfare agencies. Simultaneously, the CMS investment is proposed at \$100 million a year to provide incentives to states that demonstrate improvements in these areas. The overall goals of this important and timely initiative are to reduce inappropriate prescribing practices and over-utilization of psychotropic medications, increase access to evidence-based and trauma-informed therapeutic interventions, promote child and adolescent well-being, and improve child welfare outcomes (as related to safety, increased permanency, fewer disrupted adoptions and reduced entries and re-entries into foster care). Although small in terms of budget requests, this demonstration project will build on existing priorities and recent reforms led by Congress, and will help to not only curb inappropriate use of psychotropics, but also to incentivize the use of a variety of evidence-based psychosocial interventions that have been found to be effective.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$887.0
MILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Payments to States for Foster Care

-16.0%
2010-2014
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.1%	-4.8%	-6.2%	2.5%	-0.4%	0.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.7%	-7.8%	-8.1%	1.1%	-2.0%	-1.5%

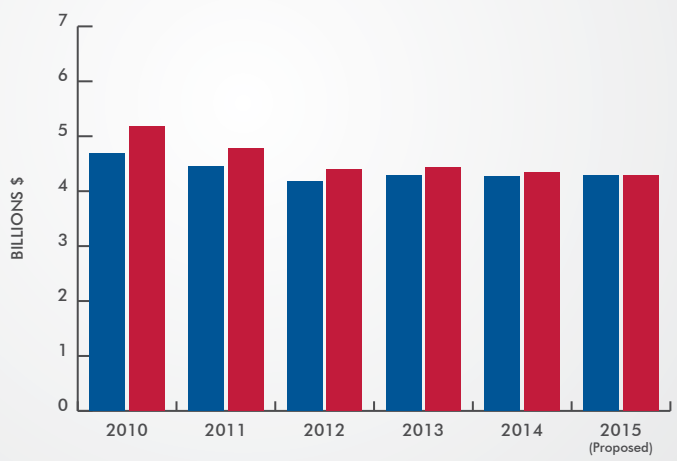
The budget request for programs authorized by Title IV-E of the Social Security Act, including the Foster Care, Adoption Assistance, Guardianship Assistance, and Independent Living programs, is set at \$7.3 billion. Of the total request for child welfare in FY 2015, \$4.3 billion is provided to support the Foster Care program, including maintenance payments to children, reflecting a \$20 million increase above FY 2014. These programs support safe living environments for vulnerable children and prepare older foster youth for transition to independent living.

As it stands, eligibility for federal foster care assistance remains tied to the defunct Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. As a result, the federal commitment to foster care has followed a steady downward trend, each year shifting a greater share of the burden to states to provide for children in care. As such, states are forced to compensate by drawing funds from other programs, such as Temporary Assistance to Needy Families and the Social Security Block Grant, to provide for children in care.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



Additionally, there is currently little flexibility in the use of the primary source of federal dollars dedicated to child welfare services, Social Security Act (SSA) Title IV-E. Restrictions on this money mean that a larger portion of federal funding is dedicated to foster care. As a result, the use of Title IV-E funds is limited to support for foster care, subsidized guardianship, and adoption services, as well as administrative costs and caseworker training. In comparison, funding for prevention and reunification services is limited primarily to the Child Welfare Services Program and the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program funds under SSA Title IV-B, a rather small pot compared to resources dedicated to foster care.

As a result, states are limited in their capacity to implement innovative policies and practices that support and strengthen families. Restricting the use of funds to foster care hinders the ability of states to develop innovative and effective alternative service delivery models and discourages investment in prevention, intervention, and treatment services.

Child welfare system financing needs to be reformed, and there are several proposals currently circulating that offer new ideas for doing just that. Congress recognizes the need for reform and it is our hope that we will see legislation introduced in the coming months that would address much needed changes to the child welfare financing structure.

Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

-10.8%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.8%	-4.1%	-2.8%	-0.8%	4.7%	5.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.1%	-7.0%	-4.8%	-2.2%	3.0%	3.0%

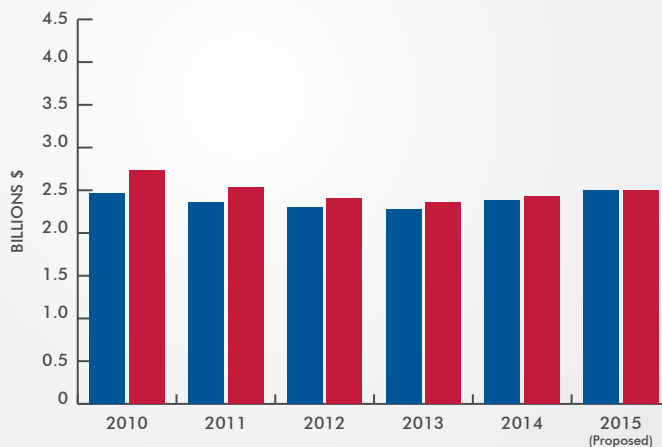
The president's 2015 budget maintains funding for the Adoption Assistance program, a federal fund that rewards states annually if they successfully increase the number of children adopted from foster care. The original fund was created under the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 as part of a strategy to push states to move children in foster care into permanent families. States were awarded an incentive or bonus of \$2,000 to \$4,000 per child if they increased the number of adoptions from the foster care system over that state's base year.

Since its creation, the program has been successfully reauthorized every five years with Congress generally adjusting the adoption targets to continue to encourage states to keep up their efforts at foster care adoptions. With each reauthorization, Congress also refined the targeting. In the last two reauthorizations of the incentive fund, including the last reauthorization as part of the 2008 Fostering Connections Act, Congress provided an additional incentive to encourage states to increase the adoptions of older children, defined as a child age 9 or older. This is because the children most likely to be adopted are under the age of 5. Beginning at age 9, children tend to be harder to place in adoptive families. The incentive was set at \$4,000 per adoption increase, \$4,000 per special needs adoption increase, and now \$8,000 per older child adoption increase. The latest data for 2012 indicates that of the children adopted, 49 percent were under the age of 5, with 2-year-old children being the single biggest category of adoptions at 14 percent. Children ages 9 through 18 represented 26 percent of those children adopted. Despite some intensive and successful models to adopt older children, only 1 percent of children 17 or older (865 youth) were adopted.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



In 2008, Congress enacted the Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoption Act (P.L. 110-351). As part of the new law, the adoption incentive program was changed. The law now permits states to receive an additional payment of \$1,000 per adoption if the state's adoption rate exceeds its highest recorded foster child adoption rate since 2002. It also awards \$8,000 per older child (age 9 and older) adoption and \$4,000 per special needs adoption above the baseline, and updates the FY 2007 adoption baseline above which incentive payments are made.

One of the major reforms included in Fostering Connections was the expansion of federal funding for Title IV-E Adoption Assistance. The law de-linked a child's eligibility for federal Title IV-E adoption assistance from the outdated Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. The de-link is phased in over a ten-year period. By 2018, all children with special needs adopted from foster care (who meet other Title IV-E criteria) will be eligible for federal adoption assistance. As a result, states stand to accrue a significant savings over time. The law requires that savings be reinvested into child welfare services to ensure that increased federal support is recognized within child welfare programs.

Since more federal dollars mean less state spending, the savings to states could be as high as \$500 million in FY 2018, according to the budget projections at the time of Fostering Connections passage. The original law directed states to reinvest that savings into other child welfare services, but it has never been enforced or documented by HHS. As a result, Congress added additional language in the 2011 Family Services and Innovations Improvement Act (P.L. 112-34) requiring documentation of such spending and reinvestment. However, the reinvestments have yet to be calculated and reported in a way that is comprehensive. Congress is expected to reauthorize the Adoption Incentives fund in the near future, as the program expired in 2013. It is expected that the reauthorizing language will direct states to determine savings realized due to the gradual increase in federal funding of special needs adoption as a result of Fostering Connections.

Abandoned Infants Assistance

-12.0%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 11.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.5%	0.3%	-0.4%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.0%	-2.8%	-2.5%	-7.7%	0.7%	-2.0%

The Abandoned Infants Assistance Program awards grants to public, nonprofit, and private organizations to provide services for infants and young children, particularly those with AIDS, who remain hospitalized due to a lack of appropriate out-of-home placement alternatives. Projects include abandonment prevention and residential care programs.

Adoption Awareness

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 13.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Infant Adoption Awareness Training Program supports the development and implementation of programs to train designated staff of eligible health centers to provide adoption information, referrals, and counseling to pregnant women.





Adoption Incentives

-11.5%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 39.5 Million	\$ 39.4 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 37.2 Million	\$ 37.9 Million	\$ 37.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	1.9%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.5%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.7%	0.3%	-2.0%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system.

Adoption Opportunities

41.9%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 26.4 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 39.2 Million	\$ 36.7 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 40.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	48.8%	-0.2%	-6.4%	10.8%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	44.2%	-2.2%	-7.7%	9.1%	-2.0%

Adoption Opportunities grants provide funds for projects designed to eliminate barriers to adoption and help find permanent families for children who would benefit from adoption, particularly children with special needs.

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs

-11.1%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 97.2 Million	\$ 93.9 Million	\$ 93.7 Million	\$ 87.7 Million	\$ 93.8 Million	\$ 93.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-11.6%	-3.5%	-0.2%	-6.4%	7.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.0%	-6.5%	-2.2%	-7.7%	5.3%	-2.0%

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act is a critical part of federal efforts to assist states and communities in addressing the need for innovative and effective child abuse prevention and treatment services.

Child Welfare Services

-12.1%
2010-2014

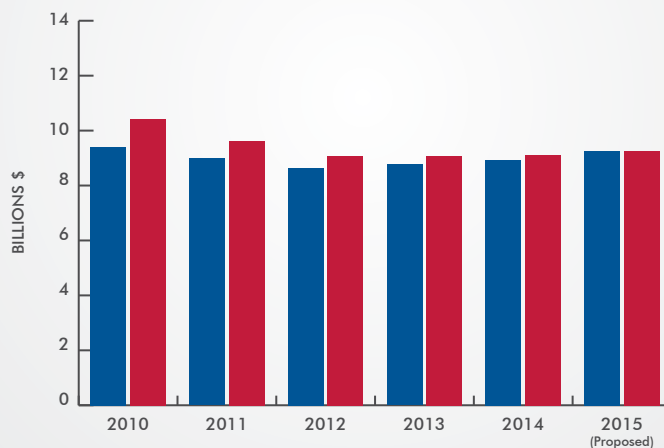
Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 281.7 Million	\$ 281.2 Million	\$ 280.6 Million	\$ 262.6 Million	\$ 268.7 Million	\$ 268.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-7.7%	0.7%	-2.0%

The Child Welfare Services State Grants Program is designed to establish, extend, and strengthen child welfare services. Funds may be used for services such as investigation of child abuse and neglect reports, removal of children from a home for their safety, and financial support for children in foster care.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted

Child Welfare Training

-15.4%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 23.7 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	277.5%	-0.2%	-3.9%	-9.2%	5.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	271.6%	-3.3%	-5.9%	-10.5%	3.8%	-2.0%

Child Welfare Services Training Grants provide funds to accredited public or other nonprofit institutions of higher learning for specific projects to train prospective and current personnel for work in the field of child welfare.

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

-8.1%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

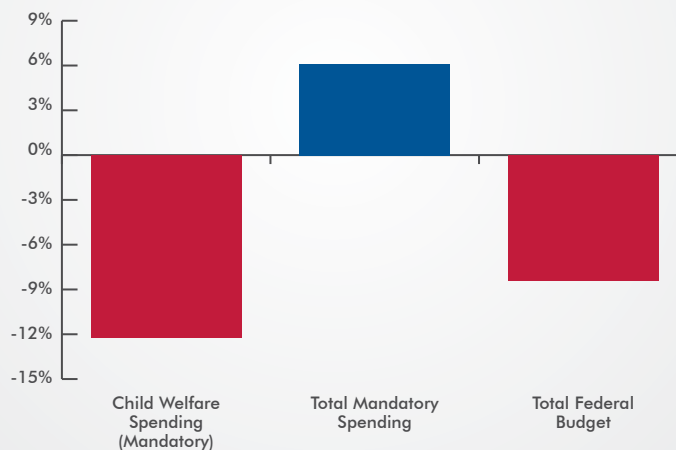
Bureau: Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.8%	-0.2%	-9.5%	-7.6%	19.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.2%	-3.3%	-11.3%	-8.9%	17.7%	-2.0%

The Children, Youth, and Families at Risk Program supports the development of community-based educational programs that equip limited resource families and youth who are at risk for not meeting basic human needs with the skills they need to lead positive and productive lives.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2010-2014



TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$1.0
BILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Community Services Block Grant

-10.0%
2010-2014
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 40%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 746.0 Million	\$ 701.6 Million	\$ 712.3 Million	\$ 686.6 Million	\$ 728.9 Million	\$ 369.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-6.0%	1.5%	-3.6%	6.2%	-49.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-8.9%	-0.6%	-4.9%	4.5%	-50.4%

The Community Services Block Grant offers funds to states to address the causes of poverty by providing effective services in communities. Activities may include coordination and referral to other programs, as well as direct services such as child care, transportation, employment, education, and self-help projects.

Demonstration to Address Over-Utilization of Psychotropic Medications for Children in Foster Care

**NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010**
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families & Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 250.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This five-year joint demonstration project encourages states to curb the over-prescription of psychotropic medications for children in foster care. States will receive performance-based incentive payments to improve care coordination and delivery for foster care children as well as support evidence-based psychosocial interventions to children and youth in foster care. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 17.

Kinship Guardianship

133.1%
2010-2014
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 49.0 Million	\$ 29.0 Million	\$ 74.0 Million	\$ 77.1 Million	\$ 124.0 Million	\$ 99.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	250.0%	-40.8%	155.2%	4.2%	60.8%	-20.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	244.5%	-42.7%	149.9%	2.7%	58.3%	-21.7%

Kinship Guardianship assistance payments are made on behalf of children to grandparents and other relatives who have assumed legal guardianship of those children. States are able to use federal Title IV-E funds for this purpose. In order to receive payments, a state must negotiate and enter into a written binding kinship guardianship assistance agreement with the prospective relative guardian.



Mentoring Children of Prisoners

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 49.3 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program funded projects linking children of incarcerated parents with mentors, and supported the establishment and operation of mentoring programs.

Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

-10.8%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.8%	-4.1%	-2.8%	-0.8%	4.7%	5.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.1%	-7.0%	-4.8%	-2.2%	3.0%	3.0%

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to develop adoption assistance agreements with parents who adopt children with a specific condition or situation that prevents placements without further assistance from the state. States may also make payments to those parents on behalf of the children. For more information, see [Programs of Special Note](#), page 21.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$887.0
MILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Payments to States for Foster Care

-16.0%
2010-2014
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.1%	-4.8%	-6.2%	2.5%	-0.4%	0.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.7%	-7.8%	-8.1%	1.1%	-2.0%	-1.5%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is the main source of dedicated federal child welfare funding provided to states. Title IV-E allows states to apply for and receive federal matching funds for child welfare activities. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 19.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%
-14.5%
2010-2014

Mandatory

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 345.0 Million	\$ 345.0 Million	\$ 345.0 Million	\$ 327.4 Million	\$ 320.2 Million	\$ 345.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.1%	-2.1%	-6.4%	-3.8%	5.6%

-8.2%
2010-2014

Discretionary

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 63.3 Million	\$ 63.2 Million	\$ 63.1 Million	\$ 59.7 Million	\$ 63.1 Million	\$ 59.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.7%	-5.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.7%	4.0%	-7.1%

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program offers grants to states to help prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families, to improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and to promote family reunification.

Social Services Block Grant

-3.7%

2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 53%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.0%	0.1%	-4.0%	9.4%	-0.6%	7.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.3%	-3.0%	-6.0%	7.9%	-2.2%	4.9%

The Social Services Block Grant offers funds to states to provide social services that best suit the needs of individuals in that state. Services typically include child day care, protective services for children and adults, and home care services for the elderly and handicapped.

Social Services Research

-46.4%

2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 25.4 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 14.8 Million	\$ 9.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	25.2%	-77.3%	0.0%	0.0%	156.2%	-39.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	23.3%	-78.0%	-2.1%	-1.4%	152.2%	-40.2%

The Social Services Research and Demonstration Program promotes the ability of families to be financially self-sufficient and supports the healthy development and greater social well-being of children and families.

Victims of Domestic Trafficking

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 10.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	469.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	458.6%

This new proposal will focus on providing competitive grants and demonstration projects to state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations that already have experience working with trafficking victims, or that work with populations most likely to become victims such as runaway or homeless youth and domestic violence victims.



-6.2%
2010-2014

EARLY CHILDHOOD

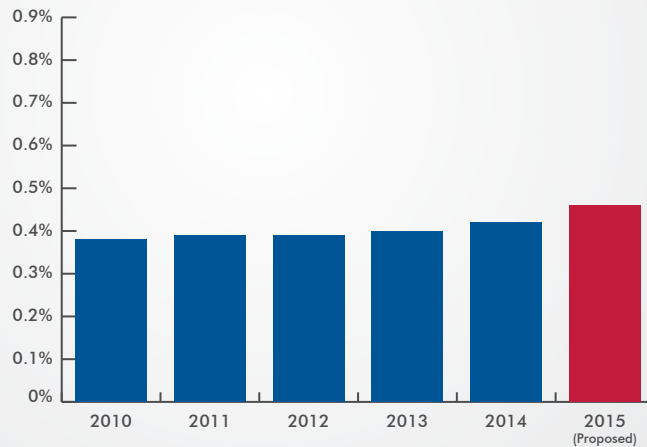
TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 13.0 Billion	\$ 13.8 Billion	\$ 14.0 Billion	\$ 13.7 Billion	\$ 15.0 Billion	\$ 18.0 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	5.9%	2.1%	-2.5%	9.5%	19.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.4%	2.6%	0.0%	-3.8%	7.8%	17.5%

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the U.S. Department of Education (ED) manage most of the federal investments in early childhood. The two largest programs, Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), fall under HHS. For the purposes of this book, early childhood programs primarily affect children from birth to age 5, though programs that affect children up through age 8 can also have an impact. Federal early childhood initiatives affect children from all states and territories, and are mostly across all income groups. It can be argued that federal spending on early childhood is one of the best investments that can be made. According to Nobel Laureate economist James Heckman, high-quality early learning opportunities are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve children's education, health, and economic outcomes, providing a near \$7 return for every \$1 spent. The importance of early childhood is indisputable and as such, these programs are separated into their own section.

Total federal investments for early childhood education have generally seen a steady increase during the last five years, except for 2013, when funding was significantly cut by sequestration. Much of the long-term increase can be attributed to the more than \$1.3 billion increase in Head Start funding from 2010 to 2014. There has also been a significant increase in funding for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

EARLY CHILDHOOD SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



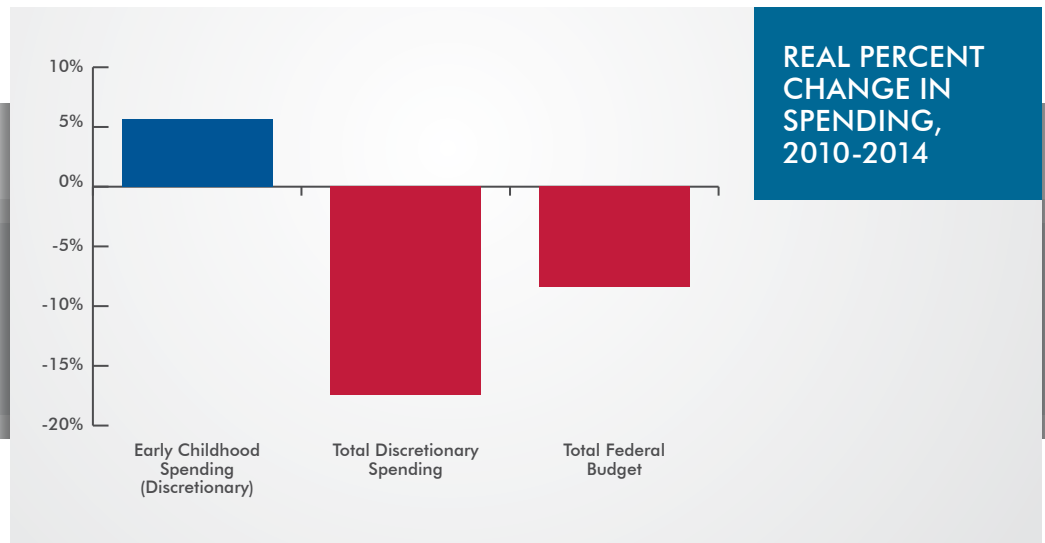
that is part of the Affordable Care Act. This year's increase is due in large part to an additional \$1 billion for Head Start, as well as other increases, much of which was used to offset severe sequester cuts in fiscal year (FY) 2013.

Funding is even higher when you add in the \$500 million Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge approved in FY 2011. This funding is being used to help states design, improve, and implement cross-sector integrated systems of early learning and development. Officially counted under the Race to the Top account, this program is included in the education section of this book. In FY 2012 and FY 2013, Race to the Top received funding and ED has pledged that some of that will also again go to early learning. In FY 2014, Race to the Top was once again used to fund an early childhood initiative, Preschool Development Grants. Part of legislation to help create a system of near-universal preschool, these grants will help states create or expand high-quality early childhood education for 4-year-olds.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) included about \$4.6 billion in funding for early childhood programs, through increases to the Head Start, CCDBG, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 2009 Grants for Infants and Families. In FY 2012, \$278 million of ARRA early childhood funds were spent. This equals a 2 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 levels. In FY 2013, \$108 million of ARRA money was spent. This represents a small 0.8 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 levels, exhausting all remaining ARRA funds for early childhood education.

Though ARRA was intended to act as economic stimulus, the early childhood funding helped to bring these programs in line with inflation and make up for flat appropriations prior to 2009. Excluding gains in 2011, when adjusted for inflation, from 2006 to 2010 funding for Head Start fell 1.6 percent while CCDBG fell by 4.8 percent. The ARRA funding helped 13,000 more 3- and 4-year-old students enroll in Head Start and 48,000 more infants and toddlers benefit from Early Head Start, increasing the size of the program by nearly 75 percent. Not wanting to reduce the number of available slots, the ARRA investment has helped spur Congress to increase long-term commitment to Head Start. The CCDBG funding helped states decrease waiting lists for child care, increase reimbursement rates for child care providers, and invest in high-quality data systems and professional development.



The President's 2015 Budget

President Obama's commitment to the importance of early learning and development is once again reflected in his 2015 request. His budget again proposes funding for the landmark Preschool for All initiative to make sure that all children have access to high-quality early childhood education (for more information on Preschool for All, see page 36). In addition to the significant investment in Preschool for All, nearly every other program would see an increased investment. More than \$1 billion will go towards Head Start and an expansion of the Early Head Start component. This increase will not only help serve an extra 100,000 birth to 3-year-old children, but will also help increase the quality of existing programs. The budget request also expands the focus on early learning and development from birth through third grade, supporting the crucial connection between high-quality early development and later academic and social success. This connection is made with programs like Promise Neighborhoods, Race to the Top, and Investing in Education. Though technically included in education, they each contain a component that will positively impact early childhood funding.

The president's FY 2015 budget request includes a substantial increase to early childhood resources from 2014 levels. In real terms, the 2015 request is a 17.5 percent increase over funding in 2010 and 27 percent over 2013. Unfortunately, federal early childhood programs still reach just a fraction of children and families who are eligible. Whether it is the president's plan or another plan for expansion, continued investments are needed to improve those numbers.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Head Start

9.5%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.2 Billion	\$ 7.6 Billion	\$ 8.0 Billion	\$ 7.6 Billion	\$ 8.6 Billion	\$ 9.7 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.7%	4.5%	5.4%	-5.0%	13.5%	12.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.1%	1.3%	3.2%	-6.3%	11.7%	10.2%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$2.1 BILLION
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 167



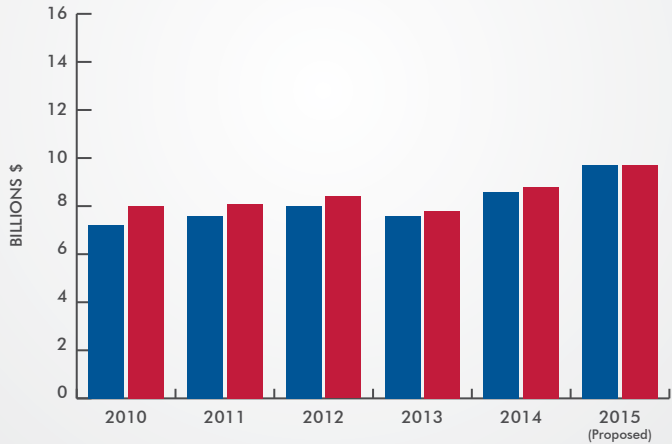
Head Start provides comprehensive child development services for economically disadvantaged children and their families. Based on established evidence that the earliest years are critical to children’s growth and development, Congress established Early Head Start in FY 1995, to serve children from birth to 3 years of age.

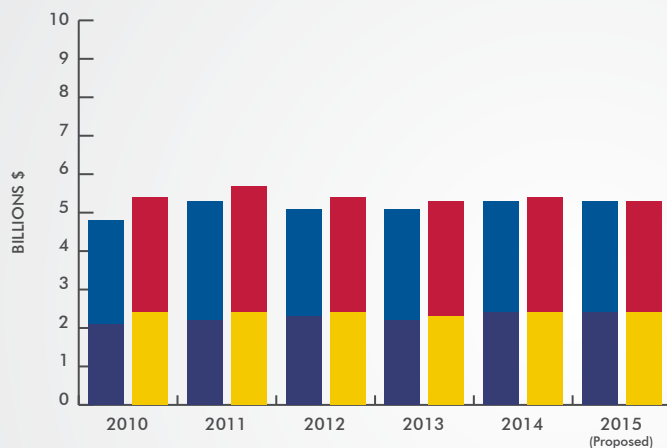
Public, private nonprofit, and for-profit agencies are eligible for funding. Local Head Start programs promote the social, emotional, and cognitive development of children through comprehensive education, health, nutrition, social, and other services. A primary goal is also to engage parents in their children’s learning.

The president’s budget request includes an increase to the Early Head Start-Child Care partnership grant, funded at \$500 million in FY 2014. This investment would expand competitive grants for new and existing Early Head Start sites that partner with child care providers, meet Early Head Start quality requirements, and serve a high number of children from birth to age 3 with child care subsidies. This investment would help expand current Early Head Start enrollment, and greatly increase the availability of high-quality infant and toddler care.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEAD START

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





FEDERAL FUNDING FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

- Nominal Value: Discretionary
- Nominal Value: Mandatory
- Inflation Adjusted: Discretionary
- Inflation Adjusted: Mandatory

Child Care and Development Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$2.0 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 167



Mandatory

-1.9%
2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-7.8%	13.8%	-8.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.2%	10.3%	-10.7%	0.2%	-0.6%	-1.6%

Discretionary

2.2%
2010-2014

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	4.5%	2.5%	-3.2%	7.0%	2.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	1.3%	0.4%	-4.5%	5.3%	0.4%

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) is the primary federal investment specifically devoted to child care services and quality. It provides funding to states, tribes, and territories to make child care more affordable for low-income families. This funding makes it possible for low-income parents and parents receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families to work or to participate in educational or training programs they need in order to work. Funds provide child care vouchers to families and states may also provide access through contracts with child care centers. States may use CCDBG grants to serve children in protective services. Additionally, a portion of CCDBG funds must be used to enhance the quality of child care services.

Preschool for All*

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Preschool Development Grants*

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education
Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 500.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

* Though these programs are technically separate items in the budget, they are both part of the president's proposal to improve early learning for children from birth to age 5. Preschool development grants were funded with \$250 million in the FY 2014 omnibus appropriations bill, but that investment was provided through the Race to the Top program.

Preschool for All is a new investment that will create state-federal partnerships to ensure that high-quality pre-kindergarten (pre-K) is available to all 4-year-olds living in homes with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines. Funding would go to states with public pre-K systems meeting certain quality requirements, such as class size and student to teacher ratios, curriculum requirements, and on-site comprehensive services. Funding would be allocated to states based on the number of 4-year-olds in the state who live in homes with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

Over 10 years the federal share of spending would decrease incrementally while the state portion increases. Funding could also be used to expand full-day kindergarten and access to pre-K for 3-year-olds if the state already has high-quality universal pre-K for 4-year-olds.

Preschool Development Grants are competitive grants for states to expand or create high-quality pre-K initiatives for 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families. These grants would be used to improve the quality of existing pre-K systems, build infrastructure for high-quality pre-K, or take local high-quality pre-K initiatives to statewide scale.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$2.1
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Department: Health and Human Services
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

-1.9%
2010-2014

Mandatory

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-7.8%	13.8%	-8.8%	1.6%	1.0%	0.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-9.2%	10.3%	-10.7%	0.2%	-0.6%	-1.6%

2.2%
2010-2014

Discretionary

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	4.5%	2.5%	-3.2%	7.0%	2.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	1.3%	0.4%	-4.5%	5.3%	0.4%

The Child Care and Development Block Grant makes funding available to states, tribes, and territories to assist qualifying low-income families in obtaining child care so that parents can work or attend classes or training. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 35.](#)



Child Care Access Means Parents in School

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education
Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million	\$ 15.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.3%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Child Care Access Means Parents in School program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.

Even Start Family Literacy Program

-100%
2010-2014

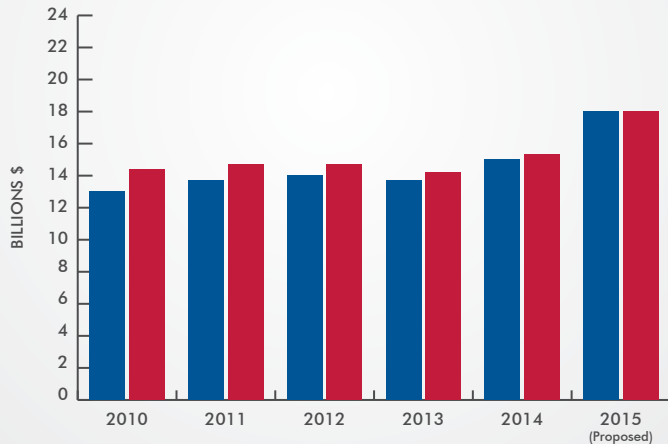
Department: Education
Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 66.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Even Start Family Literacy Program integrates early childhood education, adult literacy, and adult basic education with parenting education into a unified family literacy program that serves low-income families with young children.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted



TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$2.1
BILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Head Start

9.5%
2010-2014
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.2 Billion	\$ 7.6 Billion	\$ 8.0 Billion	\$ 7.6 Billion	\$ 8.6 Billion	\$ 9.7 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.7%	4.5%	5.4%	-5.0%	13.5%	12.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.1%	1.3%	3.2%	-6.3%	11.7%	10.2%

Head Start's goal is to bridge the gap that exists between economically disadvantaged children and their more advantaged peers by providing education, social, health, and nutrition services to low-income children before they enter school.

For more information, see [Programs of Special Note](#), page 34.

IDEA B—Preschool Grants

-13.0%
2010-2014
Department: Education**Bureau:** Special Education**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 374.1 Million	\$ 373.4 Million	\$ 372.6 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 353.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities are awarded to states to assist them in providing free appropriate public education to children with disabilities ages 3 through 5 years, and at a state's discretion, to 2-year-old children with disabilities who will reach age 3 during the school year.

IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families

-8.1%
2010-2014
TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$500.0
MILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167**Department:** Education**Bureau:** Special Education**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 439.4 Million	\$ 438.5 Million	\$ 442.7 Million	\$ 419.7 Million	\$ 438.5 Million	\$ 441.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	0.9%	-5.2%	4.5%	0.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.1%	-6.5%	2.8%	-1.2%

Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities provide funding to states to assist them in implementing and maintaining a comprehensive, multidisciplinary, and interagency system that provides early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

29,010%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 36.0 Million	\$ 122.0 Million	\$ 242.0 Million	\$ 316.0 Million	\$ 348.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	35.0	239%	98.4%	30.6%	10.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	33.9	232%	95.6%	28.5%	8.0%

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program provides funding for nurses, social workers, or other professionals to meet with at-risk families in their homes, evaluate the families' circumstances, and connect them to the kinds of help that can make a difference in a child's health, development, and ability to learn. Services includes health care, developmental services for children, early education, parenting skills, child abuse prevention, and nutrition education or assistance.

Preschool Development Grants

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: School Readiness

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 500.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

These competitive grants would allow for states to expand or create high-quality pre-K initiatives for 4-year-olds from low- and moderate-income families. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 36.](#)

Preschool for All

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: School Readiness

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Preschool for All is a new investment that will create state-federal partnerships to ensure that high-quality pre-kindergarten (pre-K) is available to all 4-year-olds living in homes with incomes below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

[For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 36.](#)



-15.1%
2010-2014

EDUCATION

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

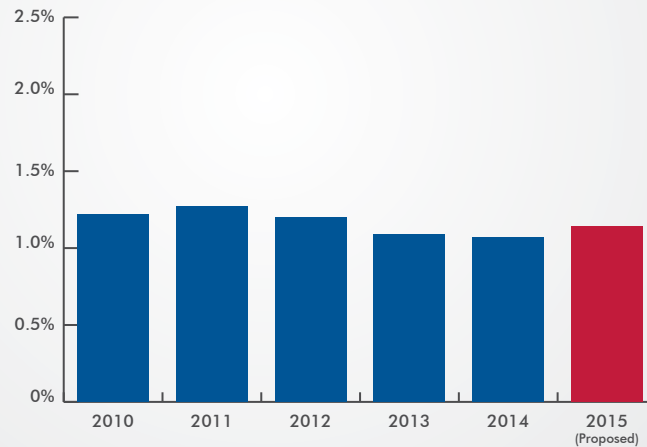
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 41.7 Billion	\$ 44.7 Billion	\$ 43.2 Billion	\$ 37.4 Billion	\$ 38.6 Billion	\$ 44.2 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.1%	7.2%	-3.4%	-13.4%	3.2%	14.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.4%	3.8%	-5.4%	-14.6%	1.6%	12.4%

Though most education spending in the United States comes from state and local sources, there are over 80 federally funded education programs.¹ These programs benefit children of all ages, from infants to high school students preparing for college. They impact children from all states and territories and across all income groups. Early childhood programs like Head Start are not included in the education section of this book and can be found in the early childhood section. In 2014, the federal government will invest nearly \$39 billion in education programs directed at children, amounting to almost half of all federal discretionary spending on children.

Education took the biggest sequestration cut of any children's investment. Total inflation-adjusted federal spending for children's education declined nearly 15 percent from 2012 to 2013. Overall, real spending on education was cut by nearly \$7 billion, on top of a more than \$2 billion real cut the year before. This means hundreds of millions of dollars were cut from Title I funding for disadvantaged students, funding for disabled students, and Impact Aid funding for school districts with military bases and large pieces of federal land. Districts were forced to lay off teachers and support staff, increase class sizes, and cut services like tutoring, athletics, and before and after care. Some school districts even contemplated limiting their school bus routes.

¹ Children's education spending includes all programs, regardless of their department, that pertain to the category. This includes programs like the National Science Foundation that are not housed in the U.S. Department of Education. Additionally, children's education spending includes only dollars spent on children under the age of 18. As a result, higher education programs and adult education programs are not included.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



Prior to 2012, overall spending had been on the rise, particularly in response to state-level cuts because of the recession. Most of this increase came as a result of mandatory spending on one program: the Education Jobs Fund. First included in the budget in 2010, the Education Jobs Fund provided additional stimulus funding of nearly \$10 billion, paid out over several years, to help states avoid laying-off large numbers of teachers. This funding has helped save over 300,000 teacher jobs nationwide, but has now been exhausted.

The decline is even larger when considering the impact on just K-12 education. In 2011, Race to the Top (RTTT) received \$700 million, the largest increase for any education investment. Of that money, \$500 million was for a separate Early Learning Challenge dedicated solely to early childhood education, and not K-12. Since Race to the Top is considered a K-12 program, it is included in our education section. In 2012 and 2013, Race to the Top was funded at \$550 million and \$520 million respectively, again with a significant though as yet undetermined amount going to early childhood. Again in the 2014 omnibus funding bill, RTTT was funded at \$250 million, but this money will go towards the administration's new Preschool Development Grant initiative.

Overall, because of sequestration and flat funding through the 2013 continuing resolution, every single education initiative was cut from 2012 to 2013. In 2014, education funding increased as some sequestration cuts were restored. Even with this nominal 3.2 percent increase over 2013 levels, inflation-adjusted investments in education are still more than 13 percent below 2012. Though the Education Jobs Fund was intended to be temporary, many states have not yet fully restored their contributions to K-12 education and these funds are still desperately needed.



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

More than half of all the children's programmatic and direct spending contained in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) went or will go towards education. \$38.4 billion flowed through a State Fiscal Stabilization Fund to shore up the finances of local educational agencies. Another \$24.7 billion will go toward grants for Title I and special education. Altogether, ARRA included more than \$64 billion in additional funding for children's education. In fiscal year (FY) 2013, \$2.1 billion of ARRA funds were spent on children's education, a 5.6 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 levels. If projections by the Congressional Budget Office are correct, \$1.6 billion of ARRA money will be spent in 2014. This would represent a 4.1 percent increase over the non-ARRA 2014 levels. In 2015, it is estimated that \$879 million will be spent, which would be nearly a 2 percent increase over non-ARRA 2015 levels.

The President's 2015 Budget

The proposed 2015 budget for children's education is a substantial overall increase from 2014. However, after adjusting for inflation, the discretionary levels are not quite as generous. Discretionary funding would actually decline by 5.1 percent over pre-sequestration levels in 2012. Mandatory funding would increase by \$1.1 billion with the creation of a new initiative, Recognizing Education Success, Professional Excellence, & Collaborative Teaching, which would help reshape and support teacher training, teacher leadership, and professional development. Looking at long-term funding levels, in real dollars the 2015 budget request represents more than a 4 percent drop from 2010.

The president's budget includes selective increases for initiatives such as Investing in Innovation and Promise Neighborhoods. Unfortunately, the budget request also freezes funding for programs benefitting specific student subgroups, such as homeless students, English-language learners, and youth transitioning out of the justice system. Also receiving stagnant funding are Title I and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act grants aimed at supporting the most disadvantaged students. The president's budget request again calls for the consolidation of numerous initiatives into 10 streamlined programs. This is the fifth year that the Obama administration has pushed for a consolidation plan, folding key programs for family literacy and parent engagement into larger pots of money. The president also proposes \$500 million for ConnectEDucators, a new initiative to help train teachers and school staff to better use technology in their classroom.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

-8.9%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 13.7 Billion	\$ 14.3 Billion	\$ 14.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	0.4%	-5.5%	4.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.7%	-6.8%	2.9%	-2.0%

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**

**\$10.0
BILLION**

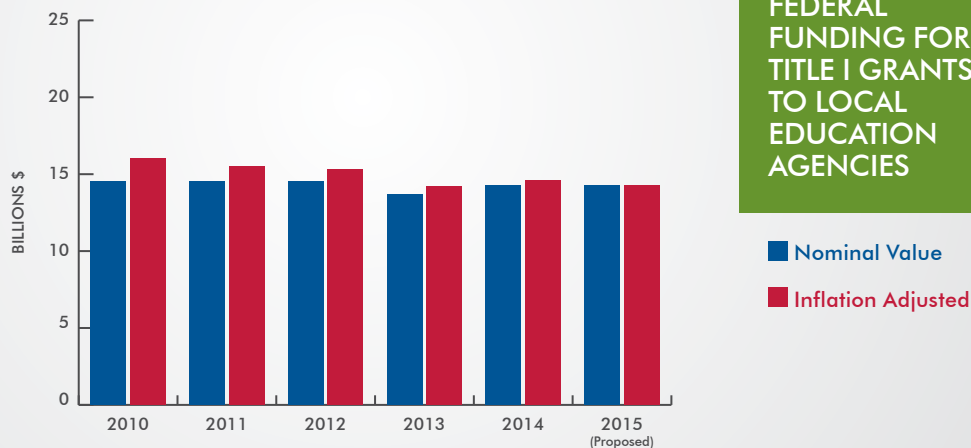
FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



One of the largest discretionary programs for children and youth, Title I is the “carrot and the stick” of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) as reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind (NCLB) Act. The purpose of Title I is to provide financial assistance to school districts and schools serving low-income students to help them meet challenging academic standards. Title I funds are distributed to school districts based on a four-part formula that targets resources to low-income students. Funds are used to implement targeted assistance, which helps poor students who are at risk of failing, or are failing, to meet state academic standards. Additionally, schools that enroll at least 40 percent of students from families in poverty may operate a school-wide Title I model to serve all children in the school.

Title I funds impact students in almost every community in the country. Of all school districts, 95 percent participate in Title I and over half of the nation’s public schools receive Title I funding. Of the schools that receive Title I funds, about three-quarters are elementary schools. Altogether, Title I grants reach about 20 million American children each year.





Title I outlines the accountability and sanction system by which all public schools that accept Title I funding must abide. Under NCLB, states must set performance targets that lead to all students attaining proficiency in math and reading by the 2013-2014 school year. Students in grades three through eight are required to take annual state exams in math and reading every year, and once in grades 10 through 12. Title I schools and school districts that do not make adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward the achievement of state standards are subject to sanctions and eventually complete restructuring.

While funding for Title I Grants had been stagnant in the years leading up to 2007, they experienced a boost in FY 2008 of about \$1 billion, and then another small increase of about \$600 million in FY 2009. Funding for Title I was severely impacted by sequestration, with schools across the nation losing more than \$800 million. President Obama's FY 2015 request is still slightly below pre-sequester levels. This is compounded by the fact that need in our schools continues to rise. Nearly one in four children live in poverty in the United States and the U.S. Department of Education (ED) estimates that public school enrollment will continue to grow every year from 2012 to 2021. Thus, even if there were a return to full pre-sequester levels for Title I, there would still be a reduction in services to students when the impact of inflation, enrollment increases, and an increase in students in poverty are factored in. Level funding just from FY 2014 alone represents a real decrease of 2 percent, or nearly \$300 million.

ESEA, including Title I, expired in 2007 and still awaits reauthorization in the 113th Congress. Several changes are anticipated, including modifications to the accountability system that include differentiated sanctions for schools that do not make AYP, stronger accountability for graduation rates, and stronger alignment between state standards and the skills and knowledge necessary for college and work. Though many states have been granted waivers by ED to design their own plans, a national reauthorization seems unlikely.

A greater investment in Title I is needed to protect and expand opportunities that address the learning needs of low-income students.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

-8.4%
2010-2014

Department: Education
Bureau: School Improvement Programs
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 65.4 Million	\$ 65.3 Million	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 61.6 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.7%	3.8%	-2.0%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$70.0 MILLION
 FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 167

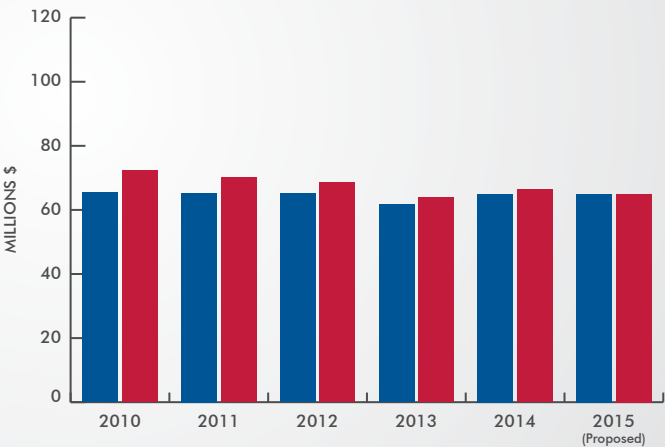


Education for Homeless Children and Youth is the education subtitle of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. Under this initiative, local school districts permit students who become homeless to stay at their school of origin, even if they move away because of their housing situation, by providing transportation to and from school each day. Additionally, because many homeless students have difficulty keeping track of their records, McKinney-Vento allows homeless students to immediately enroll in school with or without the records that may normally be required for enrollment. Finally, funding from McKinney-Vento supports state coordinators and homeless assistance liaisons in school districts to help identify homeless students, assist them in school enrollment, and coordinate services to maximize academic success.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth helps mitigate some of the negative consequences of homelessness for children. Excessive mobility, for example, has a detrimental impact on student success. According to ED, a child who changes schools takes four to six months to recover academically. Compared to other children, homeless children are twice as likely to repeat a grade, four times as likely to have developmental delays, and twice as likely to have learning disabilities, according to the National Center on Family Homelessness.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR EDUCATION FOR HOMELESS CHILDREN AND YOUTH

■ Nominal Value
 ■ Inflation Adjusted





The stability provided through McKinney-Vento helps to prevent homeless students from falling behind in their schoolwork despite any instability they might experience outside of school. Students can receive, but are not limited to, some of the following services: tutoring or other instructional support; referrals for medical, dental, or other health services; transportation; clothing; and school supplies.

Over 1.1 million students were identified as homeless in the 2011-2012 school year, a 71 percent increase since the 2006-2007 school year. Nationally, 70 percent of school districts reported increases in the total number of homeless children and youth enrolled in school. Only 22 percent of school districts receive subgrants from Education for Homeless Children and Youth to provide services to homeless students. There is significant need for additional funds to reach a larger share of this vulnerable population so that they can enroll, attend, and succeed in school.

Despite the increasing need, funding for Education for Homeless Children and Youth had been relatively flat up to 2013, when sequestration cut more than \$3 million. This is a real drop of more than 7 percent. President Obama's budget request restores funding at pre-sequester levels and again does little to reflect the increased need for homeless services.

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth initiative is up for reauthorization concurrent with the reauthorization of ESEA. To protect and strengthen this successful program, policymakers are considering improving the capacity of local liaisons, and authorizing a separate transportation fund to help school districts defray the cost of transportation.

English Language Acquisition State Grants

-11.1%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: English Language Acquisition

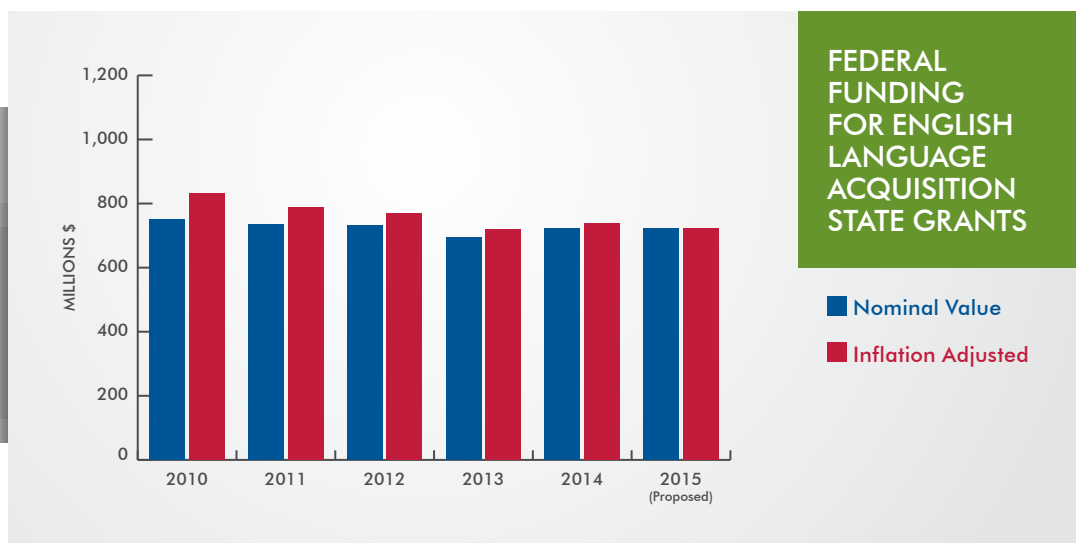
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 750.0 Million	\$ 733.5 Million	\$ 732.1 Million	\$ 693.8 Million	\$ 723.4 Million	\$ 723.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.7%	-2.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.1%	-5.2%	-2.2%	-6.5%	2.6%	-2.0%

English Language Acquisition State Grants ensure that English language learner (ELL) students learn academic English, develop high levels of academic achievement, and meet the same challenging state academic standards as all students. These grants assist states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity by upgrading curricula and providing teacher training opportunities to more effectively teach ELL students.

In 2009, over 5.3 million ELL students attended U.S. public schools, making up almost 11 percent of total student enrollment. Furthermore, nearly half of all Hispanic students, the second largest and fastest growing demographic group in America's schools, are ELL students. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population in the United States increased by 43 percent and the number of Hispanic children grew 39 percent. Unfortunately, wide gaps still exist between ELL students and their English-fluent peers. In 2011, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, only 30 percent of eighth-grade ELL students scored at or above the basic





achievement level in reading, compared to 79 percent of non-ELL students. Similarly, only 31 percent of fourth grade ELL students scored at or above the basic achievement level in reading, compared to 72 percent of non-ELL students. These academic outcomes call for a wider and deeper effort to bridge this achievement gap.

President Obama's FY 2015 budget request freezes funding for ELLs below pre-sequestration levels. Given that achievement gaps still persist between ELL and non-ELL students, leveling the funding fails to adequately meet the need of the rapidly growing ELL population. These burgeoning numbers of ELL students pose unique challenges for educators striving to ensure that such students get access to the core curriculum in schools and acquire academic knowledge, as well as English language skills. The president's request misses an opportunity to move the nation closer to meeting the needs of these students and the schools serving them. A more significant investment remains essential.

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

-11.3%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education

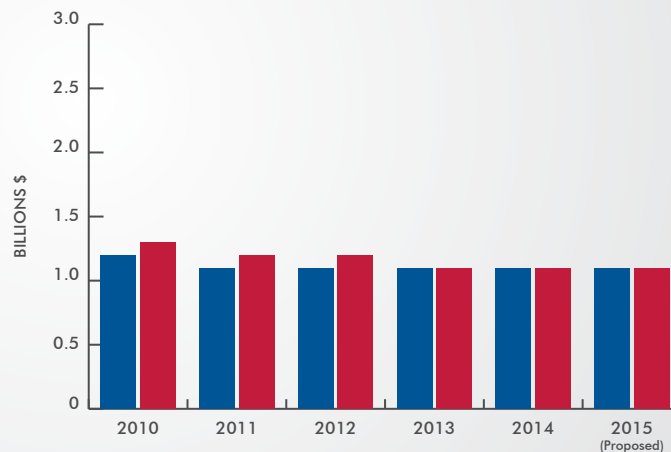
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-3.2%	-0.1%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-6.2%	-2.1%	-6.5%	3.3%	-2.0%

Career and Technical Education Grants to States support state and community efforts to improve career and technical education (CTE) for secondary and post-secondary students. These formula grants are directed to states with lower per capita income and a larger proportion of students from ages 16 to 20. States then provide grants to local educational agencies, area CTE schools, and community colleges that meet certain requirements. By clearly connecting education to post-secondary career success, CTE courses have been shown to be effective in dropout prevention and recovery. In the 2008-2009 school year, over 12.4 million students were enrolled in CTE courses, many of which benefited from CTE Grants to States. The Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act, which authorizes CTE Grants to States, has been due for reauthorization since 2012.

FEDERAL FUNDING FOR CAREER AND TECHNICAL EDUCATION GRANTS TO STATES

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





President Obama's FY 2015 budget request level funds CTE Grants to States at \$1.1 billion and offers a plan for reauthorization. This reauthorization includes efforts to align CTE courses to local labor market needs; improve collaboration among secondary and postsecondary institutions, employers, and industry partners; revise accountability provisions to better improve academic outcomes; and increase the emphasis on innovation. It also includes a \$100 million set-aside for a competitive grant that will be awarded to CTE programs that provide services to help disconnected youth access pathways to high-skill, high-wage careers; expand the capacity of rural communities to improve pathways to high-skill, high-wage careers; or use technology to offer courses through virtual simulations of workplace equipment.

This budget request and reauthorization plan would improve services for CTE students, and it is promising that the administration is focused on reconnecting disconnected youth with career pathways to high-wage, high-skill jobs. However, additional funds are necessary to implement the competitive grant program without reducing funding for the rest of the CTE Grants to States. After adjusting for inflation, the president's FY 2015 request is more than 13 percent below 2010 levels.

21st Century Community Learning Centers

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 374.1 Million	\$ 373.4 Million	\$ 372.6 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 353.2 Million	\$ 353.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program supports the creation of community learning centers for students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools. The program also helps students meet standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and math.

Academies for American History and Civics

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program supports the establishment of Presidential Academies for Teachers of American History and Civics that offer workshops for teachers of American history and civics to strengthen their knowledge and preparation for teaching these subjects. The program also supports the establishment of Congressional Academies for Students of American History and Civics to help high school students develop a broader and deeper understanding of these subjects.

Advanced Credentialing

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 10.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Advanced Credentialing Program supports teachers seeking advanced certification or advanced credentialing through high-quality professional programs designed to improve teaching and learning.



Advanced Placement

-42.8%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 45.8 Million	\$ 43.3 Million	\$ 30.1 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.3%	-5.6%	-30.5%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.6%	-8.6%	-31.9%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-100.0%

The Advanced Placement (AP) Program supports state and local efforts to increase access to advanced placement classes and tests for low-income students. It also helps states pay AP test fees for low-income students.

Alaska Native Educational Equity

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 33.2 Million	\$ 33.2 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million	\$ 31.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Alaska Native Educational Program supports projects that recognize and address the educational needs of Native Alaskan students, parents, and teachers.

Alcohol Abuse Reduction

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 32.7 Million	\$ 6.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-78.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-79.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse assist schools in the development and implementation of innovative and effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students.

American Printing House for the Blind

-8.4%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 24.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.1%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	3.7%	-2.0%

The American Printing House for the Blind produces and distributes educational materials to public and nonprofit institutions serving individuals who are blind through allotments to the states. These materials are adapted for students who are legally blind and enrolled in formal education programs below college level.



Arts in Education

44.9%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 15.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 23.6 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.7%	72.6%	-10.4%	-3.8%	5.7%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.1%	67.3%	-12.2%	-5.2%	4.1%	-100.0%

Arts in Education encourages the involvement of, and fosters greater awareness of the need for, arts programs for persons with disabilities.

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

-11.3%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-3.2%	-0.1%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-6.2%	-2.1%	-6.5%	3.3%	-2.0%

Career and Technical Education Grants to States provide states with funds to more fully develop the academic, career, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students in career and technical programs. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 50.](#)

Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress Program

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 79.0 Million	\$ 78.8 Million	\$ 78.7 Million	\$ 74.6 Million	\$ 74.6 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.3%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-100.0%

The Carol M. White Physical Education Program provides grants to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for K-12 students. Funds may be used to provide equipment and support staff and teacher training and education.

Charter School Grants

-10.7%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 256.0 Million	\$ 255.5 Million	\$ 255.0 Million	\$ 241.5 Million	\$ 248.2 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	18.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.3%	2.8%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	16.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.6%	1.1%	-100.0%

Charter School Grants support the planning, development, and initial implementation of charter schools.

Civic Education

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 1.2 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.6%	-96.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.0%	-96.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Civic Education Program funds are used to improve the quality of civics and government education programs in America's schools. The goal is to promote and strengthen civic responsibility among students.

Close Up Fellowships

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Close Up Fellowship Program provides financial aid to the Close Up Foundation to enable low-income students, their teachers, and recent immigrants to come to Washington, D.C. to study the operations of the three branches of the federal government.

College Pathways and Accelerated Learning

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Education Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 74.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would support competitive funds to provide college-level and accelerated courses and instruction, including gifted and talented programs, in high-poverty schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Advanced Placement, High School Graduation Initiative, and Javits Gifted and Talented Education.

Comprehensive Centers

-18.9%
2010-2014

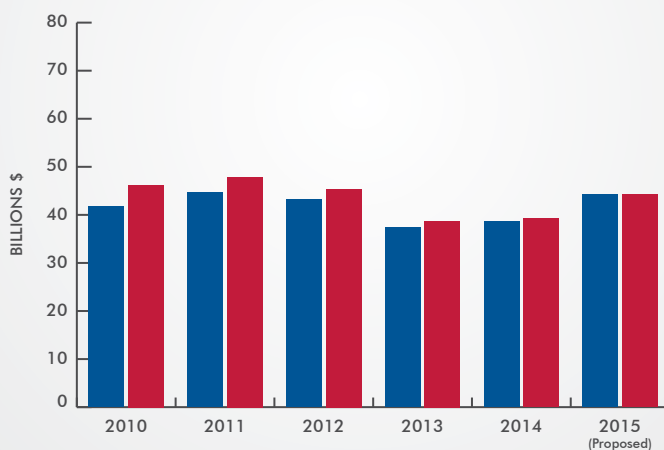
Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 56.3 Million	\$ 51.2 Million	\$ 51.1 Million	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 48.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-1.4%	-9.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.3%	-2.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.0%	-11.9%	-2.2%	-6.5%	0.7%	-4.2%

The Comprehensive Centers Program supports 21 comprehensive centers that provide training, technical assistance, and professional development in reading, mathematics, and technology to assist districts and schools in meeting their student achievement goals.



**TOTAL FEDERAL
SPENDING ON
CHILDREN'S
EDUCATION
PROGRAMS**

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted

ConnectEDucators

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 500.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

As schools increase access to broadband Internet, this program would help educators leverage technology and data to personalize learning and improve college and career-ready instruction in their classrooms.

Corporation for National and Community Service

-15.9%
2010-2014

Department: Independent Agency

Bureau: N/A

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 40%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	29.2%	-6.4%	-2.5%	-5.2%	5.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	27.2%	-9.3%	-4.5%	-6.5%	4.0%	-2.0%

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
**\$200.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is the nation's largest grant maker supporting service and volunteering. Through its three main programs—Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America—CNCS provides volunteer and community service opportunities to Americans of all ages.

Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 8.3 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	20.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	17.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities grants help public charter schools improve their credit in order to obtain private sector capital to buy, construct, renovate, or lease academic facilities. ED established this program to allow charter schools to overcome financial challenges that can limit their ability to find appropriate accommodations.



Education Construction

-54.9%
2010-2014

Department: Interior

Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 112.9 Million	\$ 140.5 Million	\$ 70.8 Million	\$ 52.8 Million	\$ 55.3 Million	\$ 55.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-12.3%	24.4%	-49.6%	-25.5%	4.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-13.7%	20.5%	-50.6%	-26.5%	3.1%	-2.0%

The Education Construction Program supports the construction and renovation of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' schools and dormitories, with the goal of improving student performance and teacher effectiveness.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

-8.4%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 65.4 Million	\$ 65.3 Million	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 61.6 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.4%	5.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.7%	3.8%	-2.0%

This program helps to mitigate some of the negative consequences of homelessness for children. The funding supports state coordinators and homeless assistance liaisons in school districts to help identify homeless students, assist them in school enrollment, and coordinate services for them so that they will succeed. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 46.](#)

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
\$70.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Education for Native Hawaiians

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 34.3 Million	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.4%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Native Hawaiian Education Program's purpose is to develop innovative educational programs to assist native Hawaiians and to supplement and expand existing educational programs for this population.

Education Jobs Fund (P.L. 111-226)

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education Jobs Fund

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 3.7 Billion	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	310.4%	-26.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	297.7%	-28.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

This program provides money to states to pay salaries and benefits and to rehire, retain, or hire school-based employees. These funds are specifically targeted at providing educational and related services for early childhood, elementary, and secondary education. The funds may not be used by the local school districts for administrative expenses, overhead, or other support services.



Education Statistics

-12.5%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 108.5 Million	\$ 108.3 Million	\$ 108.7 Million	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 122.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	-5.2%	0.0%	19.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.4%	-3.3%	-1.7%	-6.5%	-1.6%	16.8%

The Federal Statistics Program collects, analyzes, and reports statistics and information showing the condition and progress of education in the United States and other nations in order to promote and accelerate the improvement of American education.

Educational Technology State Grants

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 100.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-62.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-63.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Enhancing Education Through Technology Program is designed to improve student academic achievement through the use of technology in schools, assist all students in becoming technologically literate by the end of eighth grade, and encourage the integration of technology with teacher training and curriculum development to establish successful research-based instructional methods.

Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants

**NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010**

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.0 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would provide formula funds to states and local school districts to recruit, prepare, support, reward, and retain effective teachers, principals, and other school leaders, especially in high-need schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Ready-to-Teach and Teacher Quality State Grants.

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
\$650.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Effective Teaching and Learning for a Well-Rounded Education

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Education Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would provide competitive grants to high-need local school districts, or entities in partnership with at least one high-need local school district, to develop and expand innovative practices to improve teaching and learning in the arts, foreign languages, civics and government, history, geography, and other subjects. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Academies for American History and Civics, Arts in Education, Civic Education, Close Up Fellowships, Foreign Language Assistance, and Teaching of Traditional American History.

Effective Teaching and Learning: Literacy

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Education Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 183.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would provide competitive grants to states, State Education Agencies (SEAs), or SEAs in partnership with outside entities to support comprehensive state and local efforts to improve literacy instruction, particularly in high-need schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Even Start Family Literacy Program, Improving Literacy Through School Libraries, the National Writing Project, Reading is Fundamental, Ready to Learn Television, and Striving Readers.

Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

-17.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 55.0 Million	\$ 52.4 Million	\$ 52.3 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.8%	-4.7%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.1%	-7.7%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-100.0%

The Elementary and Secondary School Counseling Program provides grants to local education agencies (LEAs) to establish or expand elementary and secondary counseling programs. Funded projects tend to use a developmentally appropriate preventative approach, including in-service training, and involve parents and community groups.

English Language Acquisition State Grants

-11.1%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: English Language Acquisition

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 750.0 Million	\$ 733.5 Million	\$ 732.1 Million	\$ 693.8 Million	\$ 723.4 Million	\$ 723.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.7%	-2.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.1%	-5.2%	-2.2%	-6.5%	2.6%	-2.0%

The English Language Acquisition State Grants Program ensures that ELL children learn academic English, develop high levels of academic achievement, and meet the same challenging state academic standards as all children. The program assists states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity, including upgrading curricula and providing teacher training to more effectively teach ELL students. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 48.](#)

Evaluation of Title I Programs

-91.2%
2010-2014

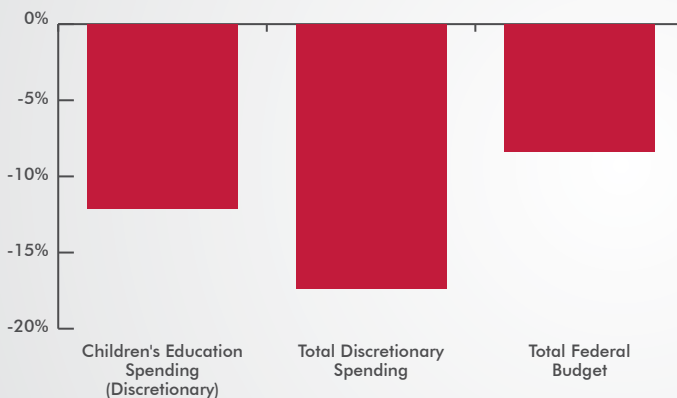
Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 9.2 Million	\$ 8.2 Million	\$ 3.2 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 0.9 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-11.1%	-60.8%	-5.2%	-70.9%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-13.8%	-61.6%	-6.5%	-71.4%	-100.0%

Evaluation funds are used to carry out a national assessment of Title I that examines how well schools, school districts, and states are implementing the Title I Grants to LEAs program, as well as the program's impact on improving student academic achievement.



**REAL PERCENT
CHANGE IN
SPENDING,
2010-2014**



Expanding Educational Options

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 248.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would support two competitive grant opportunities to increase education options for students attending low-performing schools: Supporting Effective Charter School Grants and Promoting Public School Choice Grants. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Charter School Grants, Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities, Smaller Learning Communities, and Voluntary Public School Choice.

Foreign Language Assistance

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 26.9 Million	\$ 26.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.3%	-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.7%	-3.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Foreign Language Assistance Program provides grants to support innovative foreign language programs for elementary and secondary school students.

Fund for the Improvement of Education

-84.1%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 245.7 Million	\$ 40.9 Million	\$ 40.8 Million	\$ 38.3 Million	\$ 42.4 Million	\$ 24.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.6%	-83.4%	-0.2%	-6.2%	10.7%	-42.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.0%	-83.9%	-2.2%	-7.5%	9.0%	-43.8%

The Fund for the Improvement of Education supports activities to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education and to assist all students in meeting academic standards.

Gallaudet University

-10.9%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 31%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 123.0 Million	\$ 122.8 Million	\$ 125.5 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.8%	-0.2%	2.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-2.4%	-3.3%	0.1%	-6.5%	-1.5%	-2.0%

Gallaudet University provides a liberal education and career development for deaf and hard-of-hearing undergraduate students. The University runs two federally supported elementary and secondary programs for deaf and hard-of-hearing children.

GEAR UP

-13.9%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Higher Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 323.2 Million	\$ 302.8 Million	\$ 302.2 Million	\$ 286.4 Million	\$ 302.2 Million	\$ 302.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.2%	-6.3%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	-0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.6%	-9.2%	-2.2%	-6.5%	3.9%	-2.0%

GEAR UP assists states in providing services and financial assistance in high-poverty middle and high schools with the goal of increasing the number of low-income students who are prepared to enter and succeed in postsecondary education.

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

-11.4%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Indian Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 104.3 Million	\$ 104.1 Million	\$ 105.9 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million	\$ 100.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.0%	-0.2%	1.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.4%	-3.3%	-0.4%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Indian Education Grant Program addresses the academic needs of Indian students, including preschool children, by helping Indian children sharpen their academic skills, assisting students in becoming proficient in the core content areas, and providing students with an opportunity to participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable.

High School Graduation Initiative

-14.8%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	-2.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-5.2%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-100.0%

The High School Graduation Initiative provides funding for grants to LEAs to implement proven strategies for reducing the number of students who drop out before completing secondary school and for assisting youth to reenter school after they have dropped out.

High School Redesign

**NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010**

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 150.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This newly proposed competition would fund district partnerships with postsecondary institutions and business, industry, nonprofits or community based organizations to redesign high schools. Redesigned high schools would ensure that students graduate from high school with college credit and career-related experience, putting them on a path to career and college success.

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
\$11.7
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



IDEA B—Grants to States

-8.1%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion	\$ 11.0 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	0.8%	-5.2%	4.5%	0.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-6.5%	2.9%	-1.1%

Special Education Grants to States assist states in meeting the cost of providing free special education and related services to children with disabilities.

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

-9.9%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 27.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.7%	-0.2%	3.4%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.1%	-3.3%	1.3%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Parent Information Centers Program funds parent information centers and community parent centers to ensure that parents of children with disabilities receive training and information to help improve results for their children.





IDEA D—Personnel Preparation

-14.9%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 90.7 Million	\$ 88.5 Million	\$ 88.3 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million	\$ 83.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-2.4%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-5.4%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Personnel Development to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities Program provides funds to be used to train personnel in leadership, early intervention and early childhood, low-incidence, high-incidence, related services, special education, and regular education in order to work with children with disabilities.

IDEA D—State Personnel Development

-20.1%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 46.8 Million	\$ 43.9 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million	\$ 41.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-2.4%	-6.3%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-5.4%	-8.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The State Personnel Development Grant Program assists State Educational Agencies in reforming and improving their systems for personnel preparation and professional development of individuals providing early intervention, educational, and transition services in order to improve results for children with disabilities.

IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination

-47.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 49.5 Million	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 46.8 Million	\$ 44.3 Million	\$ 28.5 Million	\$ 44.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.1%	-1.5%	-4.1%	-5.2%	-35.8%	55.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.5%	-4.6%	-6.1%	-6.5%	-36.8%	52.6%

The Technical Assistance and Dissemination Program is designed to promote academic achievement and improve results for children with disabilities by supporting technical assistance, model demonstration projects, dissemination of information, and implementation activities that are supported by scientifically based research.

IDEA D—Technology and Media Services

-41.2%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 28.6 Million	\$ 29.6 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	12.1%	-36.9%	1.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	12.1%	-36.9%	1.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Technology and Media Services Program promotes the use of technology and supports educational media activities for children with disabilities. It also provides support for captioning and video description services for use in classrooms to improve results for children with disabilities.

Impact Aid

-7.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Impact Aid

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.8%	-0.2%	1.4%	-5.2%	5.3%	-5.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.8%	-3.3%	-0.7%	-6.5%	3.6%	-7.0%

Impact Aid provides financial support to school districts affected by federal activities, with the goal of providing quality education to children living on Indian and other federal lands.

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
\$100.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Improving Literacy Through School Libraries

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 19.1 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Improving Literacy Through School Libraries Program helps LEAs improve reading achievement by providing students with increased access to up-to-date school library materials, a well-equipped technologically advanced school library media center, and professionally certified school library media specialists.

Indian Education

-7.8%
2010-2014

Department: Interior

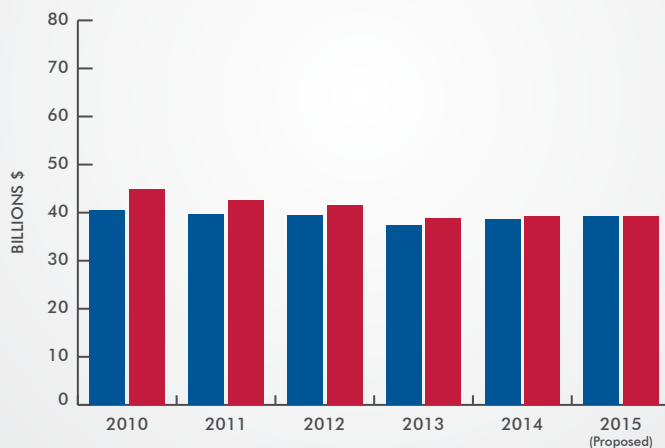
Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 799.4 Million	\$ 752.7 Million	\$ 795.5 Million	\$ 754.1 Million	\$ 800.0 Million	\$ 800.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	11.6%	-5.8%	5.7%	-5.2%	6.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.9%	-8.8%	3.5%	-6.5%	4.4%	-2.0%

The Bureau of Indian Education is a service organization devoted to providing quality education for American Indian people. It operates and maintains 184 elementary and secondary schools for 50,000 students.





TOTAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted

Investing in Innovation

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 149.4 Million	\$ 141.6 Million	\$ 141.6 Million	\$ 165.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	16.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	14.2%

This program, based on the \$640 million program authorized by ARRA, provides grants to develop and validate promising practices, strategies, or programs for which there is potential but for which efficacy has not yet been systematically studied.

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

-38.3%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 4.7 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 5.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	5.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	3.8%	-2.0%

The Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Grant Program supports state and local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and other public and private agencies and organizations to stimulate research, development, training, and similar activities designed to meet the special educational needs of gifted and talented elementary and secondary school students.

Magnet Schools Assistance

-15.6%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 100.0 Million	\$ 99.8 Million	\$ 96.7 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million	\$ 91.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-4.6%	-0.2%	-3.1%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-6.1%	-3.3%	-5.1%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Magnet Schools Assistance Program supports the development and implementation of magnet schools that are part of approved desegregation plans and that are designed to bring together students from different social, economic, racial, and ethnic backgrounds.

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

-23.6%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 180.5 Million	\$ 175.1 Million	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 141.9 Million	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.8%	-3.0%	-14.5%	-5.2%	5.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.7%	-6.0%	-16.3%	-6.5%	3.8%	-100.0%

Mathematics and Science Partnerships support projects to improve the academic achievement of students in mathematics and science.

Migrant Education Program

-12.5%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 394.8 Million	\$ 394.0 Million	\$ 393.2 Million	\$ 372.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million	\$ 374.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.0%	-2.0%

The Migrant Education State Grant Program assists states in providing education and support services to ensure that migratory children have the opportunity to meet the same challenging state content and performance standards expected of all children.

National Activities for Indian Education

31.8%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Indian Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 3.9 Million	\$ 3.9 Million	\$ 5.9 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million	\$ 5.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	51.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	48.1%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

National Activities funds are used to expand efforts to improve research, evaluation, and data collection on the status and effectiveness of Indian education programs.

National Assessment of Educational Progress

-7.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 138.8 Million	\$ 138.6 Million	\$ 138.3 Million	\$ 131.1 Million	\$ 140.2 Million	\$ 132.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	7.0%	-5.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	5.3%	-7.5%

The National Assessment of Educational Progress supports programs that assess the academic performance of students nationwide in reading, mathematics, science, writing, U.S. history, civics, geography, and the arts.





National Programs for Vocational Education

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.9 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

Vocational Education National Programs support research, development, demonstration, dissemination, evaluation, and assessment activities aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of vocational and technical education.

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

-10.6%
2010-2014

Department: National Science Foundation

Bureau: Education and Human Resources

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 25%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 872.8 Million	\$ 861.0 Million	\$ 829.0 Million	\$ 883.3 Million	\$ 846.5 Million	\$ 889.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.3%	-1.3%	-3.7%	6.6%	-4.2%	5.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.6%	-4.4%	-5.7%	5.1%	-5.7%	3.0%

Through its Education and Human Resources Department, the National Science Foundation funds several projects and programs that seek to improve K-12 science education.

National Writing Project

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 25.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Writing Project supports K-16 teacher training programs that promote effective strategies to teach writing.

Promise Neighborhoods

422.8%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 59.9 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 100.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	200.0%	99.6%	-5.2%	0.0%	76.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	190.7%	95.5%	-6.5%	-1.6%	72.7%

Promise Neighborhoods provides grants to community-based organizations for the development and implementation of plans for comprehensive neighborhood services modeled after the Harlem Children's Zone.

PROMISE: Promoting Readiness of Minors in SSI

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

This program develops and evaluates innovative approaches to improving outcomes for children receiving Supplemental Security Income and their families.

Race to the Top

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 698.6 Million	\$ 549.0 Million	\$ 520.2 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 300.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	-21.4%	-5.2%	-51.9%	20.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	-23.0%	-6.5%	-52.7%	17.6%

This program, modeled after the \$4 billion program authorized by ARRA, creates incentives for state and local reforms and innovation that lead to significant improvements in student achievement, high school graduation rates, and college enrollment rates. This year's appropriation will be used to again fund early childhood innovation as well as grants to individual school districts.

Reading is Fundamental

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 24.8 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reading is Fundamental provides books for low-income children and youths from infancy to high school age and supports activities to motivate them to read.



Ready to Learn Television

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 27.3 Million	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.7%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-100.0%

Ready to Learn Television supports the development of educational television programming for preschool and early elementary school children and their families.

Recognizing Education Success, Professional Excellence, & Collaborative Teaching (RESPECT)

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.0 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Funds under this new competitive grant would be used to reform teacher and principal preparation programs; strengthen teacher and principal evaluation and professional development systems; redesign educator career ladders and compensation systems to attract and retain top talent; and create conditions in schools that support effective teaching, including by providing teachers greater autonomy, shared leadership and responsibility for student outcomes, and time for collaboration.

Regional Educational Laboratories

-29.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 70.7 Million	\$ 57.5 Million	\$ 57.5 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million	\$ 54.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.6%	-18.6%	-0.1%	-5.3%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.9%	-21.1%	-2.2%	-6.6%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Regional Educational Laboratories Program supports laboratories that conduct applied research and development, provide technical assistance, develop multimedia educational materials and other products, and disseminate information, in an effort to help others use knowledge from research and practice to improve education.



Research, Development and Dissemination

-17.2%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 200.2 Million	\$ 199.8 Million	\$ 189.8 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 179.9 Million	\$ 179.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	19.7%	-0.2%	-5.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	17.9%	-3.3%	-7.0%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Education Research, Development and Dissemination Program supports the development and distribution of scientifically valid research, evaluation, and data collection that supports learning and improves academic achievement.

Research in Special Education

-30.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 71.1 Million	\$ 51.0 Million	\$ 49.9 Million	\$ 47.3 Million	\$ 54.0 Million	\$ 54.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.7%	-28.3%	-2.1%	-5.2%	14.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.9%	-30.5%	-4.1%	-6.5%	12.4%	-2.0%

The Research in Special Education Program supports scientifically rigorous research contributing to the solution for specific early intervention and educational problems associated with children with disabilities.

Rural Education

-10.5%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 174.9 Million	\$ 174.5 Million	\$ 179.2 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million	\$ 169.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.9%	-0.2%	2.7%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.7%	-3.3%	0.6%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Rural Education Program provides financial assistance to rural school districts to carry out activities to help improve the quality of teaching and learning in their schools.

Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities

-56.7%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 191.3 Million	\$ 119.2 Million	\$ 64.9 Million	\$ 61.5 Million	\$ 90.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	37.7%	-37.7%	-45.6%	-5.2%	46.4%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	35.5%	-39.6%	-46.7%	-6.5%	44.1%	-100.0%

The goals of the National Activities are to enhance the country's efforts to prevent illegal drug use, reduce violence among students, and promote safety and discipline for students at all educational levels by supporting drug and violence prevention and education activities.

School Improvement Grants

-14.6%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 545.6 Million	\$ 534.6 Million	\$ 533.6 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 505.8 Million	\$ 505.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-2.0%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

School Improvement Grants provide academic support and learning opportunities to LEAs and schools with high numbers or a high percentage of poor children to ensure that these children meet academic achievement standards.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$3.0
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



School Leadership

-18.8%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 29.2 Million	\$ 29.2 Million	\$ 29.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 35.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	52.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	-6.6%	35.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	49.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-8.1%	33.2%

The School Leadership Program provides grants to support the development, enhancement, or expansion of innovative programs to recruit, train, and mentor principals and assistant principals for high-need schools.

Smaller Learning Communities

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 88.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Smaller Learning Communities program supports school districts and large schools in the development, implementation, and expansion of more effective and personalized learning environments by reducing the size of schools and by creating “schools within schools.”

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 11.5 Million	\$ 11.4 Million	\$ 11.4 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 10.8 Million	\$ 13.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	21.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	24.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	19.2%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	21.6%

The Special Education Studies and Evaluations Program is designed to assess progress in implementing the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, including the effectiveness of state and local efforts to provide free appropriate public education to children with disabilities and early intervention services to infants and toddlers with disabilities.



Special Olympics Education Programs

-13.7%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 8.1 Million	\$ 8.1 Million	\$ 8.0 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-1.0%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-3.0%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

These programs provide financial assistance to the Special Olympics for activities that promote expansion of the Special Olympics and for the design and implementation of education programs that can be integrated into classroom instruction.

Special Programs for Indian Children

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Indian Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 19.1 Million	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 18.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

Special Program grants are used for projects and programs that improve Indian student achievement through early childhood education and college preparation programs, and for professional development grants for training Indians who are preparing to begin careers in teaching and school administration.

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

-15.2%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 410.7 Million	\$ 390.0 Million	\$ 389.2 Million	\$ 368.9 Million	\$ 378.0 Million	\$ 378.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-5.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-8.0%	-2.2%	-6.5%	0.9%	-2.0%

State Assessment Grants support the development or subsequent implementation of standards-based state academic assessments.

State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality

-26.6%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-16.3%	-0.1%	-5.2%	0.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-18.9%	-2.1%	-6.5%	-1.1%	-100.0%

State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality are designed to increase academic achievement of children by recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers and principals and holding LEAs and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement.

Statewide Data Systems

-45.4%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 58.3 Million	\$ 42.2 Million	\$ 38.1 Million	\$ 36.1 Million	\$ 34.5 Million	\$ 70.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-10.4%	-27.6%	-9.7%	-5.2%	-4.3%	102.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-11.8%	-29.9%	-11.6%	-6.5%	-5.8%	98.8%

These grants are given to state education agencies so they can design, develop, and implement statewide, longitudinal data systems that efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, and disaggregate individual student data. Grants may support salaries, travel, equipment, and supplies as required to carry out these efforts.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT
\$250.0 MILLION
FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 167



STEM Innovation

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 319.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This reorganization of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM) initiatives will help to increase the impact of federal investments, focusing on things like increasing the number of STEM students, building a virtual learning network, and creating a STEM master teacher corps.

Striving Readers

-27.2%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 200.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 159.7 Million	\$ 151.4 Million	\$ 158.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	465.4%	-100.0%	N/A	-5.2%	4.4%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	456.5%	-100.0%	N/A	-6.5%	2.7%	-100.0%

The Striving Readers Program supports efforts to improve the reading skills of struggling middle school and high school aged readers.





Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Supporting Student Success

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 214.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would authorize funds to support states, local school districts, and schools in their comprehensive efforts to create safe, healthy, and drug-free environments that promote improved teaching and learning. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Alcohol Abuse Reduction, the Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress Program, Elementary and Secondary School Counseling, Foundations for Learning, Mental Health Integration in Schools, and Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities.

Teach For America

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Teach For America recruits, selects, trains, and supports recent college graduates who commit to serve as teachers for at least two years in high-need schools.

Teacher and Leader Innovation Fund

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Instructional Teams

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 320.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would fund competitive grants to states and local school districts to implement bold plans to improve the education workforce in high-need schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Advanced Credentialing and the Teacher Incentive Fund.

Teacher Incentive Fund Grants

-33.5%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 399.2 Million	\$ 299.4 Million	\$ 283.8 Million	\$ 288.8 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	311.2%	-0.2%	-25.0%	-5.2%	1.8%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	304.8%	-3.3%	-26.5%	-6.5%	0.2%	-100.0%

The Teacher Incentive Fund supports efforts to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-need schools.

Teacher Quality Partnerships

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Higher Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 43.0 Million	\$ 42.9 Million	\$ 42.8 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 40.6 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-14.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-15.4%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-100.0%

Teacher Quality Partnership grants are meant to reduce the shortages of qualified teachers in high-need school districts and improve the quality of the current and future teaching force.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
**\$200.0
MILLION**
FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Teaching of Traditional American History

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-61.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-62.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Teaching of Traditional American History program is designed to raise student achievement by helping teachers develop a greater understanding of traditional American history.

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

-8.9%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 13.7 Billion	\$ 14.3 Billion	\$ 14.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	0.4%	-5.5%	4.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.7%	-6.8%	2.9%	-2.0%

The purpose of Title I is to provide financial assistance to school districts and schools serving low-income students in order to help them meet challenging academic standards. Title I funds are distributed to school districts based on a four-part formula that targets resources to low-income students. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 44.](#)

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
\$10.0
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 50.4 Million	\$ 50.3 Million	\$ 50.2 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 47.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program provides grants to state education agencies to provide educational continuity for children and youth in state-run institutions as well as in adult correctional institutions.

Training and Advisory Services

-13.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: School Improvement Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million	\$ 6.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-26.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-5.2%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-27.5%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-6.5%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Training and Advisory Services Program funds Equity Assistance Centers to provide technical assistance and training, upon request, in the areas of race, sex, and national origin to public school districts and other responsible governmental agencies to help schools and communities ensure that equitable education opportunities are available and accessible for all children.

Transition to Teaching

-71.0%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 43.7 Million	\$ 41.1 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 24.7 Million	\$ 13.8 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-5.9%	-36.6%	-5.2%	-44.3%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-8.8%	-37.9%	-6.5%	-45.1%	-100.0%

The Transition to Teaching program provides grants to recruit and retrain highly qualified mid-career professionals and recent graduates of institutions of higher education as licensed and successful teachers in high-need schools.



TRIO Programs

-9.5%

2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Higher Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 853.1 Million	\$ 826.5 Million	\$ 839.9 Million	\$ 796.0 Million	\$ 838.3 Million	\$ 838.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.6%	-3.1%	1.6%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.0%	-6.1%	-0.5%	-6.5%	3.6%	-2.0%

The federal TRIO Programs include six outreach and support programs targeted to serve and assist low-income, first-generation college students and students with disabilities to progress from middle school to post-baccalaureate programs.

Voluntary Public School Choice

-100%

2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Innovation and Improvement

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Voluntary Public School Choice Program supports projects that provide parents, particularly parents of children attending low-performance public schools, with expanded education options by establishing or expanding intradistrict, interdistrict, and open enrollment public school choice programs.





-22.2%
2010-2014

EDUCATION: MILITARY

TOTAL SPENDING ON MILITARY EDUCATION

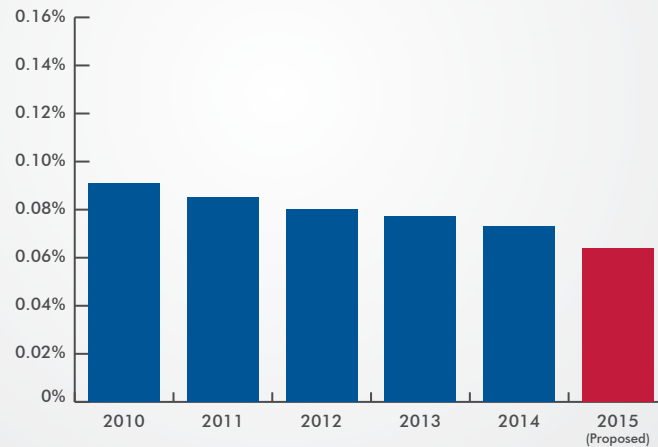
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.6 Billion	\$ 2.6 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.4%	-3.5%	-3.9%	-8.4%	-0.4%	-6.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-6.5%	-5.8%	-9.7%	-2.0%	-8.0%

Of the nearly two million U.S. children who have parents connected with the military, 1.3 million are school age. The overwhelming majority (about 80 percent) of these students attend U.S. public schools. Roughly 8 percent are enrolled in schools run by the U.S. Department of Defense, which operates 191 schools in 14 districts located in 12 foreign countries, seven states, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) operates these schools through two programs. The Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools serve dependents within the continental United States as well as Cuba, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The DoD Dependents Schools serve dependents outside the continental United States.

DoDEA also provides support and resources to local school districts that serve children of military families through the Impact Aid program. The program began in 1950 as a Department of Education effort to support local school districts with high concentrations of military children. Impact Aid was subsequently expanded to include children who live on Indian and other federal lands exempt from local property taxes. Since 1990, when Department of Education Impact Aid funds began to decline, DoDEA has provided a supplement to school districts whose military child populations are 20 percent or greater. The Family Assistance Family Advocacy Program, another support for military families, provides counseling, childcare, neglect prevention, and other youth services.

CHILDREN'S MILITARY EDUCATION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

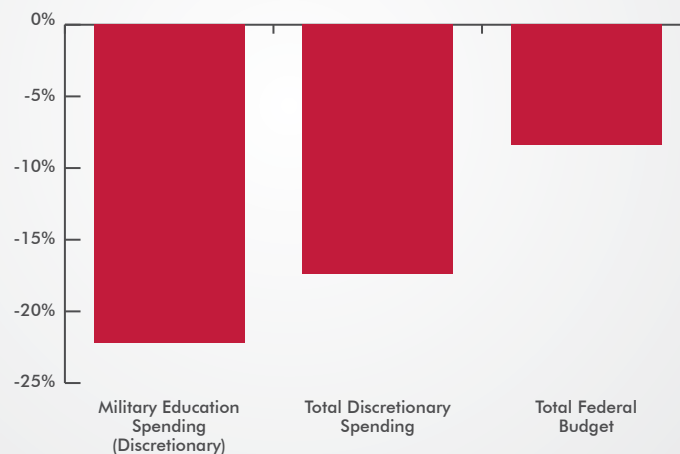


Funding for these programs has seen a steady decline since 2010. On average, funding for military education has dropped 6 percent per year after adjusting for inflation. In 2013, as a result of sequestration, the DoD even considered closing military schools for five extra days during the 2013-2014 school year. Last minute policy changes averted the closures, but continued cuts put an added strain on children and families with loved ones serving in the armed forces.

The President's 2015 Budget

President Obama's FY 2015 budget request calls for additional cuts, proposing funding 8 percent lower than 2014, when adjusted for inflation. This includes small cuts to DoDEA and Family Assistance Family Advocacy Programs and no request for Supplemental Impact Aid. Troops to Teachers would receive a small boost. If the president's budget were passed as requested, funding for military schools would be 28.5 percent lower, in real terms, than in 2010.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2010-2014



Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA)

-5.5%
2010-2014

Department: Defense

Bureau: Defense Dependents Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.2%	-0.3%	5.2%	-6.9%	5.1%	-2.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.5%	-3.4%	3.1%	-8.2%	3.5%	-4.6%

DoDEA is the agency of the Department of Defense that oversees all schools on military bases.

Family Assistance Family Advocacy Program

-49.2%
2010-2014

Department: Defense

Bureau: Defense Dependents Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 863.3 Million	\$ 762.8 Million	\$ 653.3 Million	\$ 589.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.7%	-8.6%	-20.2%	-11.6%	-14.4%	-9.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-4.3%	-11.4%	-21.9%	-12.9%	-15.7%	-11.5%

The Department of Defense Dependents Education Agency provides support services including things like non-medical counseling, child care, youth services, and more. This funding also helps provide child abuse and neglect prevention services and new parent supports for military families.



Supplemental to Impact Aid

1.1%
2010-2014

Department: Defense

Bureau: Defense Dependents Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 41.0 Million	\$ 40.0 Million	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 40.5 Million	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.8%	-2.4%	12.5%	-10.0%	11.1%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-8.3%	-5.5%	10.2%	-11.2%	9.4%	-100.0%

The Supplemental to Impact Aid Program provides financial assistance to local education agencies (LEAs) that are heavily impacted by the presence of military dependent students.

Troops to Teachers

-9.7%
2010-2014

Department: Defense

Bureau: Defense Dependents Education

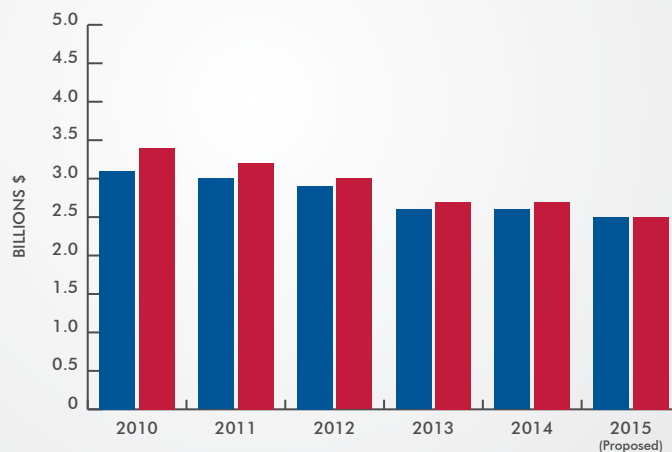
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 14.4 Million	\$ 14.4 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 13.7 Million	\$ 14.1 Million	\$ 14.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.1%	4.2%	-8.7%	3.0%	1.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.0%	2.0%	-9.9%	1.4%	-0.7%

The Troops to Teachers program assists eligible members of the armed forces to obtain certification or licensing as elementary, secondary, vocational, or technical school teachers and helps these individuals find employment in high-need LEAs or charter schools.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S MILITARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





HEALTH

5.2%
2010-2014

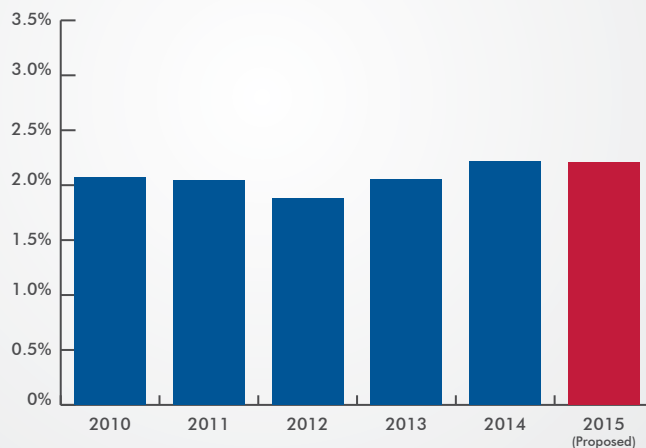
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 70.5 Billion	\$ 72.0 Billion	\$ 67.6 Billion	\$ 70.4 Billion	\$ 80.2 Billion	\$ 85.6 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	16.7%	2.1%	-6.1%	4.1%	13.6%	7.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	14.8%	-1.1%	-8.0%	2.7%	11.8%	4.9%

Since a drop in funding in 2012, investments in children's health are once again on the rise. The majority of this increase comes from increases in Medicaid outlays as the economic recession drove an increase in enrollees. Medicaid outlays had dropped substantially in 2012 because expansions passed with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) had expired. Recession-driven Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) outlays have also contributed to increased investments in children's health. Since the most significant federal children's health initiatives are mandatory, the impact of sequestration was limited. Several larger discretionary programs like the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development did see substantial cuts, much of which were restored in 2014. In fiscal year (FY) 2014 there were also significant investments in several new initiatives to provide mental health supports for students.

With the increase in 2014, overall federal spending on children's health has grown more than 5 percent in real terms since 2010. However, this overall growth masks a very different trend on initiatives funded by yearly appropriations. During the same time period, inflation-adjusted discretionary spending on children's health has declined by more than 16 percent. Fortunately for many children across the nation, most of the yearly funding on children's health is not dependent on annual Washington budget politics.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

One of the largest expenditures in ARRA was a substantial increase in the amount of Medicaid Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) funds available for states. ARRA increased Medicaid FMAP spending by \$93 billion, with approximately 20 percent of these funds going toward spending on children's health. Including aid to several other programs, ARRA provided more than \$19 billion in additional resources for children's health. In FY 2013, \$677 million of ARRA funds were spent on children's health, which is approximately a 1 percent increase over the 2013 non-ARRA level. If the remaining Medicaid investments from ARRA are spent according to the timeframe projected by the Congressional Budget Office, it would mean a 0.6 percent increase to children's health spending in FY 2014 over non-ARRA levels, and a 0.4 percent increase in 2015.

The President's 2015 Budget

President Obama's FY 2015 request is about a 5 percent real increase in funding levels, compared to 2014. About 90 percent of this increase comes from higher expected outlays in Medicaid, much of which will be to help states implement provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA). Other mandatory programs that would see an increase are CHIP, Vaccines for Children, and Community Health Centers.

Discretionary health investments continue to decline in the president's budget, falling nearly 13 percent after adjusting for inflation when compared to 2014 levels. In particular, the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program would see a significant cut. The Children, Youth, Women and Families HIV/AIDS Bureau may also see a cut, but this is unclear because the budget would consolidate this program into a larger fund for HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention. Many other discretionary areas would see funding levels that would remain below 2012 pre-sequester levels.

It is important to note that a significant portion of the decline in discretionary investments comes as a result of lower Community Health Centers appropriations. This is more than made up for by a large increase on the mandatory side of that program's ledger. The budget does provide an increase for the Healthy Homes Program and Workforce Expansion for Mental Health. Altogether, President Obama's budget request represents a more than 5 percent real increase in spending on children's health since 2010. Whether mandatory or discretionary, this is a substantial increase in investments to ensure the health of our nation's children.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
**\$92.6
BILLION**
FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Medicaid

4.3%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 272.8 Billion	\$ 275.0 Billion	\$ 251.2 Billion	\$ 266.0 Billion	\$ 308.8 Billion	\$ 331.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	20.2%	0.8%	-8.6%	5.9%	16.1%	7.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	18.3%	-2.3%	-10.5%	4.4%	14.3%	5.2%

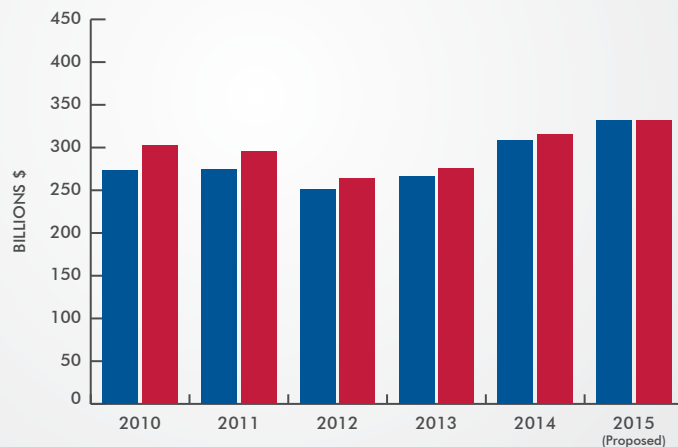
Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that provides health insurance to some low-income individuals including children, pregnant women, seniors, and people with disabilities. In 2012, Medicaid covered 67 million Americans, including nearly 32 million children. Each state administers its own Medicaid program, while the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards. Since the ACA exchange marketplaces launched in January 2014, there has been a notable uptick in Medicaid enrollment in the states that elected to expand their Medicaid programs. This increase is most prominent among low-income adults who were previously ineligible for Medicaid. While the ACA did not change eligibility rules for children (low-income children were already eligible for Medicaid in every state), there have been enrollment increases among eligible but unenrolled children due to ACA-related outreach efforts.

Medicaid is the cornerstone of the nation's health care safety net, successfully ensuring access to cost-effective, high-quality health coverage for those with the greatest medical needs: children and adults whose financial means are very modest and people who are in poorer health compared to the population at large, including individuals with significant disabilities and people with multiple chronic illnesses.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MEDICAID

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



Medicaid currently covers 49.2 percent of all children in the United States and more than half of all low-income children. It also covers approximately 11 million Americans who have serious disabilities, approximately 70 percent of all nursing home residents, and slightly less than 20 percent of all seniors, for whom Medicaid supplements Medicare coverage.

Medicaid is uniquely designed to meet the needs of low-income individuals by covering a wide range of services that many private insurers, whose benefit packages are designed for a higher-income population, do not. As a result, Medicaid makes both health insurance and health care affordable for individuals and families with low incomes.

Through its Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) requirement, Medicaid ensures that all children get the services they require to meet their unique health and developmental needs. EPSDT ensures coverage for developmental assessments for infants and young children, as well as well-child visits, vision, dental, and hearing services. It also allows medically necessary therapies to manage disorders and chronic illnesses that become more costly when left untreated.

In 2012, Medicaid accounted for more than 15 percent of national health care spending, due in large part to increased Medicaid enrollment resulting from the economic recession. Medicaid funding has become an important budgetary issue for states. According to the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission's March 2013 Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP, looking only at the state-funded portion, Medicaid's share of state budgets was 13.4 percent in state FY 2011.

Total federal spending on Medicaid in FY 2013 was \$276 billion. Federal spending on Medicaid is expected to continue to rise in the next few years due to the ACA's Medicaid expansion option for states.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

19.0%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.9 Billion	\$ 8.6 Billion	\$ 9.1 Billion	\$ 9.5 Billion	\$ 10.2 Billion	\$ 10.9 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	9.4%	5.1%	4.5%	7.6%	6.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.9%	6.0%	2.9%	3.0%	5.9%	4.5%

CHIP provides health coverage to children in families whose income is too high to qualify for Medicaid, but too low to purchase private health insurance. Since CHIP's inception in 1997, the number of uninsured children has been cut in half, even as uninsured rates for adults increased steadily. No government program has been more successful than CHIP in improving health coverage for children.

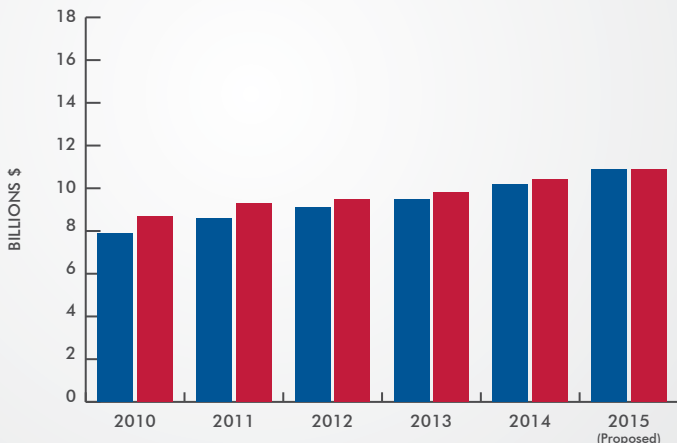
In 2013, 8.5 million children were enrolled in CHIP. Built on Medicaid's shoulders, CHIP ensures that millions of children in working families are able to access necessary medical services. Like Medicaid, CHIP is jointly funded through a federal-state partnership. States design and operate their CHIP programs, which can be run as an expansion of a state's Medicaid program, as a stand-alone program, or as a combination of the two. In states where CHIP is operated as a Medicaid expansion, children in CHIP receive EPSDT, Medicaid's comprehensive and preventive child health benefit. In states that operate stand-alone CHIP programs, children receive a range of benefits, such as health screenings including vision and hearing exams; preventive health care, such as immunizations; inpatient and outpatient hospital care; well-child check-ups and sick-child care; lab services; and prescription medications.

CHIP also allows children access to pediatric-specific provider networks, and goes above and beyond many private insurance plans in addressing the unique needs of low-income children. CHIP provides cost-sharing protections to ensure that no families face out-of-pocket costs that exceed 5 percent of family income.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR THE CHILDREN'S HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



In FY 2012, CHIP and Medicaid provided coverage for more than 44.5 million children in the United States. With more than 60 percent of all children relying on CHIP and Medicaid at some point last year, these programs are essential to our nation's overall health and well-being. Children with health insurance are more likely than their uninsured counterparts to have a usual source of health care, to have seen a doctor in the previous year, and to have their health care needs met. CHIP and Medicaid ensure critical access to the services that allow our children, the future American workforce, to grow up healthy and strong.

Despite CHIP's success, there are still seven million children who are uninsured. While CHIP and Medicaid have significantly reduced the numbers of uninsured children, about two-thirds of children eligible for CHIP and Medicaid remain unenrolled due to bureaucratic barriers and administrative red tape. Since 2009, CHIP reauthorization's Express Lane simplifications have improved state enrollment processes, moving an additional 1.2 million eligible kids into coverage.

Together, CHIP and Medicaid are important examples of programs that have been effective in providing affordable, comprehensive, high-quality coverage for low-income children. Our nation must continue building on the progress of both of these programs to help us reach the day when every child in America has access to health coverage and services they need.

Despite the success of CHIP and Medicaid in reducing the numbers of uninsured children, the future of CHIP is uncertain. Under current law, funding for CHIP expires in September 2015. If CHIP is to continue to provide coverage for low-income children, Congress must act to enact legislation to renew funding.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$2.0
BILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Community Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Health Resources and Services Administration**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 37%NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Mandatory (ACA)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	17.1%	10.3%	31.5%	41.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	14.7%	8.8%	29.4%	38.9%

-39.8%
2010-2014

Discretionary

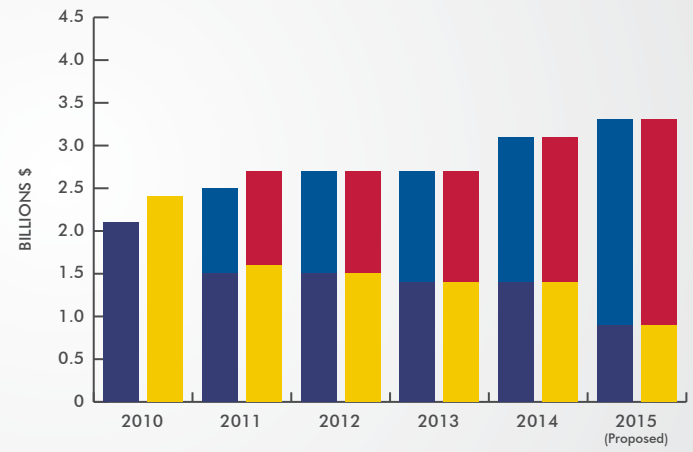
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.4 Billion	\$ 1.4 Billion	\$ 911.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	-30.8%	-0.6%	-5.5%	0.7%	-34.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.8%	-33.0%	-2.6%	-6.8%	-0.9%	-36.2%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults. Today, the Community Health Centers (CHC) program continues this tradition by providing care, regardless of ability to pay, to those who are underserved by America's health care system: the poor, uninsured, homeless, minorities, migrant and seasonal farm workers, public housing residents, and people with limited English proficiency. CHCs play a critical role in the health care system as the health care home to over 22 million people, 35 percent of whom are children up to age 19.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

- Nominal Value: Discretionary
- Nominal Value: Mandatory
- Inflation Adjusted: Discretionary
- Inflation Adjusted: Mandatory



The CHC program is housed in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Health Resources and Services Administration's Bureau of Primary Health Care. CHCs are an essential component of our nation's health care safety net and represent our nation's largest primary care system. As the largest national network of primary care providers, CHCs are a critical element of the reformed health care system that was created by the ACA.

CHCs focus on ensuring access to care for lower income and minority communities; 72 percent of CHC patients have incomes below 100 percent of the federal poverty line (FPL) and 92 percent are below 200 percent of FPL. The majority of individuals who receive care are uninsured or are covered by Medicaid. CHCs serve one in seven uninsured patients, one in seven Medicaid beneficiaries, and one in three children who live in poverty. In addition, nearly two-thirds of CHC patients represent racial and ethnic minorities.

CHCs serve over five million children across the nation, including more than 350,000 children who are covered under CHIP. Underserved children benefit greatly from CHCs. For example, communities served by a CHC have significantly reduced the rates of infant mortality and low birth weight babies.

The core mission of CHCs is to provide essential access to primary care to children and adults with no health coverage at all or those on Medicaid. CHCs rely heavily on the Medicaid program to fund their operations; Medicaid accounts for more than one-third of their total operating budgets. CHCs also receive funding through an annual appropriation in the labor, health and human services, and education appropriations bill, but these funds contribute less than one-fourth of the needed monies to allow these centers to serve their communities.

The president's budget included \$4.6 billion for the Community Health Center program in FY 2015, including \$3.6 billion in ACA mandatory funding, to support 1,300 grantees and serve approximately 31 million patients.

National Asthma Control Program

-17.8%

2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 30.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 25.3 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million	\$ 27.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.5%	-11.3%	-7.8%	3.2%	5.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.1%	-14.0%	-9.7%	1.7%	4.1%	-2.0%

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)'s National Asthma Control Program (NACP) was created in 1999 to help 25 million Americans, including 7.1 million children, manage asthma. The program's goals are to reduce the number of deaths, hospitalizations, emergency department visits, missed school days or work days, and limitations on activity due to asthma. With a modest budget, the NACP provides funding to states, cities, school programs, and non-government organizations to help improve asthma surveillance, train health professionals, educate individuals with asthma and their families, and increase the public's understanding of asthma.

NACP's community-based programs train educators and health professionals to diagnose, treat, and manage asthma. Critical to children, they teach families and school personnel to recognize, prevent, and control symptoms. These programs also help school districts implement asthma management programs and develop asthma policies for students.

Prior to the creation of the NACP by Congress in 1999, there was no national strategy to combat asthma. As a result of the program, asthma death rates have decreased more than 45 percent, even as asthma prevalence has increased by more than 10 percent. NACP is an excellent example of a cost-effective investment that improves asthma outcomes and reduces the costs associated with managing the effects of this pervasive disease.

To maintain the NACP's progress, the CDC and its federal, state, local, and nonprofit partners must continue the vital work of tracking asthma; enhancing the capacity of federal, state, and local public health offices; training health practitioners and educators; implementing proven interventions; and filling gaps in research.

Abstinence Education

NEWLY
FUNDED
SINCE 2010

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 4.7 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 5.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	-5.2%	5.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	-6.5%	3.8%	-2.0%

The Abstinence Education Program enables states to provide abstinence education with a focus on at-risk populations subject to out-of-wedlock births. The program teaches the social, psychological, and health gains of abstaining from sexual activity.

Adolescent Family Life Program

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

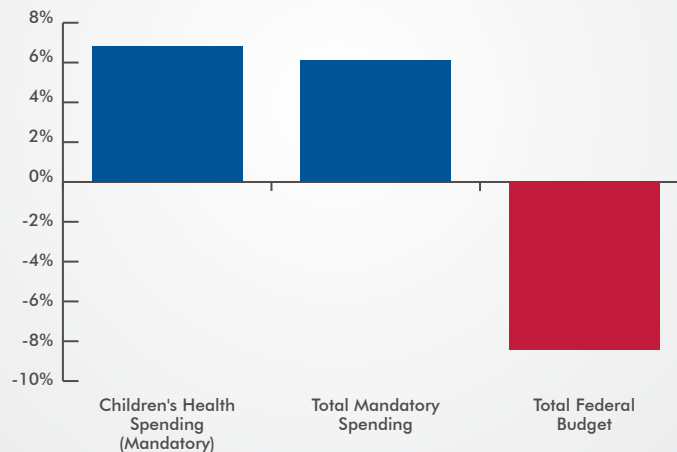
Bureau: Office of the Secretary

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 12.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-44.1%	-25.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-44.9%	-27.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Adolescent Family Life Program provides grants to nonprofit organizations and local governments to develop and test programs that encourage adolescents to postpone sexual activity and supports research projects concerning the societal causes and consequences of adolescent sexual activity, contraceptive use, pregnancy, and child rearing.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN FUNDING, 2010-2014





Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative

-9.2%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 47.9 Million	\$ 47.7 Million	\$ 47.6 Million	\$ 44.7 Million	\$ 47.2 Million	\$ 47.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	14.0%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-6.2%	5.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	12.2%	-3.5%	-2.2%	-7.5%	4.1%	-2.0%

The Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative supports surveillance, early detection, education, and intervention activities on autism and other developmental disorders. The initiative was authorized in the Combating Autism Act of 2006.

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

-15.0%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 71%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 143.4 Million	\$ 136.1 Million	\$ 137.8 Million	\$ 133.5 Million	\$ 132.3 Million	\$ 132.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.9%	-5.1%	1.3%	-3.1%	-0.9%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.2%	-8.0%	-0.8%	-4.4%	-2.5%	-2.0%

The National Center on Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health aims to provide a national focus for the prevention of secondary conditions in persons within selected disability domains including mobility, personal care, communication, and learning. The program also supports research projects to understand secondary conditions and measure the impact of environment on the lives of persons with disabilities.

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

-59.6%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 34.8 Million	\$ 29.3 Million	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 2.3 Million	\$ 15.3 Million	\$ 15.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.5%	-15.9%	-93.2%	17.3%	551.8%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.1%	-18.5%	-93.3%	15.7%	541.5%	-2.0%

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program was created to develop initiatives and policies to prevent childhood lead poisoning, educate the public and health care providers about childhood lead poisoning, provide funding to state and local health departments to determine the extent of childhood lead poisoning by screening children for elevated blood lead levels and helping to ensure that lead-poisoned children receive medical and environmental follow-up, and support research to determine the effectiveness of prevention efforts.

Children, Youth, Women, and Families (HIV/AIDS Bureau)

-10.9%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: HIV/AIDS Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 27%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 77.6 Million	\$ 77.3 Million	\$ 77.2 Million	\$ 72.4 Million	\$ 75.1 Million	\$280.2 Million*
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.0%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-6.2%	3.8%	273.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.6%	-3.5%	-2.2%	-7.5%	2.1%	265.8%

Title IV of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act provides grants for coordinated HIV services and access to research for children, youth, women, and families.

* The president's FY 2015 request consolidates this program into the Early Intervention—Part C piece of HIV/AIDS funding. The allocation and "share of spending for kids" we have is based on an estimate of previous years' appropriations. The new share only applies to 2015.

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

19.0%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.9 Billion	\$ 8.6 Billion	\$ 9.1 Billion	\$ 9.5 Billion	\$ 10.2 Billion	\$ 10.9 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.5%	9.4%	5.1%	4.5%	7.6%	6.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.9%	6.0%	2.9%	3.0%	5.9%	4.5%

The Children's Health Insurance Program provides funds to states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 97.

Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program

-23.1%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 317.5 Million	\$ 268.4 Million	\$ 267.8 Million	\$ 251.2 Million	\$ 265.0 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.4%	-15.5%	-0.2%	-6.2%	5.5%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-18.1%	-2.2%	-7.5%	3.8%	-100.0%

The Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Payment Program provides funds to children's teaching hospitals for the operation of accredited graduate medical residency training programs.

Children's Mental Health Services

-10.9%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 121.3 Million	\$ 117.8 Million	\$ 117.6 Million	\$ 111.4 Million	\$ 117.3 Million	\$ 117.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	11.9%	-2.9%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	10.2%	-5.9%	-2.2%	-6.5%	3.6%	-2.0%

The Children's Mental Health Services Initiative provides community-based services for families and children under age 22 with a diagnosed serious emotional disturbance, serious behavioral disorder, or serious mental disorder.



Community Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 37%

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**

**\$2.0
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Mandatory (ACA)

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	17.1%	10.3%	31.5%	41.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	14.7%	8.8%	29.4%	38.9%

-39.8%
2010-2014

Discretionary

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.4 Billion	\$ 1.4 Billion	\$ 911.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-2.2%	-30.8%	-0.6%	-5.5%	0.7%	-34.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-3.8%	-33.0%	-2.6%	-6.8%	-0.9%	-36.2%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults in communities across the nation. Today, the Community Health Centers program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are under-served by America's health care system. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 99.

Coordinated School Health Programs

-25.6%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 57.6 Million	\$ 53.6 Million	\$ 43.4 Million	\$ 43.8 Million	\$ 46.6 Million	\$ 46.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-7.0%	-19.1%	0.9%	6.4%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-9.9%	-20.8%	-0.5%	4.8%	-2.0%

The Coordinated School Health Programs provide funds to support the development and implementation of important health education programs for children, youth, parents, and relevant school, health, and education personnel.



Emergency Medical Services for Children

-13.2%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 21.5 Million	\$ 21.4 Million	\$ 21.1 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.2 Million	\$ 20.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.3%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-5.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.6%	-3.5%	-3.2%	-6.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%

The Emergency Medical Services for Children Program provides grants to states and accredited schools of medicine for the expansion and improvement of emergency medical services for children who need critical care or treatment for trauma.

Healthy Homes Program

-29.8%
2010-2014

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 23.5 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 18.4 Million	\$ 15.2 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	17.6%	17.6%	-57.5%	83.6%	-17.0%	64.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	15.8%	14.0%	-58.4%	81.0%	-18.3%	60.9%

The Healthy Homes Program protects children and their families from housing-related health and safety concerns including mold, lead, allergens, asthma, carbon monoxide, pesticides, and radon.



Healthy Start Initiative

-11.2%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 104.8 Million	\$ 104.4 Million	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 98.1 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 101.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.3%	-0.4%	0.2%	-6.2%	3.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.7%	-3.5%	-1.9%	-7.5%	1.4%	-2.0%

The Healthy Start Initiative aims to eliminate disparities in prenatal infant and maternal health by enhancing the community health care service system and improving access to comprehensive prenatal and women's health services, particularly for women and infants at higher risk for poor health outcomes.

Healthy Transitions

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.0%

This competitive grant helps states support youth with mental health and substance abuse problems and their families as they move from systems that serve the under-18 population into systems geared towards adults.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

-11.6%

2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 660.7 Million	\$ 656.3 Million	\$ 639.0 Million	\$ 604.9 Million	\$ 634.0 Million	\$ 634.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.7%	-2.6%	-5.3%	4.8%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.8%	-3.7%	-4.6%	-6.6%	3.2%	-2.0%

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant, as authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act, aims to improve the health, safety, and well-being of all mothers and children. Through funding to the states, MCH programs strive to support community-based initiatives to address the comprehensive physical, psychological, and social needs of the maternal and child population.

Medicaid

4.3%

2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 272.8 Billion	\$ 275.0 Billion	\$ 251.2 Billion	\$ 266.0 Billion	\$ 308.8 Billion	\$ 331.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	20.2%	0.8%	-8.6%	5.9%	16.1%	7.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	18.3%	-2.3%	-10.5%	4.4%	14.3%	5.2%

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that provides health insurance coverage to certain categories of low-income individuals, including children, pregnant women, parents of eligible children, and people with disabilities. Each state administers its own Medicaid program, while the federal U.S. Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 95.

National Asthma Control Program

-17.8%

2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 30.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 25.3 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 27.6 Million	\$ 27.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.5%	-11.3%	-7.8%	3.2%	5.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.1%	-14.0%	-9.7%	1.7%	4.1%	-2.0%

The NACP's goals include reducing the number of deaths, hospitalizations, emergency department visits, school days or work days missed, and limitations on activity due to asthma. The NACP funds states, cities, school programs, and non-government organizations to help them improve surveillance of asthma, train health professionals, educate individuals with asthma and their families, and explain asthma to the public. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 101.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$92.6
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

3.9%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 40.8 Million	\$ 40.7 Million	\$ 45.7 Million	\$ 43.3 Million	\$ 46.0 Million	\$ 45.7 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.4%	-0.2%	12.3%	-5.2%	6.2%	-0.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.7%	-3.3%	10.0%	-6.5%	4.5%	-2.6%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative is designed to address child trauma issues by providing support for a national effort to improve treatment and services for child trauma, expand availability and accessibility of effective community services, and promote a better understanding of effective interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events.

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

-7.9%
2010-2014

Department: Justice

Bureau: Office of the Inspector General

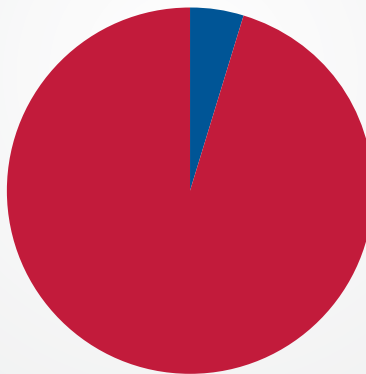
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.9%	-1.4%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund provides funding to compensate vaccine-related injury or death claims for covered vaccines administered on or after October 1, 1988.

CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING, 2014

■ Discretionary
■ Mandatory





National Children's Study

-21.6%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: National Institutes of Health

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 193.9 Million	\$ 191.0 Million	\$ 193.1 Million	\$ 154.7 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 165.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.8%	-1.5%	1.1%	-19.9%	6.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.8%	-4.5%	-1.0%	-21.0%	5.0%	-2.0%

The National Children's Study examines the effects of environmental influences on the health and development of more than 100,000 children across the United States, following them from before birth until age 21. The goal of the study is to improve the health and well-being of children.

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

-11.0%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: National Institutes of Health

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.5%	-0.7%	0.3%	-5.7%	3.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.9%	-3.8%	-1.8%	-7.0%	1.3%	-2.0%

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports and conducts basic, clinical, and epidemiological research on the reproductive, neurobiological, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine and maintain the health of children, adults, families, and populations. NICHD also supports and develops research programs concerned with the impact of the environment on infant and child development.



Office of Children's Health Protection

-15.0%
2010-2014

Department: Environmental Protection Agency

Bureau: Office of the Administrator

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.1 Million	\$ 8.8 Million	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 5.7 Million	\$ 6.5 Million	\$ 8.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.9%	23.8%	-14.9%	-23.4%	14.2%	23.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.3%	20.0%	-16.7%	-24.4%	12.4%	20.9%

The Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP) makes the protection of children's health a fundamental goal of public health and environmental protection. OCHP supports and facilitates Agency efforts to protect children's health from environmental threats.

Personal Responsibility Education Program

-14.5%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 72.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 71.2 Million	\$ 69.6 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	-4.0%	4.2%	-5.1%	-2.2%	7.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-7.0%	2.0%	-6.4%	-3.8%	5.6%

The Personal Responsibility Education Program was created through the Affordable Care Act and was established to distribute grants to states to provide youth with comprehensive sex education and life skills that will enable them to make responsible decisions to lead safe and healthy lives.

Project AWARE

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 55.0 Million	\$ 55.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.0%

Project AWARE (Advancing Wellness and Resilience in Education) is a new initiative to improve mental health awareness, increase referrals to services for those who need help, improve school safety, reduce substance abuse, and improve mental health outcomes for approximately 750,000 students every year.

Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program

-6.4%
2010-2014

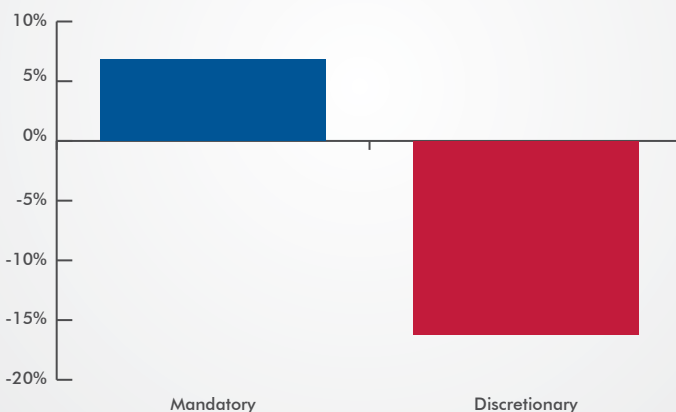
Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 44.9 Million	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 43.8 Million	\$ 45.1 Million	\$ 45.6 Million	\$ 45.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.2%	-1.8%	-0.6%	2.9%	1.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.4%	-4.9%	-2.6%	1.4%	-0.4%	-2.0%

The Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program provides funds to develop a surveillance system that will identify behavioral risk factors during pregnancy and early infancy and problems in health care delivery.



**REAL PERCENT
CHANGE IN
MANDATORY &
DISCRETIONARY
CHILDREN'S
HEALTH
SPENDING,
2010-2014**



School-Based Health Centers

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 98.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	96.0%	-84.7%	216.7%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	89.9%	-85.0%	212.3%	-100.0%	N/A

The School-Based Health Center Capital Program awards funds made available by the Affordable Care Act to support school-based health centers in efforts to expand their capacity to provide health care services to school-aged children. This funding is available to new and existing school-based health centers to address significant and pressing capital needs.

Targeted Support for the Graduate Medical Education Program

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 19%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 530.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Consolidating the Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program, this initiative will fund teaching hospitals, children's hospitals, and community-based consortia of teaching hospitals and/or other health care entities to expand residency training in primary care or high-need specialties not supported by the Graduate Medical Education payments. A small set-aside will specifically support children's hospitals.

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Office of the Secretary

Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

-14.5%
2010-2014

Mandatory

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 47.5 Million	\$ 46.4 Million	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	-5.1%	-2.2%	-100.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-3.1%	-2.1%	-6.4%	-3.75%	-100.0%

-15.4%
2010-2014

Discretionary

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 110.0 Million	\$ 104.8 Million	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 98.4 Million	\$ 101.0 Million	\$ 101.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	-4.7%	-0.2%	-6.0%	2.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-7.7%	-2.2%	-7.3%	1.1%	-2.0%

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants support community and faith-based efforts to reduce teen pregnancy using evidenced-based and promising models.

Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention Program

-13.2%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 18.9 Million	\$ 18.7 Million	\$ 17.7 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 17.9 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-0.2%	-0.4%	-1.2%	-5.3%	1.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.8%	-3.5%	-3.2%	-6.6%	-0.5%	-2.0%

The Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention Program provides grants to states for the implementation of universal newborn hearing screening prior to hospital discharge, diagnostic evaluation, and enrollment in a program of early intervention.

Vaccines for Children

-12.8%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 3.8 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 3.6 Billion	\$ 3.6 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	11.3%	5.1%	1.2%	-9.8%	-1.2%	14.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.6%	1.8%	-0.9%	-11.1%	-2.8%	12.2%

The Vaccines for Children Program assists states and communities in establishing and maintaining preventive health service programs to immunize individuals against vaccine-preventable diseases. Funds may be used for costs associated with planning, organizing, and conducting immunization programs and for the purchase of vaccines.

Workforce Expansion for Mental Health

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 40.3 Million	\$ 51.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.2%

This program provides training for more than 5,000 additional professionals to work with students and young adults with mental illnesses and other behavioral health problems.





-6.3%
2010-2014

HOUSING

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

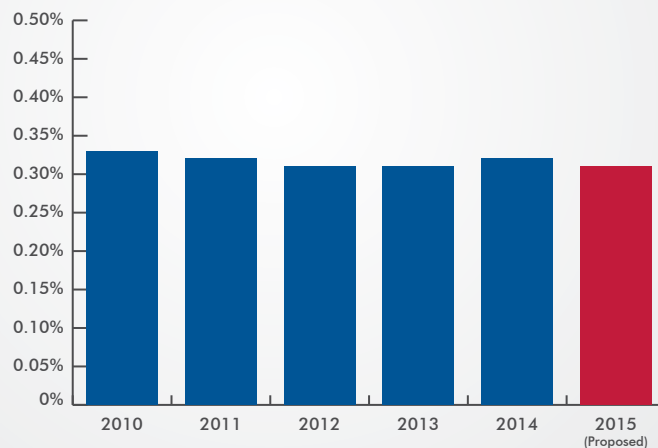
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 11.3 Billion	\$ 11.4 Billion	\$ 11.0 Billion	\$ 10.6 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion	\$ 12.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.8%	1.0%	-3.6%	-3.5%	8.8%	4.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.0%	-2.1%	-5.5%	-4.9%	7.1%	2.3%

Federal housing programs are not specific to children, but they nevertheless aid millions of young people across the country. As a result, any accounting of children in the federal budget must include some portion of the federal investment in public housing and housing assistance.¹ Funding for children's housing needs mainly flows through programs in the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), especially Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and public housing. Together, these three funding streams contributed more than \$9 billion to federal spending on children in 2014, and make up nearly 80 percent of all housing investments that impact children.

Housing assistance is one area of the federal children's budget that, prior to 2011, had enjoyed relatively consistent real growth. Since all of the housing initiatives that impact children are discretionary, sequestration and budget impasses have had a negative impact. From 2011 to 2013, funding was cut by \$1.5 billion after adjusting for inflation, a drop of nearly 12 percent. Overall real spending on housing for children has dropped by more than 6 percent from 2010 to 2014. This drop has been driven, in large part, by cuts to the Low Income

¹ In this analysis, we allocate the children's share of the Public and Indian Housing programs based on two sources. For the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program, the multiplier is derived from the percentage of beneficiary families who have children, based on the Resident Characteristics Report. The multiplier for the Public Housing Operating fund is derived the same way. For Project-Based Rental Assistance, the multiplier comes from the HUD report, "The Characteristics of HUD Assisted Renters."

CHILDREN'S HOUSING SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) and the Public Housing Operating Fund. Other programs have been relatively flat funded, losing pace with inflation. In addition, there were sizable sequestration cuts, particularly to the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program and the Project-Based Rental Assistance Program in 2013. Many sequestration cuts were restored in fiscal year (FY) 2014, and more funding was added to address some of the growing need. However, when compared to funding levels in FY 2011, prior to the budget agreements that cut discretionary spending, investments in children's housing are still almost 4 percent lower.

Children's housing is the one policy category that contains almost no exclusively child-oriented programs. Most "children's" housing programs are initiatives that deliver housing services to adults as well. This may explain why prior to the past few years this policy area has experienced growth while most others, especially those that have relied on discretionary funding, have suffered declines.

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) included close to \$520 million in funding for children's housing programs through increases to one program, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance. All ARRA funding was spent in 2009 and 2010.

The President's 2015 Budget

Children's housing received a substantial increase of \$500 million in the president's budget request, a more than 4 percent inflation-adjusted increase. Much of this comes from increases to Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, and Homeless Assistance Grants. The president also requests full funding for the National Housing Trust Fund, which would provide resources to build and rehabilitate housing in low-income areas. Almost every children's housing initiative would receive an increase. LIHEAP does see a substantial cut, but this is justified with an increased focus on a new initiative to move recipients to more energy-efficient heating and cooling systems. If enacted, the president's request for children's housing would be a 4 percent real decrease below 2010 levels.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Homeless Assistance Grants

4.7%
2010-2014

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Community Planning and Development

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.4%	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	8.9%	14.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.7%	-0.5%	-2.1%	0.3%	7.2%	12.1%

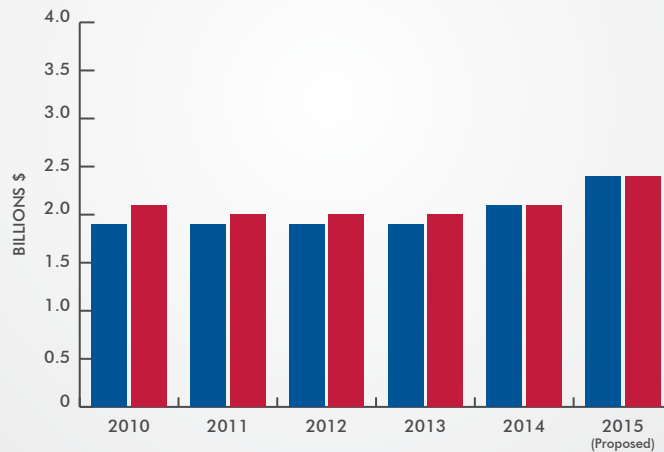
The recent economic downturn has caused an unprecedented rise in the number of homeless families with children. Many families who lose their homes due to foreclosure find themselves homeless due to a lack of affordable housing. According to HUD, families with children make up 37 percent of all people living in homeless shelters, and at least one in five homeless families are living unsheltered.

McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants are the main source of federal funding for efforts that assist homeless families and individuals. These grants fund local, regional, and state homeless assistance programs and provide supports such as shelter, food, and mental health services for homeless individuals and families. These necessary supports help families who have lost their homes secure a safe place to stay and meet their needs while they find a permanent home.



FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 reauthorized the Homeless Assistance Grants and included significant reforms, such as the expansion to serve families and children who are defined as at risk for homelessness through homelessness prevention efforts. Yet the regulations that HUD has issued so far to implement the HEARTH Act have resulted in many families still finding themselves ineligible for HUD services that would assist them in transitioning to stable housing.

While much of the 2013 sequester cuts to discretionary housing investments were restored in 2014, increased funding is still needed to fully implement the HEARTH reforms. President Obama's FY 2015 funding level proposes an increase that would allow for HUD to continue implementing changes made by the HEARTH Act. However, much of this proposed increased funding would likely not benefit many children and families that currently find themselves homeless or at imminent risk of homelessness.

Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

-8.6%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 97.7 Million	\$ 97.5 Million	\$ 97.4 Million	\$ 91.1 Million	\$ 97.0 Million	\$ 99.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-6.4%	6.5%	2.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.1%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-7.7%	4.8%	0.1%

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Program is designed to meet the needs of runaway and homeless youth by funding local facilities, providing temporary residential care and counseling, and establishing a national toll-free hotline.

Homeless Assistance Grants

4.7%
2010-2014

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Community Planning and Development

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.4%	2.7%	0.0%	1.7%	8.9%	14.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.7%	-0.5%	-2.1%	0.3%	7.2%	12.1%

Homeless Assistance Grants provide funding for homeless programs under Title IV of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. These programs include the Emergency Shelter Grants Program, the Supportive Housing Program, the Section 8 Moderate Rehabilitation Single Room Occupancy Program, and the Shelter Plus Care Program. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 119.](#)



Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

-38.1%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 23%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 3.5 Billion	\$ 3.3 Billion	\$ 3.4 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-7.8%	-26.1%	-6.2%	5.2%	-18.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-10.7%	-27.7%	-7.5%	3.5%	-19.8%

LIHEAP provides grants to states and other jurisdictions to assist eligible low-income households in meeting the costs of home energy.

National Housing Trust Fund

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing

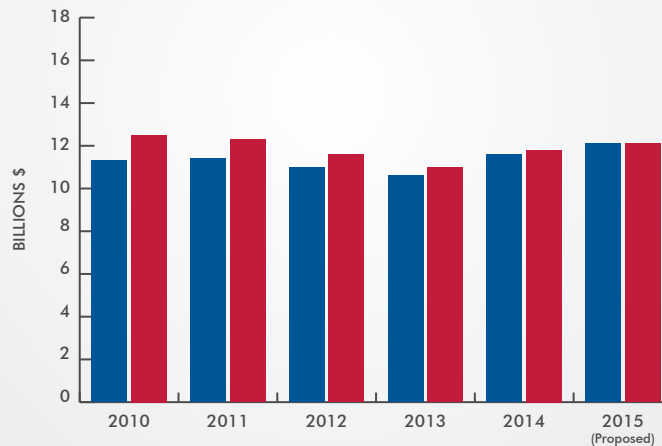
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) was established by Congress in 2008 as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. Funding has been included in each of President Obama's budgets at \$1 billion. The NHTF would address the severe shortage of affordable rental homes and provide adequate funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth

-12.1%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 16.8 Million	\$ 17.1 Million	\$ 17.1 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-6.4%	2.3%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.2%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-7.7%	0.7%	-2.0%

The Street Outreach Program supports organizations with goals to protect and treat youth who have been, or who are, at risk of sexual abuse or exploitation. Services may include street-based education and outreach, emergency shelter, survival aid, treatment and counseling, prevention and education activities, and follow-up support.

Project-Based Rental Assistance Program

6.8%
2010-2014

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 8.6 Billion	\$ 9.3 Billion	\$ 9.3 Billion	\$ 8.9 Billion	\$ 9.9 Billion	\$ 9.8 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	20.5%	8.2%	0.8%	-5.2%	12.1%	-1.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	18.6%	4.9%	-1.3%	-6.5%	10.3%	-3.1%

The Project-Based Rental Assistance Program provides funding to landlords who rent a specified number of affordable apartments to low-income families or individuals.



Public Housing Operating Fund

-15.1%
2010-2014

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 41%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 4.8 Billion	\$ 4.6 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 4.4 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.2%	-3.3%	-14.2%	2.3%	8.5%	2.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.5%	-6.3%	-16.0%	0.9%	6.8%	-0.0%

The Public Housing Operating Fund supports the operation of public housing including maintenance, security, and social services for residents.

Rental Assistance Program

4.3%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Rural Housing Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 980.0 Million	\$ 953.7 Million	\$ 905.0 Million	\$ 837.1 Million	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.6%	-2.7%	-5.1%	-7.5%	32.6%	-1.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.9%	-5.7%	-7.1%	-8.8%	30.5%	-3.8%

The Rental Assistance Program's goal is to reduce the rents paid by low-income families occupying eligible Rural Rental Housing, Rural Cooperative Housing, and Farm Labor Housing projects financed by the Rural Housing Service that exceed 30 percent of adjusted annual income.

Rural Housing Assistance Grants

-35.2%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Rural Housing Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 45.5 Million	\$ 40.3 Million	\$ 33.1 Million	\$ 30.6 Million	\$ 32.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	9.6%	-11.4%	-17.8%	-7.7%	4.7%	-21.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.9%	-14.1%	-19.5%	-9.0%	3.0%	-23.4%

The Rural Rental Assistance Payments Program funds projects to assist very low- and low-income rural individual homeowners, rental property owners, and consumer cooperative housing projects in repairing their dwellings and bringing them up to development standards.

Rural Housing Voucher Program

85.4%
2010-2014

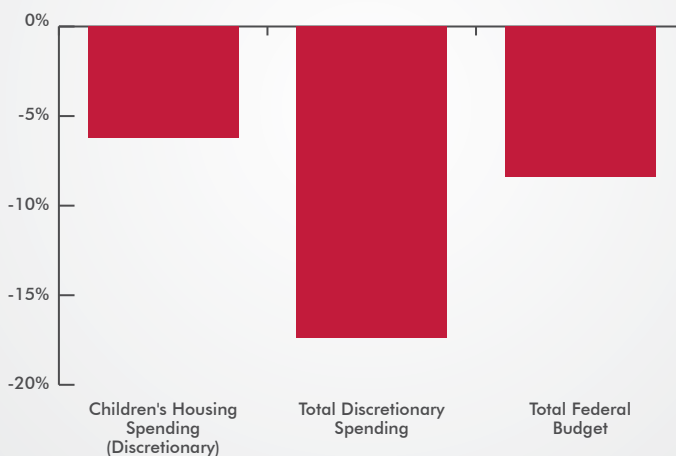
Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Rural Housing Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 16.4 Million	\$ 14.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 33.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	230.3%	-14.8%	-21.3%	145.5%	22.2%	-15.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	225.1%	-17.4%	-22.9%	142.1%	20.3%	-16.8%

The Rural Housing Voucher Program is designed to provide qualifying low-income families with vouchers to pay their mortgages and avoid being displaced.



**REAL PERCENT
CHANGE IN
SPENDING,
2010-2014**

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

-2.3%

2010-2014

Department: Housing and Urban Development

Bureau: Public and Indian Housing

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**

**\$2.0
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 18.1 Billion	\$ 18.4 Billion	\$ 18.9 Billion	\$ 18.0 Billion	\$ 19.2 Billion	\$ 20.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	11.5%	1.6%	3.0%	-5.0%	6.8%	4.8%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.7%	-1.6%	0.8%	-6.3%	5.1%	2.8%

The Housing Choice Voucher Program or Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly referred to as “Section 8”) helps subsidize housing costs for over two million families through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is the federal government’s largest low-income housing assistance program.





-1.2%
2010-2014

INCOME SUPPORT

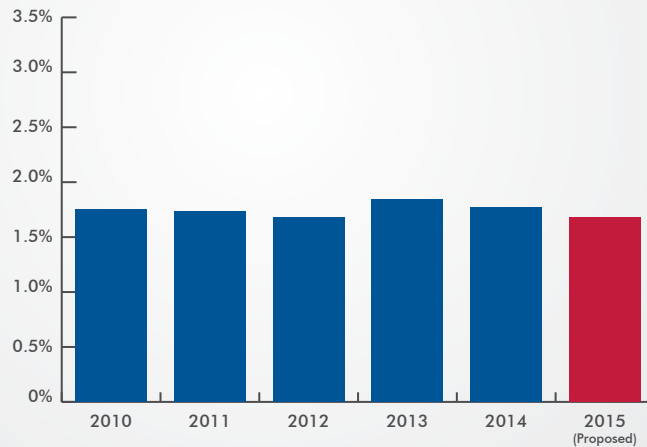
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 59.5 Billion	\$ 60.9 Billion	\$ 60.2 Billion	\$ 63.4 Billion	\$ 63.9 Billion	\$ 65.2 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.7%	2.3%	-1.1%	5.3%	0.8%	2.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.1%	-0.9%	-3.2%	3.8%	-0.8%	0.0%

The second largest area of federal spending on children comes in the form of income support for families. A little less than a quarter of all children's spending is related to income support, even though these initiatives do not specifically target young people. For example, the largest area of income support for children is aimed primarily at America's seniors, Social Security's Old-Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI). About 3.5 percent of total outlays for OASI go to children, which amounted to more than \$23 billion in 2013.

There are, however, two very important areas of income support that specifically target children, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Child Support Enforcement (CSE). Because of its eligibility requirements, TANF delivers aid only to families with children. CSE, by its nature, only applies to families with dependent children. These two areas together make up more than a quarter of all children's income support funding. Over the past five years, TANF funding has declined, in real terms, by nearly 10 percent. Funding for CSE has declined by more than 23 percent due in large part to a significant cut in state incentive payments. These incentive payments were used for program improvements that focused on ensuring families received all collected child support.

CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

TANF and CSE both received funding through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). TANF was allocated nearly \$4 billion in funding for children, with a small percentage remaining to be disbursed. CSE received \$1.4 billion, which has all been spent. In FY 2013, nearly \$159 million in ARRA money was spent on TANF, representing a 0.25 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 income support levels. If the remaining income support money in ARRA is spent as projected by the Congressional Budget Office, \$134 million will be spent in 2014 and \$51 million in 2015. This would be a 0.2 percent increase over non-ARRA 2014 income support levels and a 0.1 percent increase over the level in President Obama's 2015 budget request.

The President's 2015 Budget

Because all spending on income support programs is mandatory, the resources dedicated to this area in the president's budget are generally projections of what will be spent, rather than reflections of conscious policy decisions. However, President Obama's 2014 budget does include some policy changes for particular areas and some notable increases in funding. The president's request diverts \$640 million from the TANF Contingency Fund to a new "Pathways to Jobs Initiative" that supports subsidized employment opportunities. Unfortunately the budget request does not call for the restoration of the TANF supplemental grants, which help states that have a growing low-income and high-needs population. The other changes come to CSE, where the president proposes a \$1.4 billion investment to support states that distribute child support payments directly to families who receive TANF, rather than retaining those funds as reimbursements for public assistance. The president also invests new resources over ten years to promote access and visitation services. In a more modest investment, the president proposes a \$105 million State Paid Leave Fund within the U.S. Department of Labor, which would provide technical assistance and support to states that want to establish paid leave programs.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$5.3
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

-9.1%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 75%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 16.1 Billion	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 16.8 Billion	\$ 16.8 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.3%	-5.7%	6.0%	-1.6%	-0.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-2.8%	-7.7%	4.6%	-3.2%	-2.1%

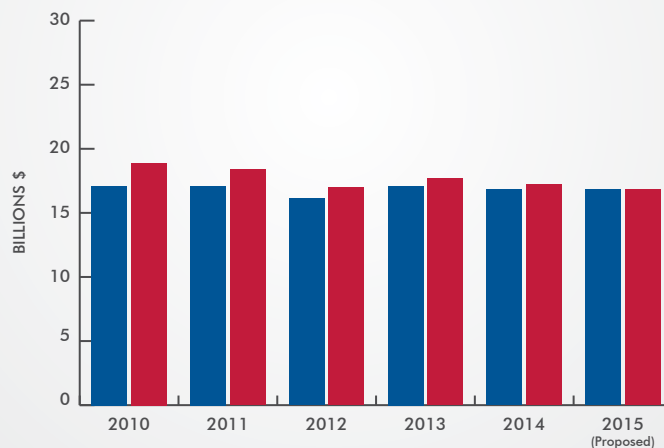
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) was created in 1996 to replace the Aid to Families with Dependent Children program. TANF is designed to assist struggling families through direct cash payments, as well as work supports like job training and child care assistance.

TANF has been due for a full reauthorization, or a renewed Congressional funding authorization, since FY 2010. Rather than complete a full five-year reauthorization, Congress has adopted a number of short-term funding extensions, usually through the end of each subsequent quarter or fiscal year. This has made it difficult to increase TANF investments and protect existing investments. The June 2011 short-term extension was the first TANF extension that failed to include funding for the TANF Supplemental Grants, grants designed to bolster funding in 17 states with historically low support per person in poverty. The affected states have had difficult choices to make about which services they are willing and able to fund, such as child abuse prevention, kinship care supports, or in some cases the division of crimes against children within the state police.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



TANF is a block grant with states, territories, and Native American tribes receiving federal funds to develop and implement their own family assistance initiatives. Under TANF's "maintenance of effort" requirement, states must supplement the federal contribution with state funds (facing penalties if they do not do so) to draw down all available federal funding. TANF funding is subject to a wide array of federal requirements. Families may only receive direct assistance for up to 60 months, and states are required to ensure that 50 percent of all families and 90 percent of two-parent families receiving cash assistance meet specific work participation standards.

States may also use TANF funds for a wide variety of other family support services. For example, many states use TANF funding to provide transportation to and from the workplace for low-income parents or transfer a portion of their TANF allocations to the Social Services Block Grant or to the Child Care and Development Fund. Almost 20 percent of TANF funds are spent subsidizing and providing child care services that allow parents to work.

TANF serves just over four million Americans each year. In recent years, roughly 75 percent of TANF beneficiaries have been children. The percentage of families that are eligible, but not receiving assistance has increased steadily since the mid-1990s.

This increase is largely a result of the fact that TANF funding has been stagnant for years, as the block grant has not been adjusted for inflation since its inception in 1996. While all states have seen a real-dollar loss in the value of their TANF funding, the recent dissolution of the Supplemental Grants places the 17 states affected at an even greater disadvantage. The TANF Emergency Contingency Fund created by the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act to fund subsidized employment initiatives and short-term, non-recurring benefits to families provided a temporary boost in 2009-2010, but this funding stream has run out.

It is vital that Congress and the president utilize the next reauthorization opportunity to improve TANF by targeting the program's goals more specifically on child poverty reduction and improved child well-being. Such reforms would better assist the country's most vulnerable families.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$1.4
BILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

-23.3%
2010-2014
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	9.0%	-10.4%	-5.4%	2.8%	-4.4%	5.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.2%	-13.1%	-7.3%	1.3%	-5.9%	3.0%

Child Support Enforcement (CSE) is a collaborative effort by federal, state, and tribal governments to ensure financial and medical support for children from their non-custodial parents.

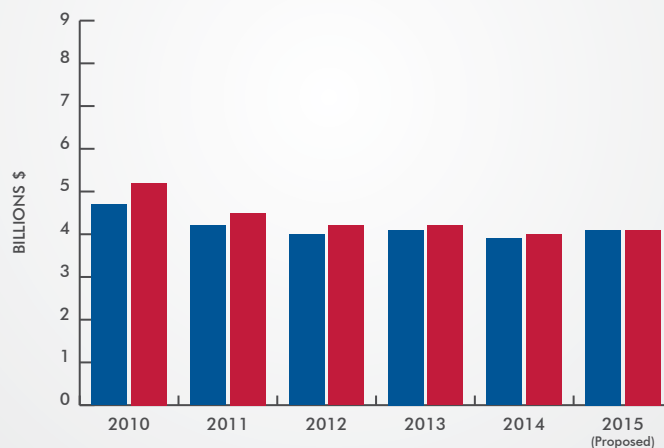
Authorized by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, CSE efforts are run by states and territories with federal financial support and guidance. Primary services include locating non-custodial parents, establishing paternity and child support orders, collecting support payments, and special initiatives such as preventing and reducing arrears and promoting healthy relationships among custodial and non-custodial parents. Services are available to any family with children where one parent is not living in the same home as the children. CSE is automatically provided to families receiving TANF.

CSE served one in four American children (over 17.2 million total) in 2012 and over \$27 billion in child support payments were collected in FY 2012. In part because it reaches so many families, child support is a vital anti-poverty tool. In 2012, child support lifted one million children out of poverty.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT AND FAMILY SUPPORT PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



Historically, states that recovered child support for families on public assistance kept this money as reimbursement for the cost of providing TANF or other supports to families. There has been a shift in recent years, especially in light of the impact that child support can have on child poverty reduction, to ensure that any collected support for families on public assistance is passed through directly to families and no longer kept by the state.

The pass through is one example of program improvements the federal government has urged in recent years as part of the federal-state enforcement partnership. To do so, the federal government has provided incentive payments to states to make such changes and to reinvest any gains or savings back into services. The 2005 Deficit Reduction Act, however, cut the funding streams for these payments. The incentive payments were temporarily restored in 2009-2010 under ARRA, but federal funding for CSE has yet to return to pre-2005 levels since the ARRA boost expired.

The area of child support enforcement has seen much improvement over the years and is an important factor in reducing child poverty. However, restoration of the federal incentive payments to states and a continued effort to ensure all collected funds are passed directly to children and families are necessary in order to continue this progress.

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

10.0%
2010-2014

Department: Veterans Affairs

Bureau: Benefits Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 4%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 5.2 Billion	\$ 5.3 Billion	\$ 5.8 Billion	\$ 5.8 Billion	\$ 6.2 Billion	\$ 6.6 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.2%	2.1%	8.4%	1.3%	6.4%	7.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	2.5%	-1.1%	6.2%	-0.1%	4.8%	5.0%

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation pays a monthly payment to a veteran's surviving spouse, child, or parent after a service-connected death.

Disability Compensation

33.9%
2010-2014

Department: Veterans Affairs

Bureau: Benefits Programs

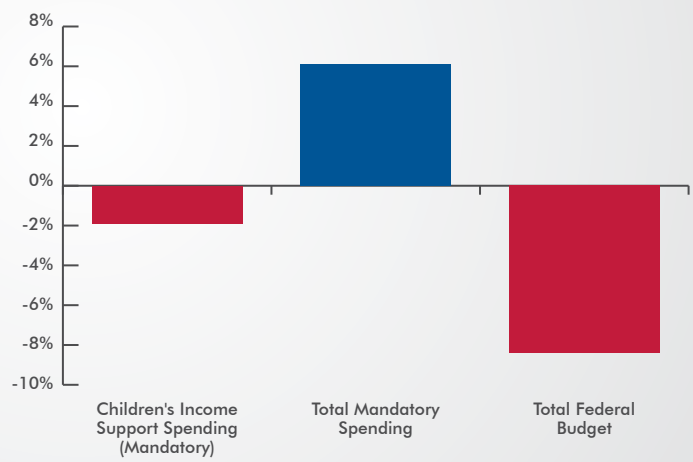
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 7%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 38.1 Billion	\$ 43.9 Billion	\$ 48.0 Billion	\$ 54.5 Billion	\$ 55.4 Billion	\$ 56.6 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.6%	15.1%	9.4%	13.6%	1.5%	2.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.9%	11.6%	7.2%	12.0%	-0.1%	0.3%

Disability Compensation provides tax-free paid benefits to veterans to compensate for disabilities incurred or aggravated during active military service.



REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2010-2014



Disability Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

-1.4%
2010-2014

Department: Treasury
Bureau: Social Security Administration
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 8.5 Billion	\$ 8.7 Billion	\$ 9.0 Billion	\$ 9.1 Billion	\$ 9.1 Billion	\$ 9.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	4.9%	2.4%	3.4%	1.1%	0.0%	2.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.3%	-0.8%	1.3%	-0.3%	-1.6%	0.2%

The Disability Insurance Trust Fund provides monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

1.0%
2010-2014

Department: Treasury
Bureau: Social Security Administration
Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 21.7 Billion	\$ 21.8 Billion	\$ 22.6 Billion	\$ 23.2 Billion	\$ 23.8 Billion	\$ 24.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.8%	0.5%	3.7%	2.7%	2.6%	2.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.2%	-2.7%	1.5%	1.2%	1.0%	0.1%

The Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund provides monthly income to aged insured individuals and their spouses and children, and to survivors of deceased insured workers.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$1.4
BILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

-23.3%
2010-2014
Department: Health and Human Services**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	9.0%	-10.4%	-5.4%	2.8%	-4.4%	5.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	7.2%	-13.1%	-7.3%	1.3%	-5.9%	3.0%

The Child Support Enforcement Program enforces the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children, locates absent parents, establishes paternity, and obtains child, spousal, and medical support. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 131.](#)

State Paid Leave Fund

**NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010**
Department: Labor**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 105.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The State Paid Leave Fund would provide technical assistance and support to states that are considering the establishment of paid family leave programs.

Supplemental Security Income (Outlays to Children)

6.2%
2010-2014
Department: Treasury**Bureau:** Social Security Administration**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 9.0 Billion	\$ 10.1 Billion	\$ 9.0 Billion	\$ 10.2 Billion	\$ 10.4 Billion	\$ 10.6 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	6.1%	12.3%	-11.1%	13.3%	2.0%	1.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.4%	8.8%	-13.0%	11.8%	0.4%	-0.1%

Supplemental Security Income provides payments to individuals who are least 65 years of age, or are blind or disabled. The program's goal is to ensure a minimum level of income for certain individuals.

Survivors' Pension Benefits

42.0%
2010-2014

Department: Veterans Affairs

Bureau: Benefits Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 5%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.4 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	12.4%	8.9%	12.2%	12.4%	12.3%	12.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	10.7%	5.5%	9.9%	10.8%	10.6%	10.1%

Survivors' Pension Benefits provide direct payments to needy surviving spouses and children of deceased war-time veterans whose deaths were not due to service.

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

-9.1%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 75%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 16.1 Billion	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 16.8 Billion	\$ 16.8 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.3%	-5.7%	6.0%	-1.6%	-0.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-2.8%	-7.7%	4.6%	-3.2%	-2.1%

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
\$5.3
BILLION**

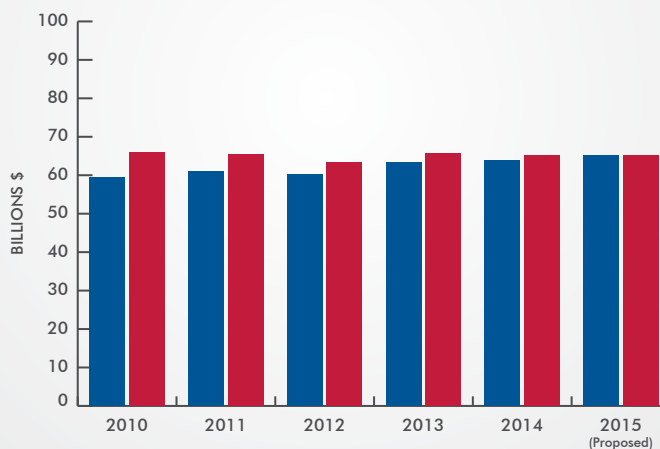
FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Temporary Assistance to Needy Families is designed to assist struggling families both through direct cash payments and through work supports such as job training and child care assistance. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 129.](#)

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





NUTRITION

16.8%
2010-2014

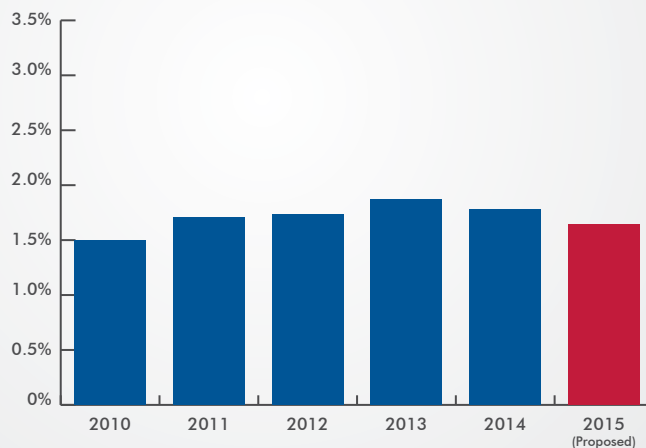
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 51.0 Billion	\$ 60.4 Billion	\$ 62.2 Billion	\$ 64.3 Billion	\$ 64.1 Billion	\$ 63.7 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.3%	18.3%	3.0%	3.4%	-0.2%	-0.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.6%	14.6%	0.9%	1.9%	-1.8%	-2.8%

The vast majority of federal investments for child nutrition are on the mandatory side of the budget. This includes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (commonly known as “food stamps,” or SNAP) and the School Lunch and Breakfast programs, which help millions of children nationwide receive nutritious food, stay focused at school, and develop healthy habits. The Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) is the main program that is funded annually through Congressional appropriations.

Unlike most policy areas for kids, children’s nutrition has experienced significant growth over the past five years. Since 2010, real value has increased by nearly 17 percent, though that increase is beginning to level out and drop off. Federal funding for child nutrition in fiscal year (FY) 2014 will fall by about 2 percent in real terms, due solely to decreases in SNAP. Almost every other initiative in child nutrition received an increase, including the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs and WIC. Since most of these programs are mandatory formulas and not appropriated from year to year, much of this growth was necessitated by the broad economic downturn rather than a renewed awareness in Congress of the acute nutritional needs of America’s low-income children. Similarly, the reduction in SNAP is partially a result of a growing economic recovery that has slightly reduced the strain on the program. Nevertheless, additional resources will have a positive impact on millions of American children. These increases will help restore significant sequester cuts to WIC.

CHILDREN'S NUTRITION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) included more than \$20 billion in additional funding for child nutrition, of which \$19.8 billion was invested in SNAP. In FY 2013, with calculations based on data from the Congressional Budget Office, ARRA funds represented a 4.5 percent increase over non-ARRA 2013 levels, and a 0.3 percent increase over the FY 2014 budget levels. For FY 2015 and beyond, ARRA investments have been exhausted.

The President's 2015 Budget

If enacted, the president's budget would actually decrease spending on child nutrition by nearly 3 percent, in real terms, over FY 2014 funding levels. This drop is a result of lower expected outlays in SNAP, which based on projections would drop by nearly 5 percent after adjusting for inflation. While a few programs would see small decreases, most are either level funded or up. In particular, WIC, which enjoys bipartisan support, would see a healthy increase to help fund modernization efforts cut during sequestration. The president's request also calls for a \$30 million investment in a demonstration program for children to receive additional nutrition support during the summer. Many low-income children who qualify for the School Breakfast and Lunch Programs struggle with hunger during the summer when these initiatives are not available.

Unlike in earlier years, mandatory child nutrition spending actually declines in the president's budget request. Overall, mandatory investments decline 3.2 percent. This decline in mandatory spending could be a positive sign that although a near historic number of families currently rely on these supports, more and more families no longer need SNAP as the economy recovers. Long-term projections show SNAP outlays eventually returning to pre-recession levels, responding when the need arises and falling when the economy is growing.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

School Breakfast Program

18.2%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 3.4 Billion	\$ 3.6 Billion	\$ 3.7 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	11.0%	6.3%	8.9%	7.8%	2.9%	5.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.3%	3.0%	6.7%	6.3%	1.2%	3.1%

School Lunch Program

6.5%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 9.9 Billion	\$ 10.3 Billion	\$ 10.4 Billion	\$ 11.1 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.7 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.6%	3.9%	1.0%	6.0%	3.9%	1.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.8%	0.7%	-1.1%	4.5%	2.2%	-0.3%

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$100.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



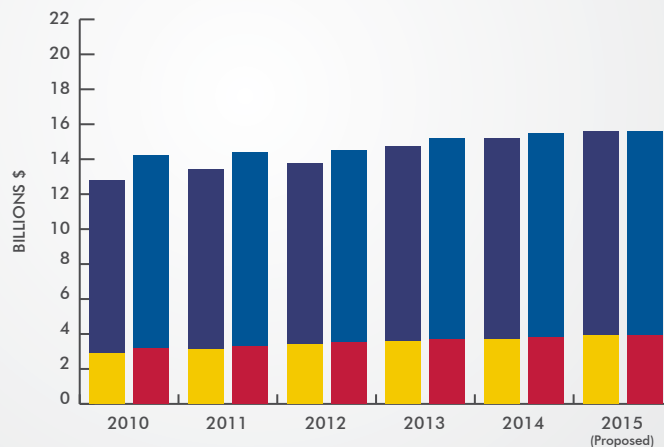
Child nutrition programs administered by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) include the School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program, both of which are important tools to alleviate child hunger and obesity. With one in five children at risk of hunger and one in three American children overweight or obese, it is important to ensure healthy school meals can be served to all children.

USDA provides reimbursements to state agencies for all meals served through the School Lunch Program and the School Breakfast Program. This funding increases children's access to healthy food while they are in school.

Over the next fiscal year, USDA estimates that over 5.3 billion lunches will be served to more than 30 million children in the School Lunch Program, and nearly 2.4 billion breakfasts will be served to 14 million children in the School Breakfast Program

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON THE SCHOOL BREAKFAST AND LUNCH PROGRAMS

- School Breakfast (Nominal Value)
- School Lunch (Nominal Value)
- School Breakfast (Inflation Adjusted)
- School Lunch (Inflation Adjusted)



In 2010, Congress passed the Healthy, Hunger-Free Kids Act (HHFK), which will need to be reauthorized again by October 1, 2015. HHFK has strengthened many child nutrition programs, including school breakfast and lunch programs, by providing better nutrition and increased access to meals. While not all eligible children receive breakfast and lunch, improvements have been made over the past few years in order to work towards meeting all eligible children's nutritional needs.

As a result of HHFK, improvements to school meals include offering more fruits, vegetables, and whole grains, and only fat-free or low-fat milk. The newly implemented standards limit unhealthy fats, like saturated and trans fats, and mandate less salt in meals. There are new age-based calorie ranges, ensuring that all children are served the proper portion for their age and not fed too little or too much. Schools are also required to implement updated standards for foods served outside of the school meals program, which will provide a healthier school food environment for all children nationwide.

The changes implemented by USDA ensure that children receive nutritious and appealing meals at school. HHFK also makes available new federal funds for improvements to school lunches that help school food service programs provide healthier meals. New standards and increased access to school meals through the Community Eligible Provision are major steps in the right direction when it comes to making school meals healthier and more accessible to all children.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$138.0
MILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

-14.7%
2010-2014
Department: Agriculture**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.3 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 6.6 Billion	\$ 6.5 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 6.8 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.7%	-7.1%	-1.7%	-1.4%	3.0%	1.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	-10.0%	-3.7%	-2.8%	1.3%	-0.4%

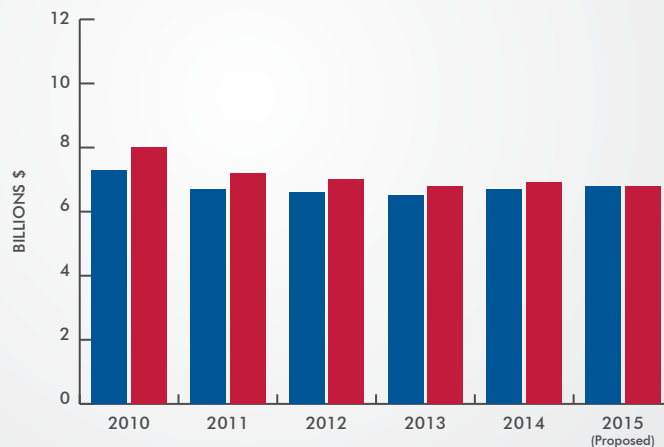
USDA's Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides grants to states to fund supplemental food support, health care referrals, and nutrition education for low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as to infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk.

President Obama's FY 2015 budget provides \$6.8 billion for WIC. This is a slight increase over FY 2014 levels, which were impacted by sequestration cuts. The president's funding level includes \$60 million for breastfeeding peer counselors, \$14 million for infrastructure upgrades in WIC, and \$30 million for management information services. This funding would help WIC transition to an electronic benefits transfer system, which Congress mandated be in place by 2020.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON THE SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL PROGRAM FOR WOMEN, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



WIC is funded by annual discretionary appropriations, meaning that Congress' decisions about WIC determine how many people WIC can help. President Obama's proposal is expected to maintain services to current beneficiaries. The president's budget request provides the necessary funding to meet caseload need for a participation rate that averages approximately 8.7 million people per month, nearly the same average participation as 2013. Because of sequestration and the government shutdown in 2013, WIC had to rely on carryover and contingency funds to avoid placing children and women on waiting lists. This means it is even more important that WIC receives full funding in future years.

Each budget cycle, WIC advocates and appropriators must estimate and monitor participation levels and food costs to calculate the most accurate amount that is needed. As budget discussions continue, it is vital for lawmakers to preserve funding so women and children can get the health care and nutrition assistance they need when they need it, rather than face long waiting lists. As the country continues to recover from the economic downturn, adequate investments in WIC are imperative.

Child and Adult Care Food Program

-2.6%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.6 Billion	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 3.2 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.3%	5.8%	4.2%	8.3%	-1.0%	3.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.7%	2.5%	2.0%	6.8%	-2.6%	1.2%

The Child and Adult Care Food Program assists states in providing meals and snacks to homeless children in emergency shelters and to children and adults receiving non-residential day care, including after-school programs.

Commodity Assistance Program

-0.2%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 251.0 Million	\$ 246.1 Million	\$ 242.3 Million	\$ 254.0 Million	\$ 272.0 Million	\$ 276.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	7.3%	-1.9%	-1.5%	4.8%	7.1%	1.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	5.6%	-5.0%	-3.6%	3.4%	5.4%	-0.5%

The Commodity Distribution Program is designed to reduce the cost of meals by assisting states in the distribution of food staples to eligible schools and school districts.





Commodity Procurement

33.6%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 4%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 736.0 Million	\$ 937.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.6%	27.3%	6.6%	16.7%	-8.5%	12.5%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.0%	23.4%	4.4%	15.1%	-9.9%	10.3%

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides food and administrative funds to states to improve the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, elderly persons, and children up to the age of 6 by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA commodity foods.

Coordinated Review

-30.9%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 9.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	183.9%	-62.5%	50.0%	0.0%	33.3%	-16.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	179.4%	-63.7%	46.9%	-1.4%	31.2%	-18.3%

The Coordinated Review Effort reviews the National School Lunch Program to improve program management, evaluate meal data accuracy, and provide training and technical support to help improve local program accountability.

Food Safety Education

10.1%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.5 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.4%	19.5%	-33.3%	50.0%	0.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.2%	15.8%	-34.7%	47.9%	-1.6%	-2.0%

The Food Safety Education Program conducts research into, and implements educational initiatives on, the causes of food-borne illness, especially in schools, and develops materials to educate children and their families on food safety issues.

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

136.1%
2010-2014

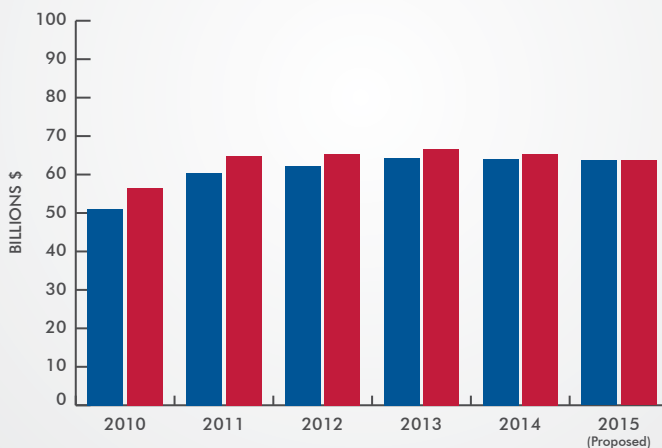
Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 80.0 Million	\$ 115.0 Million	\$ 157.0 Million	\$ 165.0 Million	\$ 205.0 Million	\$ 160.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	60.0%	43.8%	36.5%	5.1%	24.2%	-22.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	57.5%	39.3%	33.7%	3.6%	22.3%	-23.5%

The Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program assists states in providing free fresh fruits and vegetables to all children enrolled in participating schools.



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted

Hunger Free Community Grants

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	-3.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

These grants were created to provide funding for comprehensive and collaborative efforts to end hunger at the community level. USDA worked with local groups to seek out and identify new strategies to end hunger and reduce and prevent food insecurity. Some examples include food distribution, community outreach, and other initiatives that improve access to food.

School Breakfast Expansion Grants

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-100.0%	N/A

The School Breakfast Expansion Grants program provides first-time funding to increase participation in school breakfast by helping schools improve or start a breakfast program.



School Breakfast Program

18.2%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 3.4 Billion	\$ 3.6 Billion	\$ 3.7 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	11.0%	6.3%	8.9%	7.8%	2.9%	5.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	9.3%	3.0%	6.7%	6.3%	1.2%	3.1%

The School Breakfast Program assists states in providing nutritious breakfast services in schools and residential child care institutions. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 139.](#)

School Lunch Program

6.5%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 9.9 Billion	\$ 10.3 Billion	\$ 10.4 Billion	\$ 11.1 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.7 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.6%	3.9%	1.0%	6.0%	3.9%	1.7%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.8%	0.7%	-1.1%	4.5%	2.2%	-0.3%

The School Lunch Program assists states through cash grants and food donations in providing balanced, low-cost or free lunches to school children each school day. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 139.](#)

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT
\$100.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



School Meal Equipment Grants

**NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010**

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 9.7 Million	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 35.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	259.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	254.1%	-2.0%

These grants help schools upgrade their kitchen equipment to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the school breakfast program.

Special Milk Program

-15.6%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 13.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 10.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-14.3%	0.0%	8.3%	-15.4%	0.0%	-9.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-15.6%	-3.1%	6.1%	-16.6%	-1.6%	-10.9%

The Special Milk Program assists states in providing milk to children in schools and child care institutions who do not participate in other federal meal service programs.

Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

-14.7%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.3 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 6.6 Billion	\$ 6.5 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 6.8 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.7%	-7.1%	-1.7%	-1.4%	3.0%	1.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.0%	-10.0%	-3.7%	-2.8%	1.3%	-0.4%

This program provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education serving low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 141.](#)

**TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**
**\$138.0
MILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



State Administrative Expenses

17.5%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 196.0 Million	\$ 209.0 Million	\$ 276.0 Million	\$ 242.0 Million	\$ 250.0 Million	\$ 264.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	12.6%	6.6%	32.1%	-12.3%	3.3%	5.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	10.9%	3.3%	29.3%	-13.5%	1.7%	3.5%

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition provides funds to states for administrative expenses incurred from supervising and giving technical assistance to local schools, school districts, and institutions in their conduct of child nutrition programs. Funds are also given to help states in their distribution of USDA donated commodities to schools or child or adult care institutions.



Summer EBT Demonstration

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 30.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This demonstration project will test to see if providing extra SNAP or WIC benefits over the summer to families reduces food insecurity among their children who qualify for free and reduced price school meals during the school year.

Summer Food Service Program

13.6%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 374.0 Million	\$ 377.0 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 437.0 Million	\$ 461.0 Million	\$ 493.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	5.1%	0.8%	6.1%	9.3%	5.5%	6.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	3.4%	-2.3%	3.9%	7.7%	3.8%	4.8%

The Summer Food Service Program for Children assists states in providing nutritious meals to low-income children during the summer months and at other approved times when schools are out of session or are closed for vacation.

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

27.3%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 47%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 58.3 Billion	\$ 77.6 Billion	\$ 80.4 Billion	\$ 82.6 Billion	\$ 80.5 Billion	\$ 78.0 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.0%	33.2%	3.6%	2.7%	-2.5%	-3.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	6.3%	29.1%	1.4%	1.3%	-4.0%	-5.0%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT

\$41.9 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 167



The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides direct financial assistance to low-income households for use in purchasing food for home consumption.

TEAM Nutrition

-7.9%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

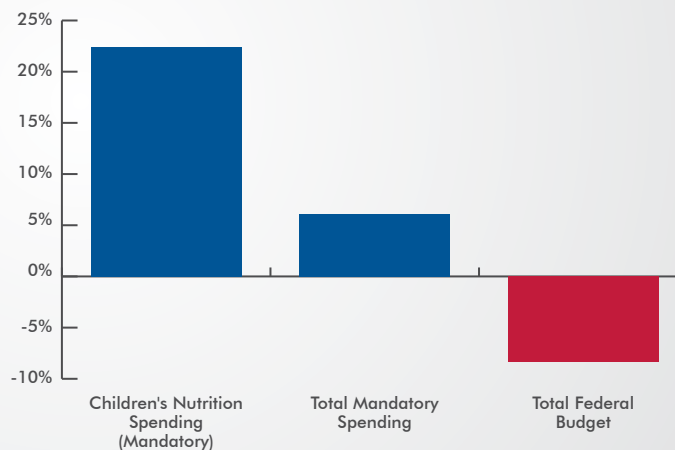
Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 21.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 21.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	39.9%	-28.6%	0.1%	-0.1%	40.0%	-19.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	37.6%	-30.8%	-2.0%	-1.5%	37.8%	-20.6%

The TEAM Nutrition Grant Program is an integrated comprehensive plan involving schools, parents, and the community in efforts to continuously improve school meals, and to promote the health and education of school children.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2010-2014





SAFETY

31.0%
2010-2014

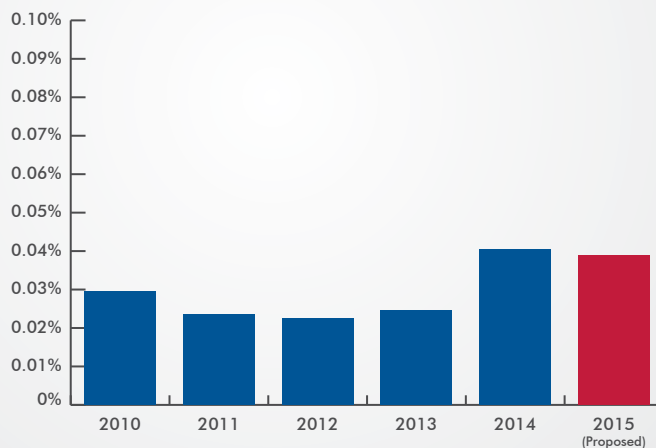
TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 830.0 Million	\$ 810.0 Million	\$ 850.0 Million	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	-6.2%	-17.1%	-2.6%	4.5%	71.9%	3.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-7.7%	-19.7%	-4.6%	3.0%	69.1%	1.2%

Child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice to anti-drug efforts and product safety. Child safety initiatives can be found in five different federal departments and several additional independent agencies. Despite this breadth, budgetary resources are relatively slim, with the federal government spending only about \$1.5 billion per year on child safety.

Overall, investments in child safety substantially increased in fiscal year (FY) 2014, rising by \$600 million. However, this number is deceiving. Other than a new \$75 million initiative, almost all of that gain comes from a significant increase to funding to meet the needs of the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program. As with some other mandatory programs, this increase is a mixed blessing. On the one hand, this increase is positive because funding is keeping pace with need. However, the down side is that increased funding reflects increased need, as the number of unaccompanied immigrant children has either doubled or nearly doubled each of the last three years.

CHILD SAFETY SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



When excluding growth in funding for the Unaccompanied Alien Children Program, the inflation-adjusted increase for FY 2014 is a much more modest \$130 million or 11 percent. Though this is not insignificant, when using these figures, investments in child safety are still 12 percent below 2010 levels. Juvenile justice funding has been particularly hard hit, having been cut more than 50 percent since 2010. Until this year, child safety seemed to have devolved into what can be described as a budgetary afterthought.

The President's 2015 Budget

Child safety spending received a modest \$50 million (3.3 percent) increase in the president's FY 2015 budget request. Almost of all this increase goes to juvenile justice programs, a long neglected portion of the budget. However, even within that increase, there is a significant cut made to the Mentoring Program. The other piece of the administration's request that is unclear is its call for flat funding for unaccompanied immigrant children, even though the number of children requiring support is expected to grow by tens of thousands. It is likely that Congress will appropriate more money than is called for in the president's request. If the president's budget were passed as requested, inflation-adjusted child safety funding would still be 1.2 percent higher than in 2014.

PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

Juvenile Justice Programs

-51.2%
2010-2014

Department: Justice

Bureau: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 353.6 Million	\$ 205.6 Million	\$ 197.5 Million	\$ 189.1 Million	\$ 187.5 Million	\$ 232.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	16.3%	-41.9%	-3.9%	-4.2%	-0.9%	23.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	14.5%	-43.7%	-5.9%	-5.6%	-2.4%	21.5%

Federal juvenile justice funding for at-risk youth is concentrated primarily in three major initiatives: Title II State Formula Grants, the Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Program, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program (JABG). Juvenile justice funding is also used for several smaller initiatives, including youth mentoring and violence prevention.

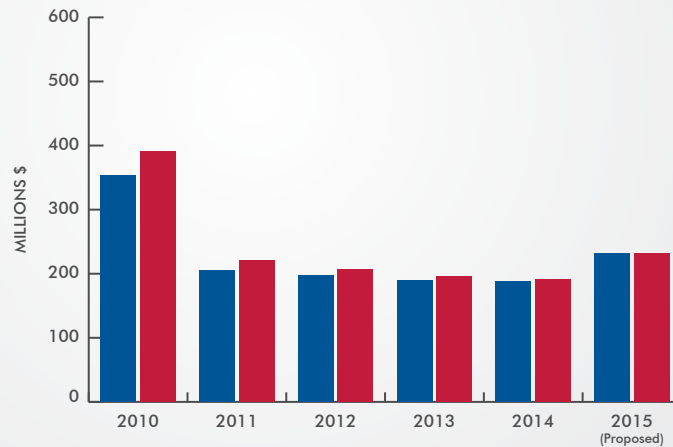
Title II of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP) supports innovative state juvenile justice initiatives. In particular, Title II supports state efforts to reduce the risk of harm to young people involved with the criminal justice system, ensure fair treatment of minority youth, and improve the way states and local governments address delinquent behavior.

Title V of the JJDP authorized the original, and still one of the only, federal initiatives specifically designed to prevent delinquency at the local level. Also known as Incentive Grants for Local Delinquency Prevention, Title V prioritizes the use of evidence-informed approaches. It requires local government coordination with a statewide plan to ensure strategic use of resources to reduce delinquency, and leverages the commitment and



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



resources of state and local jurisdictions by requiring a 50 percent match. The grant also provides support for collaborative community-focused and community-based prevention efforts to reach youth in high-risk situations before they make poor choices.

The JABG initiatives reduce juvenile recidivism by providing judges, probation officers, case managers, and other juvenile justice professionals a range of graduated sanctions including restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice methods. These options effectively hold youth accountable for their behavior in age and developmentally appropriate ways.

In his 2015 budget request, the president proposed a nearly \$45 million increase to juvenile justice funding. In real terms, this is a 21.5 percent gain over 2014 levels. Much of the increase is directed to the JABG, Title V Delinquency Prevention Initiatives, and Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives. Unfortunately, the increase is partially offset by a substantial decrease in support for youth mentoring. This is the only source of federal investment left that helps ensure high-quality mentor programs for at-risk kids. While the administration pledges to help reduce the impact of these cuts, they will still be significant. Even if the president's budget is enacted, investments for juvenile justice programs would be, in real terms, more than 40 percent below 2010 levels.

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010

Department: Justice

Bureau: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.0%

Focusing on ways to increase the safety of schools nationwide, this wide-ranging initiative will provide support for research on the root causes of school violence, provide pilot grants to test innovative approaches, and help develop technologies for increasing school safety.

Consumer Product Safety Commission

-8.0%
2010-2014

Department: Executive Branch

Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 118.2 Million	\$ 115.0 Million	\$ 114.5 Million	\$ 108.5 Million	\$ 118.0 Million	\$ 123.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	12.1%	-2.7%	-0.5%	-5.2%	8.7%	4.2%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	10.4%	-5.7%	-2.5%	-6.5%	7.0%	2.2%

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is an independent regulatory agency whose primary responsibilities include protecting children and families against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, developing uniform safety standards for consumer products, and promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product-related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.



Juvenile Justice Programs

-51.2%

2010-2014

Department: Justice

Bureau: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 353.6 Million	\$ 205.6 Million	\$ 197.5 Million	\$ 189.1 Million	\$ 187.5 Million	\$ 232.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	16.3%	-41.9%	-3.9%	-4.2%	-0.9%	23.9%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	14.5%	-43.7%	-5.9%	-5.6%	-2.4%	21.5%

Federal juvenile justice funding for at-risk youth is concentrated primarily in three separate programs: Title II State Formula Grants, the Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Program, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program. For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 153.

Missing Children Program

-11.8%

2010-2014

Department: Justice

Bureau: Office of Justice Programs

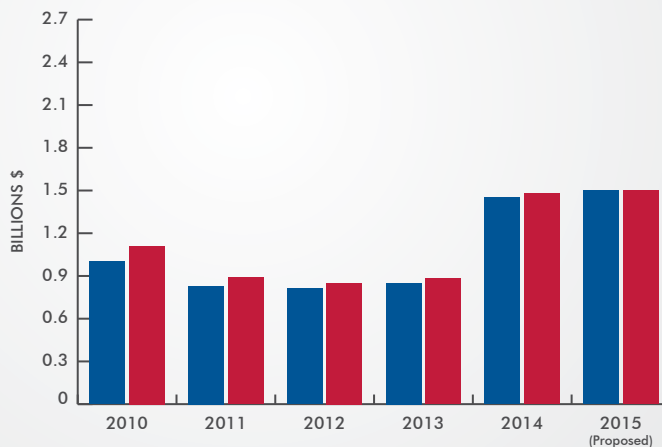
Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 69.9 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 56.0 Million	\$ 67.0 Million	\$ 67.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	-7.0%	-13.8%	19.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-8.9%	-15.0%	17.8%	-2.0%

The Missing Children's Assistance Program provides funds to public agencies or private nonprofit organizations for research, training, technical assistance, demonstration projects, or service programs designed to enhance support for missing children and their families.

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted





National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Executive Branch

Bureau: Office of National Drug Control Policy

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 34.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	-29.7%	-22.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-30.8%	-24.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign uses a mix of modern communications techniques, from advertising and public relations to interactive media, and all possible venues, such as television programs and after-school activities, to educate and empower young people to reject illicit drugs.

Poison Control

-40.6%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Health Care Systems Bureau

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 65%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 29.3 Million	\$ 21.9 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 17.7 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 18.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	3.3%	-25.2%	-13.9%	-6.2%	6.7%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	1.7%	-27.6%	-15.7%	-7.5%	5.1%	-2.0%

The Poison Control Centers Program funds a national toll-free number that connects callers with a poison center in their area. It also supports a grant program for centers around the country as well as supporting other system enhancements, including improved data collection. These activities help to ensure universal access to quality poison control services.



Safe Routes to Schools

-26.8%
2010-2014

Department: Transportation

Bureau: Federal Highway Administration

Type: Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 180.0 Million	\$ 202.4 Million	\$ 168.0 Million	\$ 118.7 Million	\$ 143.0 Million	\$ 143.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	12.5%	-17.0%	-29.4%	20.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	9.0%	-18.7%	-30.3%	18.6%	-2.0%

The federal Safe Routes to Schools Program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to safely walk and bicycle to school. It is funded through the surface transportation bill, last reauthorized in 2013. The most recent reauthorization changed the grant allocation process and therefore the 2013, '14, and '15 figures reflect an average of data received from the National Center for Safe Routes to School.

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

-7.9%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	0.0%	-2.0%	0.1%	0.1%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.1%	-2.2%	-1.3%	-1.5%	-2.0%

The Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Program addresses the harm caused by underage drinking by supporting prevention projects and activities.

State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Education

Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 17.2 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders program provides funds to state correctional education agencies to assist and encourage incarcerated youth to acquire literacy, life skills, and job skills, through the pursuit of a postsecondary education certificate, or an associate or bachelor's degree while in prison.

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

-7.9%
2010-2014

Department: Homeland Security

Bureau: United States Secret Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.3 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	-7.0%	7.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.9%	-8.3%	5.8%	-2.0%

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children assists federal law enforcement agencies in the investigation and recovery of missing children and supports the maintenance of a national resource center dedicated to these issues.

Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

435.6%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 149.3 Million	\$ 149.1 Million	\$ 267.2 Million	\$ 376.1 Million	\$ 868.0 Million	\$ 868.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	-27.2%	-0.2%	79.3%	40.7%	130.8%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-28.4%	-3.3%	75.6%	38.8%	127.2%	-2.0%

The Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program provides for the care and placement of unaccompanied alien minors who are either in the custody of federal agencies or have been apprehended by federal officials at a border, port of entry, or in the interior of the United States. UAC generally leave their home countries to join family already in the United States; escape abuse, persecution, or exploitation in the home country; or to seek employment or educational opportunities. Some UAC are sent by their families or other traffickers for labor or commercial sex exploitation.

Violence in Schools Prevention Programs

-77.4%
2010-2014

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 94.5 Million	\$ 77.7 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 21.9 Million	\$ 23.2 Million	\$ 23.2 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-17.8%	-70.2%	-5.2%	5.5%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-20.4%	-70.8%	-6.5%	3.9%	-2.0%

The Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative provides grants to help communities design and implement comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, law enforcement, and juvenile justice services for youth, with the goal of reducing school violence.

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

773.8%
2010-2014

Department: Agriculture

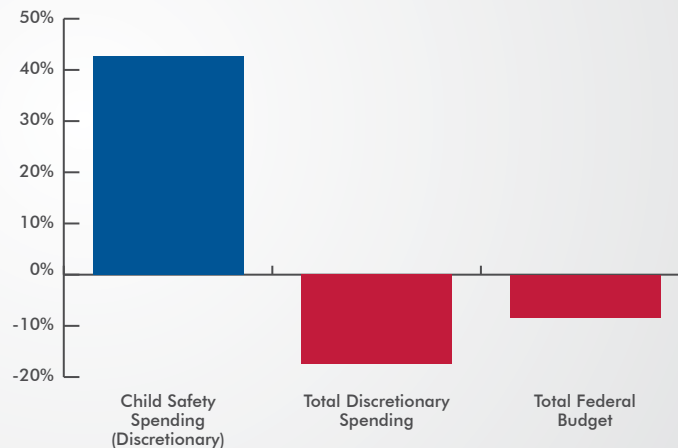
Bureau: Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 0.5 Million	\$ 5.4 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 4.3 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 4.6 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.5%	1,008.6%	-14.4%	-7.6%	8.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.1%	974.3%	-16.2%	-8.9%	6.5%	-2.0%

The Youth Farm Safety and Education Certification Program supports efforts to deliver timely, pertinent, and appropriate training to youth seeking employment or already employed in agricultural production.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2010-2014





-14.9%
2010-2014

TRAINING

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	2.4%	-6.6%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.7%	140.6%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	0.8%	-9.5%	-2.2%	-6.5%	3.0%	135.9%

Youth employment and job training remains a small part of the federal budget. Even with the investments contained in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), the federal government has spent less than \$11 billion federal dollars on training programs for young people in the past five years combined. Annual spending on youth training makes up less than one-tenth of 1 percent of the federal non-defense budget. Even though funding for youth training and employment makes up such a small slice of federal spending, its real value has shrunk considerably over the past five years. Since 2010, funding has either remained level or declined each year until 2014, when there was a minor increase. At a time when youth unemployment is at some of the highest levels in 60 years, this is a move in the wrong direction.

The bulk of federal youth training funding is allocated to two programs, Workforce Investment Act (WIA) job training for youth programs and Job Corps. Together, these two combine to claim more than 95 percent of all the federal youth training funds. The WIA youth program in particular experienced a substantial real decline in funding over the past five years. After sizeable gains, Job Corps has seen a decline as well. When taking inflation into account, the program has experienced a 9 percent cut in funding from 2010 to 2014.

Of this small slice of federal funding, the amount spent on youth training is 15 percent smaller today than it was five years ago when measured in real terms. As a result, despite any nominal gains that might be made to youth training, funding in this area continues its downward trend.

YOUTH TRAINING SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

ARRA included about \$1.5 billion in funding for youth training programs through increases to WIA programs, YouthBuild, and Job Corps. Though this \$1.5 billion is less than 0.2 percent of all the money in ARRA, even that small slice was enough to substantially boost the overall federal investment in this area. At this point, the additional investment has been exhausted. In 2012, the remaining \$25 million of ARRA youth training funds were spent. This equals a 1.4 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 levels.

The President's 2015 Budget

President Obama's fiscal year (FY) 2015 budget request reflects a significant increase and commitment to youth training funding. If passed into law, the president's request would be a near 140 percent increase in youth training funding, amounting to nearly \$2.5 billion in new investments. The entire increase comes from Summer Jobs Plus, a new one-time initiative that would provide resources for summer and year-round jobs for youth. It would also create a new innovation fund to support competitive grants to test and replicate effective strategies. All other training programs are flat-funded. If the president's new proposal is not funded, then the FY 2015 request would be a 1.7 percent drop from FY 2014 levels.

REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2010-2014



PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT

**\$1.2
BILLION**

FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167



Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Programs

-18.2%
2010-2014

Department: Labor

Bureau: Employment and Training Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 924.1 Million	\$ 825.9 Million	\$ 824.4 Million	\$ 781.4 Million	\$ 820.4 Million	\$ 820.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-10.6%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-13.4%	-2.2%	-6.5%	3.3%	-2.0%

Enacted in 1998, WIA consolidated programs under the Job Training Partnership Act to create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people.

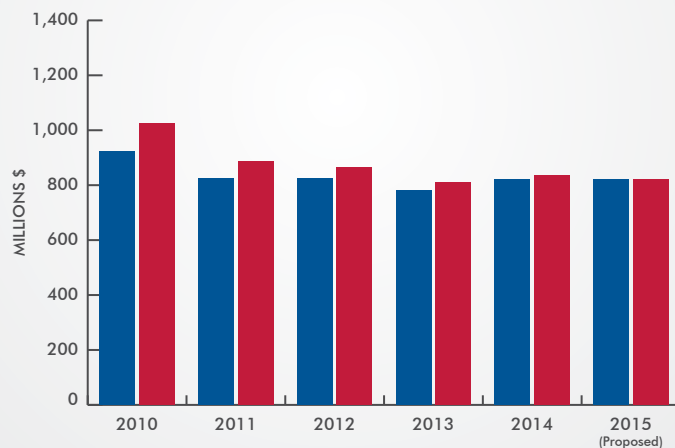
Under WIA, the U.S. Department of Labor provides funds to the Workforce Investment Boards (WIBs) within each state that in turn provide funding to local WIBs. Funding is disseminated based on a formula that includes the local unemployment rate and the number of disadvantaged youth (i.e., youth in families below the poverty level) within the WIB's jurisdiction. The local WIB administers a request for proposals annually and distributes funds to selected service providers on a competitive basis. There are approximately 600 local WIBs throughout the country. Each WIB is composed of representatives from various sectors including business, labor, education, elected officials, community based organizations, and career centers (e.g., One-Stop Centers).

Under current law, young people are eligible to receive services funded by WIA if they are between the ages of 14 to 21, are low-income, and have one of several barriers to employment including dropping out of school, experiencing homelessness, and being a runaway or foster child, among others. Current law also requires that



TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted



30 percent of WIA funds be spent to serve out-of-school youth. Each WIB is required to ensure that 10 program elements are available to the eligible youth in its jurisdiction. These elements include:

- Tutoring, study skills training, and instruction leading to completion of secondary school, including dropout prevention strategies;
- Alternative secondary school services;
- Summer employment opportunities directly linked to academic and occupational learning;
- Paid and unpaid work experiences, including internships and job shadowing;
- Occupational skill training;
- Leadership development opportunities, which may include community service and peer-centered activities encouraging responsibility and other positive social behaviors during non-school hours;
- Supportive services;
- Adult mentoring for the period of participation and at least 12 months subsequently; and
- Follow-up services for not less than 12 months after the completion of participation, including comprehensive guidance and counseling for drug and alcohol abuse.

President Obama's budget request for WIA calls for level funding at a time when youth unemployment is more than double the national unemployment rate. When adjusting for inflation, the FY 2015 request is a 20 percent decrease from 2010 levels. Though WIA has seen reductions, the budget request does include significant new investments through a new proposal called Summer Jobs Plus, which would help address youth unemployment and provide competitive grants for innovative initiatives. It seems unlikely in the current climate that the proposal would become law, and it is concerning that money is being invested in a new initiative instead of a proven and already authorized program.

As this book goes to print, Congress is working on legislation nearly a decade past due that, if passed, would reauthorize WIA. The U.S. House of Representatives has passed a reauthorization that would significantly shift the priorities away from youth as well as potentially cost billions of dollars. The U.S. Senate has passed a bipartisan bill out of the U.S. Senate Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions that is preferred. It remains unclear whether policy differences will be reconciled. With the current fiscal situation, it is also unclear how a reauthorization will affect long-term funding levels, although the House version consolidation would likely mean less funding.

TOTAL ARRA
AMOUNT**\$250.0
MILLION**FOR MORE
INFORMATION
ON ARRA
FUNDING,
SEE PAGE 167

Job Corps

-9.0%
2010-2014
Department: Labor**Bureau:** Office of Job Corps**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 52%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	1.4%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	4.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-0.2%	-3.2%	-2.2%	-6.5%	3.0%	-2.0%

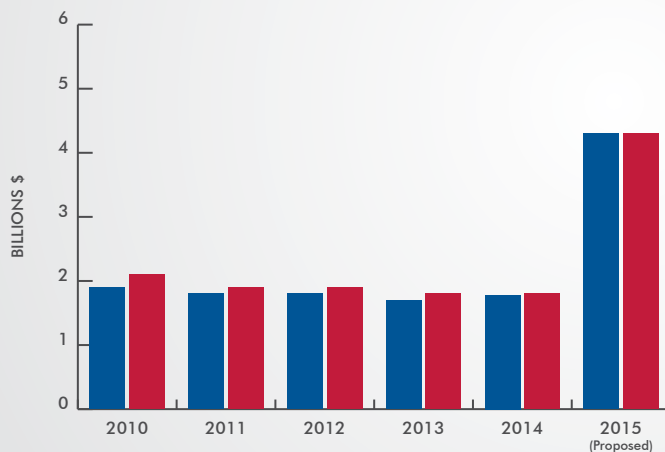
Job Corps provides young people ages 16 through 24 education and vocational training at no cost. The program also offers students a monthly stipend, assistance in job placement, and career counseling and transition support for up to 12 months after they graduate.

Summer Jobs Plus

**NEW
PROGRAM
SINCE 2010**
Department: Labor**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.5 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program will provide a one-time infusion of resources to communities to support summer and year-round jobs for disadvantaged youth. Summer Jobs Plus will also create an innovation fund to provide competitive grants to test and replicate effective strategies for low-income youth.


**TOTAL FEDERAL
SPENDING
ON YOUTH
TRAINING
PROGRAMS**
■ Nominal Value
■ Inflation Adjusted

Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Programs

-18.2%
2010-2014

Department: Labor

Bureau: Employment and Training Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 924.1 Million	\$ 825.9 Million	\$ 824.4 Million	\$ 781.4 Million	\$ 820.4 Million	\$ 820.4 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	0.0%	-10.6%	-0.2%	-5.2%	5.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	-1.6%	-13.4%	-2.2%	-6.5%	3.3%	-2.0%

WIA helped create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people. Under WIA, the Department of Labor provides funds to WIBs, which distribute money to local providers on a competitive basis. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 163.](#)

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT

\$1.2 BILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 167



Young Parents Employment and Training Demonstration Program

-100%
2010-2014

Department: Labor

Bureau: Employment and Training Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 5.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Percent Change from Previous Year	10.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	8.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Young Parents Employment and Training Demonstration Program awards competitive grants to local organizations with the goal of providing educational and occupational skills to young parents and expectant mothers under the age of 24.

YouthBuild

-30.3%
2010-2014

Department: Labor

Bureau: Employment and Training Administration

Type: Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	Obama 2015
Funding Level	\$ 102.5 Million	\$ 79.8 Million	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 75.5 Million	\$ 77.5 Million	\$ 77.5 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year	46.4%	-22.1%	-0.2%	-5.2%	2.6%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	44.1%	-24.5%	-2.2%	-6.5%	1.0%	-2.0%

YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed.

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT

\$50.0 MILLION

FOR MORE INFORMATION ON ARRA FUNDING, SEE PAGE 167





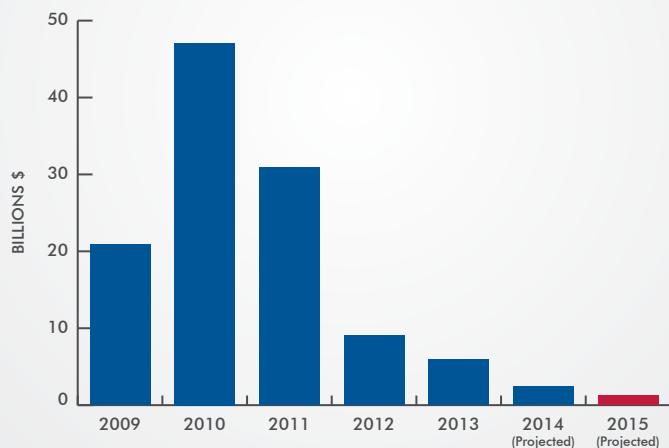
THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA)

In February 2009, Congress passed and the president signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), a package of tax cuts and spending intended to help stimulate economic growth and stem losses from a deepening recession. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates ARRA will total \$831 billion over ten years, with nearly 75 percent going to spending and the remainder to tax cuts. Today, almost all ARRA resources have been distributed. This section will serve as more of a historic analysis of where the funding was distributed.

More than \$116 billion, or nearly 15 percent of the total ARRA investment, was intended for children, the majority of which was spent on education to combat severe cuts from state budgets. Most funding for K-12 education comes from state and local governments, which were in many cases hardest hit by the economic downturn. ARRA funding was intended to try and help fill this hole, and therefore the single largest children's expenditure in ARRA was the \$53.6 billion State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, of which \$38.4 billion will be spent on children. In addition to the Stabilization Fund, ARRA included \$26 billion in education investments that benefit kids, such as Title I and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The total educational investment in ARRA is more than \$64 billion, accounting for nearly 55 percent of all ARRA spending on children.

Children's health and child nutrition were the next largest recipients of ARRA funding. Most of the \$25 billion allotted for children's health went to federal aid to states for Medicaid. Additional investment to support families on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program made up 99 percent of the \$20 billion in child

TOTAL ARRA SPENDING PER YEAR ON CHILDREN

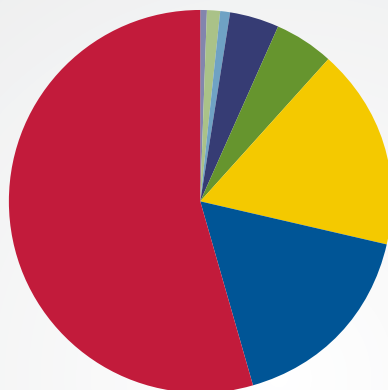


nutrition funding. While education, health, and nutrition comprise the bulk of the stimulus investments benefiting children, other areas such as income support, early childhood, training, housing, and child welfare also received additional investments.

To put the total children's investment from ARRA into perspective, \$49.5 billion of ARRA funds were spent on kids in FY 2010, meaning that the federal government spent 18.8 percent more on kids in FY 2010 than would have been spent without ARRA. In 2012, \$9.1 billion in ARRA investments were distributed, representing a 3.4 percent increase over non-ARRA levels. In FY 2013, \$5.9 billion was spent and \$2.4 billion will be spent in FY 2014. This amounts to increases of 2.2 percent and 0.82 percent over the non-ARRA funding levels. Assuming the pace of ARRA outlays projected by the CBO, \$1.3 billion will be spent in FY 2015. If the President's budget is passed with minimal changes, this will be a 0.33 percent increase over non-ARRA levels. After 2015, the impact of ARRA will be almost unnoticeable.

BREAKDOWN OF TOTAL ARRA INVESTMENT FOR KIDS

- Education
- Nutrition
- Health
- Income Support
- Early Childhood
- Child Welfare
- Training
- Housing



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