



## **Program Funding Detail—President’s FY 2013 Proposed Budget**

Source: White House Office of Management and Budget

### **Department of Agriculture**

#### **Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children**

Agency: Food and Nutrition Services

This program, known as WIC, provides direct assistance to women with young children for basic nutritional needs. Funds provide vouchers to low-income, at-risk, or postpartum women and infants and children for nutritious supplemental food packages, nutrition education and counseling, and health and immunization referrals. Many Latinos find the enrollment process less intimidating than other food assistance programs, and as a result, Latinos have very high participation in WIC; 42% of WIC participants are Latino.

*President’s budget FY 2013: \$7.041 billion  
(FY 2012 Appropriations was \$6.618 billion)*

### **Department of Education**

#### **English Language Acquisition Grants**

These grants ensure that English Language Learner (ELLs) students attain English proficiency, develop high levels of academic achievement, and meet the same challenging state academic standards as all children. This program is critical because there are more than five million ELLs currently attending U.S. public schools; they constitute more than 10% of the total U.S. student population. The ELL population is growing rapidly, but the infrastructure to support the emerging population has not kept pace with population growth.

*President’s budget FY 2013: \$732 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$732 million)*

#### **Race to the Top—Early Learning Challenge**

In 2011, the U.S. Departments of Education and Health and Human Services awarded nine states a total of \$500 million in competitive grants through the Race to the Top—Early Learning Challenge (ELC). Applicants have created comprehensive plans to improve early learning and development programs around five key areas of reform: 1) establishing successful state systems, 2) defining high-quality programs, 3) promoting early learning outcomes, 4) supporting an effective workforce, and 5) measuring outcomes and progress. This funding is essential to ensuring that Latino children have access to high-quality early learning programs.

*President’s budget FY 2013: \$850 million (total funding for ELC and K–12 reform incentive grants)*

#### **Federal TRIO Programs**

The TRIO Programs include Talent Search and Upward Bound, which help disadvantaged middle and high school students prepare for college by providing tutoring, rigorous coursework, and guidance. Together, Talent Search and Upward Bound serve nearly 840,000 low-income Americans between the

ages of 11 and 27, 19% of whom are Hispanic. While the TRIO programs currently underserve Latinos, they have proven effective in helping participants graduate from high school ready for college.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$840 million*

*(FY 2012 appropriations were \$840 million)*

### **Title I, Part C, Migrant Education Program**

Congress established the Title I Migrant Education Program (MEP) in 1966 to provide a compensatory education program designed to deal with the difficulties encountered by the children of migrant farmworkers as a consequence of their mobility. Some of these children attend three or four schools in a single school year. Migrant children have been called some of the most at-risk students in school today. They need coordination of educational services among the states and local districts where they live, frequently just for a short period of time. MEP builds the support structures for migrant students so that they can achieve high levels of success both in and outside of school. The U.S. Department of Education (ED), through the Office of Migrant Education, provides grants to 48 states to provide direct services to migrant students.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$393 million*

*(FY 2012 appropriations were \$393 million for migrant student education part I-C)*

## **Department of Health and Human Services**

### **Federally Qualified Health Centers**

Community Health Centers (CHCs) are community-based preventive and primary health care providers serving low-income populations. CHCs serve as an important access point to health care for Latinos in particular, who constitute more than one-third (34.4%) of all CHC patients.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$3.061 billion total, including mandatory funding*

*(FY 2012 appropriations were \$2.766 billion)*

### **Medicaid**

Agency: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services

Latino participation in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is 26.4%; 49.4% of Latino children under 18 are in Medicaid/CHIP.

*The president's budget FY 2013 includes cuts to Medicaid based on a presidential proposal to make Medicaid more flexible, efficient, and accountable along with savings through reduction of fraud, waste, and abuse*

### **Office of Minority Health**

Agency: Office of the Secretary, HHS

The Office of Minority Health's consumer-directed, dedicated goal is to promote culturally and linguistically appropriate care and eliminate health disparities among racial and ethnic minorities in the U.S. Disparities have cost \$292 billion in medical error and premature deaths alone over the period of 2003–2006.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$41 million*

*(FY 2012 appropriations were \$56 million)*

### **Pregnancy Assistance Fund**

Provides support for pregnant and parenting teens and women.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$25 million*

*(FY 2012 appropriations were \$25 million)*

## **Department of Homeland Security**

The DHS consists of about a dozen major components, including U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS), U.S. Customs and Border Protection, and U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement. Among other objectives, the department seeks to coordinate local, state, and federal efforts on U.S. immigration policy. It is critical that the budget includes funding for essential programs that prepare immigrants to take the important steps to become U.S. citizens and avoid wasting precious resources on costly and ineffective enforcement strategies without proposing a comprehensive solution to the immigration system.

### **Immigrant Integration and Citizenship**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$11.0 million to support immigrant integration programs, including competitive grants to community-based organizations that prepare immigrants to become citizens.*

## **Department of Housing and Urban Development**

### **Fair Housing Assistance Program**

The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity administers federal laws and establishes national policies that ensure that all Americans can pursue housing opportunities free of discrimination. The office administers the Fair Housing Assistance Program (FHAP) and the Fair Housing Initiative Program (FHIP). FHAP provides resources to state and local agencies to process and investigate complaints filed under Title VIII of the Civil Rights Act of 1968. FHIP funds seek to strengthen the ability of private fair housing community groups to enforce laws protecting all Americans against housing discrimination. Recent research reveals that housing discrimination against Latinos is high and persistent. Many federal and local offices, as well as agencies funded by FHAP and FHIP, lack bilingual staff and materials, which inhibits effective outreach to the Hispanic community. Historically, there have been few Latino-focused community organizations engaged in fair housing. Many families do not even recognize that they have been discriminated against. Furthermore, government enforcement systems do not proactively attack discrimination. As a result of ineffective enforcement, rising levels of housing discrimination against Latinos and immigrants have gone unabated.

*President's budget FHAP FY 2013: \$26.4 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$35 million)*

### **Fair Housing Initiatives Program**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$41.1 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$45 million)*

### **Housing Counseling Program**

Given low rates of Hispanic homeownership, high rates of discrimination, and serious concerns over foreclosure, housing counseling is an essential and proven method of delivering homebuying information and services to the Latino community. As a HUD intermediary, the National Council of La Raza (NCLR) distributes HUD funding to the NCLR Homeownership Network, which annually serves more than 65,000 families, more than three out of four of whom are below 80% of Area Median Income. Funds for housing counseling must increase, with a portion of the increase set aside for foreclosure prevention counseling.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$55 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$45 million)*

## **National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$86 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$80 million)*

## **Department of Justice**

The budget overall takes a serious and thoughtful approach to dealing with our budget deficits today, while maintaining our nation's competitiveness in the future. With this funding increase, we can help ensure that Hispanic youth can be served by culturally competent, proven programs that keep them from entering the juvenile justice system.

### **Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention**

#### **Title II, State Grants**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$70 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$41 million)*

#### **Juvenile Accountability Block Grant**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$30 million  
(FY 2012 was \$31 million)*

#### **Title V, Local Delinquency Prevention**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$40 million  
(FY 2012 was \$22 million)*

### **New Program: Evidence-Based Competitive Demonstration Program**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$20 million*

## **Department of Labor**

### **Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA)**

OSHA is charged with preventing work-related injuries, illnesses, and death. Latinos consistently have the highest rate of death on the job of any group in the labor force. In 2010, 682 Latinos—the majority of them immigrants (62.6%)—died from an occupational injury. Lack of appropriate outreach and enforcement in high-risk workplaces are among the major factors contributing to this alarming trend.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$565 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$565 million)*

#### **Safety and Health Standards—(OSHA)**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$21 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$20 million)*

#### **Federal Enforcement—(OSHA)**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$207 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$208 million)*

#### **Federal Compliance Assistance—(OSHA)**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$73 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$76 million)*

### **Wage and Hour Division**

Among a number of worker protections and employment standards, the Wage and Hour Division of the Department of Labor enforces the federal minimum wage, overtime pay, recordkeeping, and child labor requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act; the Migrant and Seasonal Agricultural Worker Protection Act; the Employee Polygraph Protection Act; and field sanitation and housing standards in the Occupational Safety and Health Act. Latino workers are overrepresented in industries where violations of wage and hour laws are common. Wage theft and misclassification of employees as independent contractors are pervasive practices in construction, manufacturing, and service occupations. Latino immigrants in particular face immense barriers to accessing the complaint-driven system of enforcement for these laws. In 2005, 9.5% of Latinos were employed in nontraditional arrangements as independent contractors (55.2%), temporary and on-call workers (37%), and as workers provided through contract firms (8%). Multiple layers of contractors blur the lines of accountability between employer and employee, leaving some workers without any protection under federal labor laws.

*President's budget FY 2013: \$238 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$227 million)*

### **Adults, Dislocated Workers, and Youth (Workforce Investment Act Title I)**

Of these three major funding streams, Latinos made up 13.7% of the individuals receiving assistance (Program Year 2010). The reach of WIA Title I programs has been extremely limited by declining funding during this decade; meanwhile, there is growing demand from workers struggling in this troubled economy.

#### **Adult Employment and Training Activities**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$769 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$770 million)*

#### **Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$1.230 billion  
(FY 2012 Appropriations were \$1.232 billion)*

#### **Youth Activities**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$824 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$824 million)*

#### **Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers**

*President's budget FY 2013: \$84 million  
(FY 2012 appropriations were \$84 million)*