

Program Funding Detail—President Obama’s FY2012 Proposed Budget

Source: White House Office of Management and Budget

“CR” denotes federal funds appropriated under the FY2011 Continuing Resolution (P.L. 111-242, as amended)

Department of Agriculture

Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants, and Children

Agency: Food and Nutrition Services

This program provides direct assistance to women with young children for basic nutritional needs. Funds provide vouchers to low-income, at-risk, or postpartum women, 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; 38% of WIC participants are Latino.

President’s budget FY2012: \$7.571 billion

(FY2010 was \$7.251 billion, CR was \$7.659 billion)

Department of Education

English Language Acquisition Grants

These grants ensure that English language learner (ELL) 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 FY2012: \$658 million

(FY2010 was \$743 million, CR was \$761 million)

William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Program

The William F. Goodling Even Start Family Literacy Programs, authorized under Title I of NCLB, provide research-based family literacy services to children and families at severe educational and economic disadvantages. Even Start programs integrate early childhood education, adult literacy, and parenting education into a unified family literacy program. Each year, Even Start helps approximately 50,000 families, nearly half of whom are Hispanic. Moreover, there is a special set-aside available to ensure that Even Start services are made available to our nation’s migrant and Native American families.

President’s budget FY2012: zeroed out

(FY2010 was \$66 million; CR was \$71 million)

Note: In the administration's proposal, funding for a number of programs, including Even Start and Special Programs for Migrant Students, would be consolidated into a competitive funding pool called "Effective Teaching and Learning for a Complete Education," leaving programs to compete for funding and potentially closing the doors of many programs that are effectively serving Latino children and families.

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 873,000 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 FY2012: \$920 million
(FY2010 was \$853 million; CR was \$910 million)

Special Programs for Migrant Students

President's budget FY2012: zeroed out
(FY2010 was \$37 million, CR was \$37 million)

Department of Health and Human Services

Federally Qualified Health Centers

Community Health Centers (CHC) 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 almost 40% of all CHC patients.

President's budget FY2012: \$3.3 billion total, including mandatory funding
(FY2010 was \$2.141 billion, CR was \$2.146 billion)

Medicaid

Agency: Centers for Medicaid and Medicare Services

Latino participation in Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is 26.5%; 49.8% of Latino children under age 18 are in Medicaid/CHIP.

The president's budget FY2012 includes cuts to Medicaid based on a presidential proposal to save money through fraud reduction and savings predicted by the Affordable Care Act.

Office of Minority Health

Agency: Office of the Secretary, HHS

Dedicated goal of promoting culturally and linguistically appropriate care and eliminating health disparities. Disparities have cost \$292 billion in medical error and premature deaths alone over the period of 2003–2006.

President's budget FY2012: \$58 million
(FY2010 was \$56 million)

Pregnancy Assistance Fund

Provides support for pregnant and parenting teens and women.
President's budget FY2012: \$25 million
(FY2010 was \$25 million, CR was \$25 million)

Department of Homeland Security

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) consists of almost 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 include 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 in the absence of a comprehensive solution to the immigration system.

Immigrant Integration and Citizenship

President's budget FY2012: \$19.7 million to include a Literacy Development for Immigrants Grant pilot program and a Citizenship Education Program Development Workshop Cooperative Agreement

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Fair Housing Assistance Program and Fair Housing Initiatives Program

The 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 for FHAP FY2012: \$29.5 million
(FY2010 was \$29.5 million, CR was \$29.5 million)

President's budget for FHIP FY2012: \$42.5 million
(FY2010 was \$42.5 million, CR was \$42.5 million)

Housing Counseling Program

Given the 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, NCLR distributes HUD funding to the NCLR Homeownership Network, which annually serves more than 30,000 families, more than three out of four of which 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 FY2012: \$88 million

(FY2010 was \$63 million CR was \$84 million)

National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling

President's budget FY2012: \$80 million

(FY2010 was \$65 million, CR was \$65 million)

Department of Justice

The president's budget proposes a significant restructuring of federal support for state juvenile justice systems. The budget eliminates Title II formula grants as well as juvenile accountability block grant funding and proposes a reduction in funding for Title V grants, which support vital delinquency prevention programs. The budget also creates a new juvenile incentive system improvement grant program, funded at \$120 million, which will reward states for progress against key indicators for the juvenile justice system. More information is needed about the proposed competitive structure of the new grant program and its likely effects on Hispanic youth. However, the continued reduction in overall juvenile justice federal appropriations will only serve to hinder the development and strengthening of culturally competent, evidence-based prevention and intervention programs that serve Latino youth.

Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

Title II, State Grants

President's budget FY2012: zeroed out

(FY2010 was \$74 million, CR was \$77 million)

Juvenile Accountability Block Grant

President's budget FY2012: zeroed out

(FY2010 was \$53 million, CR was \$57 million)

Title V, Local Delinquency Prevention

President's budget FY2012: \$62 million

(FY2010 was \$64 million, CR was \$67 million)

New Program: Juvenile Justice Incentive Grants

President's budget FY2012: \$120 million

Department of Labor

Adults, Dislocated Workers, and Youth (WIA Title I)

Of these three major funding streams, Latinos made up 16.4% of the adults, 13.5% of dislocated workers, and 25.9% of youth exiting Workforce Investment Act programs (in 2004). 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 FY2012: \$792 million

(FY2010 was \$862 million, CR was \$862 million)

Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities

President's budget FY2012: \$1.3 billion

(FY2010 was \$1.45 billion, CR was \$1.43 billion)

Youth Activities

President's budget FY2012: \$965 million

(FY2010 was \$994 million, CR was \$1.02 billion)

Migrant and Seasonal Farmworkers

The agriculture industry continues to be plagued by low wages, no benefits, hazardous working conditions, and categorical exclusions from legal protections. Currently authorized in Section 167 of the WIA, the National Farmworker Jobs Program (NFJP) is the only workforce development program serving the nation's migrant and seasonal farmworkers. NFJP is the Department of Labor's most effective national job training program, with a success rate exceeding 83%. The Section 167 program provides English-as-a-Second-Language instruction, job readiness guidance, and skills training to enable migrant and seasonal farmworkers to broaden their employment prospects. NFJP's 50 nonprofit and public agencies, including many NCLR Affiliates, serve more than 25,000 hardworking, impoverished, and primarily Hispanic migrant and seasonal agricultural workers each year. With help from this unique program, farmworkers often dramatically increase their earnings by entering fields such as health care, transportation, and manufacturing.

President's budget FY2012: \$87 million

(FY2010 was \$87 million, CR was \$85 million)

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 2006, 990 Latinos—the majority of them immigrants—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.

Safety and Health Standards—OSHA

President's budget FY2012: \$26 million
(FY2010 was \$19 million, CR was \$20 million)

Federal enforcement—OSHA

President's budget FY2012: \$216 million
(FY2010 was \$224 million, CR was \$223 million)

Federal compliance assistance—OSHA

President's budget FY2012: \$74 million
(FY2010 was \$73 million, CR was \$73)

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 in which 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 access the complaint-driven system of enforcement for these laws.

In FY 2010, the Department of Labor abolished the Employment Standards Administration (ESA) to streamline administration of the programs. The appropriation for the ESA is proposed to be replaced by four individual appropriations for the agencies remaining after reorganization of these programs, which is where funding for the Wage and Hour Division is reflected in this budget proposal.

President's budget FY2012: \$240 million
(FY2010 was \$226 million, CR was \$267 million)