



THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2010 BUDGET AND CHILDREN

This document represents a summary of some of the key parts of the FY 2010 federal budget and its impact on children's programs as proposed by President Barack Obama. This is President Obama's first proposed budget for his new Administration. As such, the budget is based on the work of the previous Administration, but is also an adaptation indicating the new President's priorities. These new priorities will be more clearly outlined and funded in the FY 2011 budget, which will be presented by President Obama to Congress in February 2010. The FY 2010 budget has been released in parts over the past three months due to the fact that the new Administration has at the same time had to pass and implement the economic recovery legislation, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA, P.L. 111-5).

The total budget for 2010 is expected to reach \$3.6 trillion and includes more than \$1.4 trillion in discretionary funds. This includes spending for domestic programs with the two biggest portions allocated to the Defense Department and Homeland Security. The Defense Department receives \$728 billion, an increase of more than \$30 billion from FY 2009. Unlike recent budgets, this figure includes funding for the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq. In past years, war funding was added later in the year through a supplemental appropriation. The deficit for FY 2010 is expected to total \$1.178 trillion which is a reduction from the FY 2009 projected deficit of \$1.5 trillion.

After discretionary spending, the remainder is made up of entitlements and mandatory spending. Total mandatory spending is expected to reach \$2.014 trillion. The largest of these entitlement and mandatory programs is Social Security (\$695 billion,) Medicare (\$453 billion) and Medicaid (\$290 billion).

It is important to note that spending figures for these discretionary programs *do not* include funding provided through the ARRA. The ARRA or stimulus funds are in addition to these regular appropriations and as such, are provided for 2009 and/or 2010 on top of the funding proposed here. The base or starting budget is FY 2009 which was finalized by Congress earlier this year as P.L. 111-08.

The key initiatives for the President's budget are health care reform, global warming, and higher education student loan reform. There are some significant proposals in the areas of child welfare, child care and child well-being including a new home visitation program, an early learning challenge fund and some new evidence and research based competitive grants for child welfare, teen pregnancy prevention and social innovations.

NEW INITIATIVES

Home Visiting

The Administration's budget proposes \$8.6 billion over ten years for a new mandatory program that provides funds to States for evidence-based home visitation programs for low-income families. The budget states that the policy is expected to save Medicaid \$664 million over 10 years, including \$189 million in 2019. In the first year, \$124 million in mandatory funding is proposed (with \$87 million in outlays or actual spending taking place). The program is expected to be a formula grant to states, tribes and the territories that will provide matching funds for home visits to low-income mothers and pregnant women. The initiative will give priority to models that have been rigorously evaluated and shown to have positive effects on critical outcomes for children and families but will not be limited to any one model. Grantees must submit a plan describing the program model they will follow, the evidence supporting their effectiveness, how they will ensure fidelity to the proven model and assess implementation, and the manner in which the program will be operated prior to approval for federal reimbursement. States are expected to provide a match and to meet a maintenance of effort test. Home visiting is just one of several other initiatives around child care and early childhood education, which the Obama Administration is proposing to advance their zero to five initiative.

Social Innovation Fund

As part of the new National Service reauthorization (the Edward M. Kennedy Service America Act), a new fund of \$50 million is created to fund projects that address social innovation. The funding will provide support to test out promising approaches for addressing a range of social challenges. The grants are expected to be from \$1 million to \$10 million per year for eligible organizations. The grantees will use funds not only to implement projects but to leverage other sources of funding from foundations and the private sector as well as other government programs and funds.

CHILD WELFARE

Title IV-E Foster Care

The Administration's budget projects that Title IV-E Foster Care spending will be \$4.681 billion. This is an anticipated increase of \$21 million in Title IV-E claims from the FY 2009 level. It is likely these numbers will change over the next several months, either up or down, because IV-E is an entitlement and funding automatically increases as costs for eligible children increase.

Title IV-E Foster Care funds are used for maintenance payments and administrative costs. For FY 2010, the Administration projects approximately 174,000 children will be eligible for Title IV-E in an average month. This figure represents a decrease of approximately 4,300 children per month than in FY 2009, in part due to placement of children in more permanent settings. In addition to maintenance and administrative costs, states use these funds for training and for the operation and development of the Statewide Automated Child Welfare Information Systems (SACWIS), a computer-based data and information collection system.

Title IV-E Adoption Assistance

Federal Title IV-E Adoption Assistance spending is projected to increase to \$2.462 billion, an increase of \$91 million over FY 2009 costs. Similar to foster care, these figures represent a projection. Title IV-E Adoption Assistance funds are used to provide maintenance payments to adoptive families, administrative payments for the costs associated with placing a child in an adoptive home, and training professionals and adoptive parents. The estimated level of funding will support approximately 426,000 children each month, an increase of 14,600 from 2009. As previously stated, Title IV-E is an entitlement program and funding automatically increases as costs for eligible children go up.

The Adoption Assistance cost projection is related to enactment of the Fostering Connections to Success Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-351) for several reasons. Pursuant to the Fostering Connections Act, as of October 1, 2009, all families with special needs adoptive children 16 or older will be covered by Title IV-E funds. To this point, all special needs adoptions as well as all foster care placements have tied income eligibility to the AFDC program as it existed on July 16, 1996. Additionally, under the new law, a child who has been in foster care for five consecutive years and is placed in a family as a special needs adoption will be eligible for federal funding regardless of the child's age. Finally, for siblings adopted as special needs children, if one of the siblings is eligible for Title IV-E funds, the entire sibling group will be eligible for the expanded coverage.

Every year after this point, the "de-linking" of adoption assistance eligibility to AFDC will be extended downward by two years so that on October 1, 2010, all special needs children 14 and older will be eligible for federal funds. On October 1, 2011, all special needs adoptions 12 and older will be covered and so on, until all children are covered after ten years.

This budget also projects a cost of \$49 million for the new kinship-guardianship option enacted as part of the Fostering Connections to Success Act, an increase from the \$14 million in projected first year costs for 2009. Under the Fostering Connections Act, states have an option to create a Title IV-E kinship guardianship program funded with Title IV-E funds. It should be noted, however, that the link to the AFDC July 16, 1996 income eligibility continues for both the foster care program and the new kinship guardianship programs, despite the phase-out as it applies to Adoption Assistance.

Social Services Block Grant (Title XX)

The President proposes no reduction in funding for the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), with funding remaining at \$1.7 billion. SSBG is a flexible source of funds that allows states to provide an array of services to children, youth, and families. Since 2000, funding for SSBG has been maintained at \$1.7 billion. It is a mandatory program with funding set in law and is an entitlement to the states. Its maintained funding level here is significant because the previous administration in their last three proposed budgets proposed reductions in SSBG to \$1.2 billion.

SSBG represents 12% of all federal funding states receive from the federal government to provide child abuse prevention, adoption, foster care, child protection, independent and transitional living, and residential services for children and youth.

States can use SSBG to fund 29 different services to prevent or remedy neglect or abuse of children or adults, achieve or maintain economic self-support, reduce unnecessary institutionalization, achieve or maintain independence, and secure referral and screening for appropriate services. In FY 2006 (when the last complete data was available), states used over \$902 million of their total SSBG allocation to provide the following services to protect and care for abused, neglected, and otherwise vulnerable children and youth:

- 42 states used over \$312 million in SSBG dollars to protect children from abuse and neglect in FY 2006. In 2006, child protective service agencies received an estimated 3.3 million reports of child abuse and neglect.
- 25 states used \$34 million in SSBG funds to assist in the adoption of children in FY 2006. Of the over 510,885 children in foster care in 2006, 129,311 had a goal of adoption and 50,703 children were adopted from foster care.
- In FY 2006, 37 states used almost \$413 million SSBG dollars for foster care services for more than 542,038 children. In 2006, over 510,885 children were in out-of-home care, family foster care, kinship care or residential care. Many states use SSBG to pay foster care costs for the board and care of children not eligible for federal Title IV-E foster care assistance.
- 18 states used \$9 million SSBG funds in FY 2006 to provide independent and transitional living services to over 8,600 youth and over 34,000 adults.
- 23 states used over \$118 million SSBG funds in FY 2006 supported residential treatment to over 24,000 youth and 18,000 adults.
- 16 states used \$16 million SSBG funds for juveniles involved in the justice system in FY 2006.

In addition to child welfare services, SSBG funds are used to provide child care, home delivered and congregate meals for senior citizens, family planning services, services to the disabled and domestic violence outside of child protective services, residential treatment services, substance abuse treatment, education and training, transportation services; information and referral and a range of home-based services.

Adoption Opportunities Program

The President's budget maintains funding for the Adoption Opportunities grants at \$26 million, the same total approved for FY 2009 and 2008. The Adoption Opportunities Program provides several resources and supports to help with the adoption of children, including the Collaboration to AdoptUsKids, which recruits families for children waiting to be adopted through its National Recruitment Campaign. As of December 2007, 8,664 children had been listed on the www.AdoptUsKids.org website and placed in adoptive homes. Other elements of the AdoptUsKids Cooperative agreement include an annual summit, a national adoption workgroup,

research on adoption, support for adoptive parent groups, the AdoptUsKids photo-listing site, and training and technical help for states as needed.

Other examples of how the Adoption Opportunities Program funding has helped include:

- the National Resource Center on Special Needs Adoption, which provides technical assistance and training to state, tribal, and other child welfare organizations on current issues in special-needs adoption, such as compliance with federal laws and regulations, permanency planning, and cultural competence;
- the Information Gateway, managed by Caliber, Inc., and the National Adoption Information Clearinghouse, which are comprehensive information centers on adoption;
- the National Adoption and Foster Care Recruitment Campaign and the You Gotta Believe program, which seek permanent placements for older children; and
- a focus on rural adoption, including 10 discretionary grants across the nation to explore and develop rural adoption, along with a focus on older youth permanency through nine discretionary grants to agencies involved in placement of older teens into permanent homes.

The Adoption Opportunities Act is due to be reauthorized this year as part of the Child Abuse Prevention Treatment Act (CAPTA) reauthorization. CWLA has proposed strengthening its emphasis on addressing post adoption services, recruitment of minority parents and adoption of older children.

Adoption Incentive Payments

The budget proposes funding the Adoption Incentives program at \$39.5 million. The final appropriation for FY 2009 was increased to \$36 million from \$4 million in FY 2008. The appropriated levels are not necessarily spent. The incentive payments are based on a formula originally created under the Adoption and Safe Families Act of 1997 (ASFA). States were awarded an incentive or bonus if they increased the number of adoptions from the foster care system over that state's base year. All fifty states have received incentive funds over the past decade. The number of adoptions from foster care has stayed in the range of 50,000 to 51,000 each year for the past half decade after initially increasing from a level of approximately 28,000 a year in the late 1990s.

In 2007, 20 states qualified for \$11 million (figures were not available for FY 2008). Of the twenty states, 13 received less than half a million dollars. As part of the Fostering Connections to Success Act (P.L. 110-351), the adoption incentive was changed in three ways: it allows states to receive an additional payment of \$1000 per adoption if the state's adoption rate exceeds its highest recorded foster child adoption rate since 2002; it awards \$8000 per older child (nine and older) adoption and \$4000 per special needs adoption above the baseline; and it updates to FY 2007 the adoption baseline above which incentive payments are made. States are also allowed to spend the funds over twenty-four months instead of twelve.

Independent Living

The budget contains \$140 million for the Chafee Independent Living Program. This \$140 million in mandatory funding is used by states for a variety of services to ease the transition from foster

care for youth who will likely remain in foster care until they turn 18 and former foster children between the ages of 18 and 21, and is the same as the FY 2009 funding level. Approximately 26,154 young people left foster care as a result of age in FY 2006. As a result of the Fostering Connections Act (P.L. 110-351), starting on October 1, 2010 (FY 2011) states will have the option to extend the age of foster care to 19, 20 or 21.

Independent Living Education and Training Vouchers

\$45 million of the total funding for the Chafee Independent Living program is proposed for the Education and Training Voucher (ETV) program that was authorized in 2001 (P.L. 106-169). These funds, unlike the \$140 million, require an annual appropriation. The program was funded for the first time in FY 2003 at \$42 million. The voucher program helps older youth leaving foster care obtain the higher education, vocational training, and other education supports needed to become self-sufficient. Full funding for this program would be \$60 million.

Up to \$5,000 per year is available to a young person for the cost of education or training. This program expands on states' efforts to provide these services. ETV funds are distributed to the states using the same formula as the Chafee Independent Living Program. If a state does not apply for funds for the ETV program, the funds will be reallocated to one or more states on the basis of their relative need for funds. While states are doing a good job generally of distributing these funds, older foster youth could take advantage of the vouchers if their availability was more widely known.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program (Title IV-B, Subpart 2)

The President's budget proposes funding the core Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF, Title IV-B, Subpart 2) program at \$368 million. This total represents \$305 million in mandatory funds and \$63 million in discretionary funds. The core PSSF program can receive up to \$505 million annually. The core or main PSSF funds are used for four services: family preservation, community-based family support services, time-limited reunification services and adoption promotion and support services.

\$20 million in mandatory funding is provided for the Court Improvement program. In 2006, Congress created two annual grants of \$10 million for court improvement efforts that attempt to improve the actions and involvement of local courts as they relate to a state's child welfare system.

The budget also provides the third year of mandatory funding for competitive grants to address methamphetamine or other substance abuse as it affects the child welfare system. In FY 2010, \$20 million is provided. The grants are \$500,000 to \$1 million each and are for 2 to 5 years. Grants can be used for family-based comprehensive long-term substance abuse treatment, early intervention and prevention efforts, child and family counseling, mental health services, parenting skills, and the replication of other successful long-term comprehensive substance abuse treatment initiatives.

\$20 million is provided in FY 2010 workforce state grants. These funds are distributed to states by formula to carry out and address strategies to improve the child welfare workforce. Funds are mandatory and in addition to FY 2010 dollars, states can draw down their share of \$40 million

remaining in FY 2006 funds. Before funds are released, a state must implement policy and provide data that children in foster care are being visited on a monthly basis.

Children of Incarcerated Parents

The Administration requests \$49.3 million for a program that provides mentoring for children with incarcerated parents. This program was authorized in the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Amendment Act of 2001 (P.L. 107-133). Funding has been level for the past several years.

This is a competitive grant program providing grants up to \$5 million each. The grant recipients are required to provide services, both directly and in collaboration with other local agencies, and to strengthen and support the families of those young people. This includes connecting the children with their imprisoned parent when appropriate.

Child Welfare Services (Title IV-B, Subpart 1)

Under the President's budget, the Child Welfare Services are funded at \$282 million. This is the same as FY 2009. States use these funds to address problems that may result in neglect, abuse, exploitation, or delinquency of children; prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families and restore children to their families, when possible or place children in adoptive families when appropriate; and assure adequate foster care when children cannot return home or be placed for adoption. There are no federal income eligibility requirements for the receipt of child welfare services.

Child Welfare Research, Training and Demonstrations Innovative Approaches to Foster Care

The Administration continues funding of \$7.2 million in Title IV-B part 1 training funds for projects and research related to child welfare. These funds have historically been used for funding projects to advance the child welfare workforce. In particular funds assist in university and other institutions of higher learning in advancing the child welfare workforce in partnership with child welfare agencies.

This \$7.2 million fund will increase to \$27.2 million with the additional \$20 million designated for a new "Innovative Approaches to Foster Care" fund. The broad outlines discuss a proposal that would provide funding to demonstration grants that would be awarded to state, local and tribal initiatives that can show innovation and progress in reducing the length of stay/long term placements in foster care. In addition, those demonstrations that can show results could be eligible for additional bonus funding. As is the case in several parts of the budget, the Administration highlights the need to use evidence-based and evidence-informed practices in order to qualify for funding.

CAPTA Grants

Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) state grant funding is maintained at its FY 2009 level of funding of \$27 million. CAPTA provides funding to address issues around child abuse and preventing child abuse, with CAPTA state grants provided to each state by formula and used to fund and improve a state's Child Protective Services (CPS) system. The funding has been so limited over the years that states must supplement these dollars with other federal, state

and local funds. Nonetheless, CAPTA does create a number of mandates on states tied to the funding, the most prominent of which are requirements around mandatory reporting of child abuse and data collection. CAPTA is scheduled to be reauthorized this year.

CAPTA discretionary grants are reduced by \$2.4 million below 2009 to a total of \$25.8 million representing a reduction in earmarked projects. The Administration continues through this line item \$13.5 million designated for evidence-based home visitation programs. This \$13.5 million support for home visitation was first included in the 2008 budget. The funds are intended to assist states in leveraging funds to implement home visitation programs. Funding is separate from the new home visitation proposal in the Administration's budget. CAPTA discretionary grants are non-formula funds used to promote research and program assistance and development

The FY 2010 Community Based Grants for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect would be maintained at the FY 2009 level of \$42 million. These grants develop community-based and prevention-focused programs and activities designed to strengthen and support families and to prevent child abuse and neglect. Funds are used at the local level for organizations such as family resource programs, family support programs, voluntary home visiting program, respite care programs, parenting education, mutual support programs, and other community programs or networks of such programs that provide activities designed to prevent or respond to child abuse and neglect.

EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION INITIATIVES

Child Care

The Administration proposes \$2.127 billion in child care funding for FY 2010, the same level as 2009. The total funding does not reflect the additional \$2 billion in child care funding that was provided as part of the stimulus package. The ARRA or stimulus package funds can be used for fiscal years 2009 and 2010. The Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) is made up of both discretionary and mandatory child care dollars. The mandatory funding is now \$2.9 billion. Funding was increased by \$200 million as a result of the reauthorization of TANF included in the 2005 Deficit Reduction Reconciliation Act. This increase is currently available to states as federal matching funds. Approximately \$1.8 billion flows to the states by a set formula, if a state adds state dollars as a match. The remaining funds are provided to states without a required match. As a result of the TANF reauthorization, child care mandatory funds will not increase through FY 2010. TANF will require a reauthorization as part of the FY 2011 budget.

Head Start

The President's budget proposes a slight increase in Head Start funding for FY 2010. The Administration request is an increase from approximately \$7.224 billion to \$7.234 billion. As is the case with child care funding this is the baseline budget. Funding provided through the stimulus package (ARRA) is in addition to this budget baseline total. The ARRA covers FY 2009-10. As is the case with child care, the Head Start program received \$2 billion in support of Head Start and Early Head Start. The administration projects that 978,000 children zero through age five will be assisted through the ARRA and FY 2010 budget for Head Start, a projected increase of 78,000 from 2008. They also project that 115,000 infants and toddlers will be helped

by the ARRA and the baseline budget and that this total is nearly double the coverage provided in 2008.

Zero to Five

The Administration indicates that several actions and proposals are a down-payment on a comprehensive zero through age five initiative. This initiative is intended as a way to strengthen and assist families with young children and it includes child care, Head Start, and the new home visiting proposal. In addition to these three programs, grants within the Education Department such as a new fund of \$300 million will provide dollars for competitive grants to state education agencies or state agencies that administer child care. The grants will be to promote an integrated statewide structure for early learning. The Education Department will also have a new \$500 million fund to promote pre-K programs. The grants, if funded, will be matching grants to states based on the Title I education formula grants.

Promise Neighborhoods

The Administration requests \$10 million in planning grants to implement its “Promise Neighborhoods” initiative. This initiative, which President Obama raised during the campaign, is based on the Harlem Children’s Zone program. The program attacks poverty through a comprehensive school-based model that provides wrap around services for the entire family in a comprehensive fashion. It places a special emphasis on early-learning through K-12 and guides children through the entire period of learning. The goal is to spread this model to several communities across the country. The planning grants would go to non-profits for one year. Only those grantees that developed proposals that incorporated strong partnership and strong plans would be eligible for larger implementation grants the following year.

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)

The President’s FY 2010 budget includes \$16.5 billion in TANF funds to all 50 states, and approximately \$319 million in supplemental grants to 17 states. As a result of the 2006 TANF reauthorization, this total now includes a \$150 million fund for marriage initiatives and fatherhood programs. Congress and the Administration extended the supplemental TANF grant for another two years through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act. This grant supplements 17 states that experienced large growth or low funding in the first years of TANF.

YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

The President’s budget includes level funding of \$1.1 billion for the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program. This program provides opportunities for students and their families to continue learning new skills and discover new abilities after the school day has ended. The program is funded through local school districts and attempts to fill some of the shortfalls in afterschool and child care services.

JUVENILE JUSTICE

The President’s budget calls for level funding for the four main juvenile justice accounts: \$75 million for state formula grants; \$62 million for delinquency prevention grants; \$55 million for the juvenile accountability block grant; and \$80 million for the juvenile mentoring program.

The budget does not include the proposal from former President Bush to consolidate these programs into a single flexible grant program, whereby states and localities compete for funding based on local needs as well as national priorities. That proposal would have consolidated existing juvenile justice programs with other federal concerns including the Internet Crimes Against Children program.

The budget proposal also reduces the “Demonstration Programs” grants by \$57 million, from \$80 million down to \$25 million, while setting up a new program titled, “Community-based Violence Prevention Initiatives.” This portion of the budget has been used exclusively for earmarks rather than its intended purpose of supporting new, innovative or promising approaches in juvenile justice. The new program will provide funding for community-based strategies that focus on street level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence.

BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

The President is proposing \$3.394 billion in FY 2010 for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA), to improve the quality and availability of prevention, early intervention, treatment, and rehabilitation services in order to reduce illness, death, disability, and cost to society resulting from substance abuse and mental illness. This is an increase of approximately \$59 million above FY 2009.

Substance Abuse

Funding for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant remains at the FY 2009 level of \$1.7786 billion. This funding is distributed to 60 States and jurisdictions to plan, implement, and evaluate substance abuse prevention and treatment services, with over 20% of the funding going to prevention counseling and education.

Funding for the Substance Abuse Treatment Programs of Regional and National Significance is increased to \$458 million for FY 2010. The previous Administration proposed a FY 2008 total of \$352 million and a lower FY 2009 total of \$325 million. The Substance Abuse Prevention Programs of Regional and National Significance are funded at \$198.3 million, approximately \$2.7 million less than in FY 2009.

Abandoned Infants Assistance

The President proposes to fund the Abandoned Infants Assistance Program at \$12 million, the same amount it received in FY 2008 and FY 2009. This program provides demonstration grants for services to infants and young children, many of whom are HIV-infected or drug-afflicted. These infants and young children are medically cleared for discharge from acute hospital settings, but remain hospitalized due to a lack of appropriate out-of-home placement alternatives.

Mental Health

The President’s budget includes \$986 million for mental health prevention and treatment activities, a \$17 million increase from the FY 2009 Omnibus bill. Funding for the Mental Health Services Block Grant for states to provide community-based mental health service delivery for

adults and children is requested at \$428 million, the same level as FY 2009 and FY 2008. This is down slightly from in FY 2007 and before.

Funding for the Children's Mental Health Services Program is increased by \$17 million to \$125 million for FY 2010. Under the President's budget, SAMHSA's Mental Health Programs of Regional and National Significance would be cut by nearly \$9 million, decreasing funding from \$344 million to \$335.8 million.

The Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), is increased from its FY 2009 level by \$8 million—from \$60 million to \$68 million. These funds provide community-based services for individuals suffering from severe mental illness who are facing homelessness.

HEALTH

Health Reform

The President's budget establishes a health reform reserve fund of approximately \$600 billion over ten years. The reserve is funded by new revenue and savings from both Medicare and Medicaid. Building on recent steps to cover more uninsured Americans including the reauthorization of the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and serious health investments in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the reserve fund—while not sufficient to fully fund comprehensive reform—will make significant strides in expanding coverage.

Medicaid/CHIP

Medicaid provides a vital health care safety net in every state. It is a lifeline to health care for many vulnerable populations, including children and youth in our nation's foster care system, people with disabilities and chronic illness, and certain low-income individuals. To broaden coverage to low-income children, Congress enacted the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 1997. CHIP seeks to cover children whose families earn too much to qualify for Medicaid, but not enough to afford private insurance. In February 2009, CHIP was reauthorized with an additional \$44 billion over five years (P.L. 111-3), to cover approximately four million more children, many of whom already qualify for CHIP or Medicaid.

The budget request projects Medicaid mandatory spending to be \$289.764 billion for FY 2010, an increase of approximately \$27 billion over FY 2009 spending. The increase is largely due to an increased number of beneficiaries eligible for the program and it is important to note that the President's budget trims \$1.5 billion from Medicaid in FY 2010 in conjunction with increased efficiency and accountability. Savings are yielded by reducing prescription drug payments for Federal and State governments, increasing access to Medicaid family planning services, and improving Medicaid program integrity. Increased access to Medicaid family planning services in the form of a new State option to expand such services to non-pregnant women between the ages of 15-44 at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty level is expected to save money by decreasing the number of unplanned pregnancies.

CHIP funding is projected to be \$10.095 billion in FY 2010, an increase of \$1.529 billion from FY 2009. This is reflective of the 2009 reauthorization of CHIP, which provided an additional

\$44 billion over five years to cover millions more low-income children. \$200 million of this amount is for the newly established Child Enrollment Contingency Fund, which will alleviate future State funding shortfalls experienced as States enroll more and more children in Medicaid and CHIP.

Family Planning

The Family Planning (Title X) program supports a network of more than 4,400 clinics nationwide serving approximately 5 million people. The FY 2010 budget request includes \$317 million for the Title X family planning program, \$10 million above FY 2009. Family Planning clinics provide access to a wide array of reproductive health and preventive services.

Abstinence Education and Teen Pregnancy Prevention

The FY 2010 budget redirects abstinence-only education program funding to evidence-based and promising teen pregnancy prevention programs. The FY 2010 budget includes an additional \$110 million for community-based efforts to reduce teen pregnancy and \$4 million to evaluate the range of teen pregnancy prevention programs.

Maternal and Child Health

Proposed funding for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant remains level at \$662 million. Title V is a federal-state partnership that funds a diverse array of programs and services specifically aimed at improving the health of mothers and children, many of whom are vulnerable and in need of prevention or early intervention. These services include public education and outreach, evaluations and quality assurance activities, support for newborn screenings and genetic services, and health care services including nutrition counseling. The budget request also proposes \$102 million for the Healthy Start program, the same level approved for FY 2009. The Healthy Start program provides intensive services tailored to the needs of high risk pregnant women, infants, and mothers in diverse communities with high rates of infant mortality.

HIV/AIDS

The FY 2009 budget request includes \$2.267 billion for the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, an increase of about \$54 million from FY 2009. The program provides comprehensive assistance to over 500,000 low-income individuals living with HIV/AIDS each year.

Early Intervention for Children with Disabilities

The President's budget proposes funding at \$439 million for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Early Intervention Services Program (Part C) for FY 2010. Through IDEA, the U.S. Department of Education works with states to ensure that children with disabilities receive an appropriate public education that includes preparing them for employment and independent living, and that all schools are held accountable for the educational results of children needing special education. This specific program provides grants to states to provide coordinated, comprehensive, multi-disciplinary interagency programs for early intervention services to children with disabilities, from birth until age-2 and their families.

Health Research

The President's FY 2010 budget request includes \$30.553 billion for the National Institute of Health (NIH), approximately \$443 million above the FY 2009 enacted level. NIH is the world's largest and most distinguished organization dedicated to maintaining and improving health through medical research and science. Of the 27 institutes and centers at NIH, those of particular importance to children and their families in the child welfare system include the Eunice K. Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development. Funding for that Institute would receive \$1.314 billion under the President's request, \$19 million above the enacted FY 2009 level. The National Institute of Mental Health would receive \$1.475 billion, a \$24.5 million increase over 2009. The National Institute on Drug Abuse would be funded at \$1.045 billion, a \$12.2 million increase from FY 2009 and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism would be funded at \$455 million, close to a \$5 million increase from FY 2009.

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