



## **THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2011 BUDGET AND CHILDREN**

This document represents a summary of some of the key parts of the FY 2011 federal budget and its impact on children's programs as proposed by President Barack Obama. The federal fiscal year 2011 starts on October 1, 2010. A chart that accompanies this document can be found at: [www.cwla.org/advocacy/FY2011\\_Budget.pdf](http://www.cwla.org/advocacy/FY2011_Budget.pdf). Although the Administration presented a budget last year, as in any transition to a new Administration this second budget more closely aligns with the President's long term goals.

The total proposed budget for 2011 is expected to reach \$3.8 trillion and includes a \$1.26 trillion deficit compared to the current year deficits projected to be at \$1.55 trillion. Of the \$3.8 trillion budget \$1.3 trillion is discretionary funding (annually appropriated) with the remainder being mandatory and entitlement funding. The three largest entitlement programs are Social Security (\$730 billion), Medicare (\$492 billion) and Medicaid (\$271 billion). The President proposes a freeze on approximate \$530 billion in discretionary spending outside of the Defense Department budget and those programs considered a part of Homeland Security. This freeze is expected to result in \$250 billion in savings over three years. The freeze does not mean that all domestic programs are frozen. Some will be cut or eliminated and others will be increased. The Defense Department receives \$741 billion, an increase of three percent. This figure includes funding of \$159 billion for the wars in Afghanistan and Iraq.

In human services the most significant budget news is that child care would be increased by \$1.6 billion with half (\$800 million) being provided with a requirement that states must match federal dollars with their own state dollars, and an additional \$800 million in discretionary funds that would be allocated to all states regardless of a match. The Administration also includes a continuation of an increased Medicaid match to provide fiscal relief to states. This increase is proposed for an additional six months, through June 30, 2011. The budget proposes a one-year extension of TANF with a new \$2.5 billion in emergency funds and a new Fatherhood, Marriage and Family Innovation program that replaces the current \$150 million program to promote marriage among poor families. While there is an overall freeze on discretionary spending outside of Defense and Homeland Security, HHS does receive an increase of \$1.7 billion to a total of \$81.3 billion. The overall budget for the Administration on Children and Families (ACF) receives a \$144 million increase. The Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) is left at the same mandatory level of \$1.7 billion and most child welfare programs are at the same level as this year with the exceptions of Adoption Assistance, Foster Care and Kinship Care which are adjusted up or down depending on state claims since all three are entitlement programs.

## **IMPORTANT INITIATIVES**

### **Medicaid (FMAP)**

As part of last year's stimulus package all states are provided an increase of 6.2 percentage points in their Medicaid matching rate. This increase (a state with a 50% match receives a 56.2% match) is set to expire at the end of this year. The Administration proposes that the increased match continue until the end of June 2011. The increased match also extends to Title IV-E foster care, adoption assistance and kinship care programs. States may not reduce coverage under Medicaid as a condition of receiving these increased federal budget relief dollars.

### **Home Visiting**

The Administration FY 2011 budget does not make specific mention of prioritized funding for home visiting as was the case with the FY 2010 budget which proposed \$8.6 billion over ten years for a new mandatory program to provide funds to States for evidence-based home visitation programs for low-income families. The program was expected to be a formula grant to states, tribes and the territories to provide matching funds for home visits to low-income mothers and pregnant women. The initiative was incorporated into health reform bills in both the House and Senate. The two bills passed both chambers but the differences (including in provisions on home visiting) have yet to be completely reconciled. Home visiting was just one of several child care and early childhood education initiatives, which the Obama Administration proposed last year.

## **CHILD WELFARE**

### **Title IV-E Foster Care**

The Administration's budget projects that Title IV-E Foster Care spending will be \$4.539 billion a slight decrease from the projected total of \$4.604 billion. 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 2011, the Administration projects approximately 168,200 children will be eligible for Title IV-E in an average month which is a decrease of more than 6,000 children. Part of the decrease is a result of decreases of the number of children in care. Final numbers for 2007 indicate that 492,600 with numbers for 2008 expected to be lower. The number also represents decreasing coverage of federal funding due to the requirements that foster care and kinship care eligibility remain linked to AFDC eligibility. 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 \$2.459 billion. 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 453,900 which represent an increase from last year's projection of 426,000 children covered each month. 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.

From this point forward, 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.

### **Kinship Care**

This budget also projects a cost of \$78 million for the new kinship-guardianship option enacted as part of the Fostering Connections to Success Act, an increase from the updated projection of \$56 million included in last year's budget. Recently HHS pulled back on guidance issued in December 2008 which had been seen as overly restrictive in its application to current kin families. 14,300 are expected to be covered under the new program, an increase of more than 5,800. 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. 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 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 provides an increase in funding for the Adoption Opportunities grants at \$39 million, one of the most significant increases in the child welfare area. The increase is actually a result of re-directing of \$13 million that had been provided through the Adoption Awareness program which was created under the Children's Health Act. HHS proposes that by reallocating funds to Adoption Opportunities it can carry out the same programs provided through Adoption Awareness while also having "broader authority to help eliminate barriers to adoption, particularly for children with special needs." 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](http://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 \$42 million a slight increase from this year's total of \$39 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 had 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 the last two years the numbers have begun to increase again. In 2007, 20 states qualified for \$11 million for 52,000 adoptions while in 2008 the national numbers increased to 55,000 with 38 states receiving funds. 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 28,959 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. PSSF will have to be reauthorized this year. There are no significant changes offered by the budget and funding remains the same. The Administration does highlight its desire to reauthorize the Court Improvement program which was enacted in previous reauthorization. \$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 mandatory funding for competitive grants to address methamphetamine or other substance abuse as it affects the child welfare system. In FY 2011, \$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 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 2010. 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.

As was the case in last year's budget the total for this line of funding is set at \$27 million. The additional \$20 million designated for a new "Innovative Approaches to Foster Care" fund. The first grants have not been awarded for FY 2010 but are intended to support demonstration grants 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 2010 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 increased by \$10 million above the total of \$29 million in 2010 to a total of \$39 million in FY 2011. The Administration proposes that the additional \$10 million will be used to award competitive grants to states to implement evidence-based practices and programs that can reduce the incidence of abuse and neglect. There is no additional allocation of funding to address home visitation programs since appropriators eliminated that funding late last year in anticipation that Congress would enact a health reform bill that would include permanent home visitation funding.

The FY 2011 Community Based Grants for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect would be maintained at the FY 2010 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**

Child care and early childhood education represents one of the biggest commitments and increases in the human service budget. Consistent with the President's pledges to invest more in early childhood education, the Administration's budget makes some significant improvements. The Administration proposes that child care will receive an overall increase of \$1.6 billion with the funding split in two ways. \$800 million will be provided as a discretionary funding increase while an additional \$800 million will be provided as mandatory funding. In total the Administration projects that 235,000 more children would be covered by child care subsidies to a total of 1.6 million nationally.

For FY 2011 discretionary funding would increase from the current \$2.127 billion to \$2.927 billion. These annually appropriated dollars are allocated to all fifty states with no required match but states are required to set a certain percentage aside for child care quality improvements. In addition the mandatory child care funding, now at \$2.9 billion will increase to \$3.7 billion dollars with the additional \$800 million requiring states to match these new federal dollars. If some states choose not to match the funding those remaining dollars are made available to other states that are willing to provide the match. In reality the \$1.6 billion in federal funds should result in more than \$2 billion in increased child care funding when the state match is included. This would equal the \$2 billion provided to states through the stimulus package of last year. Funds that states had up to two years to spend. Previous to last year's stimulus, mandatory funding was last increased in 2006 by \$200 million. Discretionary funding had been frozen and absorbed across-the-board cuts for most of the last decade.



## **Head Start**

The President's budget proposes an additional increase of nearly \$1 billion with Head Start going from \$7.234 billion in FY 2010 to \$8.224 billion in FY 2011. The increased funding is projected to expand coverage to 66,000 more children. The total number of Head Start children is expected to total 971,000 children. This includes over 116,000 children in Early Head Start an increase of nearly two times since FY 2008. The Administration also expects that \$118 million will be invested in improving the quality of Head start programs. The added funding is expected to help maintain the expanded or continued services provide through last year's stimulus package.

## **Zero to Five**

As part of its overall zero to five efforts the Administration continues to support the enactment of a new Early Learning Challenge Fund passed last year by the House of Representatives but currently waiting action in the U.S. Senate. The House proposal (in addition to reforming college loans and reducing the deficit) would also provide up to \$1 billion a year in competitive state grants to encourage the coordination of services, standards and quality in early childhood programs including child care, Head Start and state pre-K programs.

## **Promise Neighborhoods**

The Administration build's on last year's initial \$10 million in planning grants to implement its "Promise Neighborhoods" initiative by increasing funding to \$210 million. The 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 initial planning grants are to go to non-profits for one year with these additional dollars to assist in the implementation of these new plans. Funding for this proposal is provided through the Education Departments budget and is accompanied by new funding for the Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students initiative.

## **Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students Initiative**

The Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students would provide \$410 million through the Department of Education enacted as part of the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA). The funds would support competitive grants and other activities to assist States, local educational agencies (LEAs), and partnerships between LEAs and non-profit organizations or local government entities in improving school climate; reducing or preventing drug use, violence, or harassment; and promoting and supporting the physical and mental well-being of students so that schools are safe, healthy, and drug-free environments.

## **TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF)**

The President's FY 2011 budget includes \$16.5 billion in TANF funds to all 50 states, and approximately \$319 million in supplemental grants to 17 states--the same level as previous years with this mandatory block grant. This year TANF is scheduled for reauthorization but the Administration is proposing a one year extension instead. As part of that extension the

Administration is proposing a few changes. The Administration would create a new \$2.5 billion fund to help states in addressing caseloads and jobs. The Administration indicates that states are starting to experience greater increases in caseloads in the last few months and have also shown more interest in the use of TANF funds to subsidize jobs for TANF recipients. These funds could help address these two challenges. The \$2.5 billion proposal is not the same funding currently available to states through last year's stimulus legislation. The Administration also proposes to revamp the current \$150 million fund to promote marriage into a new \$500 million Fatherhood, Marriage and Family Innovation Fund. Half of the \$500 million would be used for competitive grants to address issues of fatherhood and marriage promotion in a more comprehensive fashion. The other half of the funds would be used for three year grants to address the challenges and barriers some families are experiencing. These proposals could include efforts to promote child well-being and to address the increase in child-only families now on TANF. Since the child care mandatory funds are part of this law it is anticipated that that change might also be a part of this legislative action.

### **YOUTH DEVELOPMENT**

The President's budget includes level funding of \$1.1 billion for the 21<sup>st</sup> 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 funds support grants and other activities to assist states, local educational agencies, and partnerships between the local agencies and non-profit organizations or local government entities and attempts to fill some of the shortfalls in afterschool and child care services.

### **JUVENILE JUSTICE**

The President's budget calls for deep cuts in the Juvenile Accountability Block grant from \$55 million to \$40 million and in the Youth Mentoring program from \$100 million to \$45 million. Also, state formula grants would be cut from \$75 million to \$72 million and the Title V delinquency prevention grants would be cut from \$65 million to \$62 million. A substantial increase is proposed for the Community-based violence prevention initiatives from \$10 million to \$25 million.

The budget includes a new initiative for a National Juvenile Delinquency Court Improvement Program, with proposed funding of \$13 million. This will provide grants and training to assist states, territories, and Indian Tribes in implementing key principles for excellence in a juvenile delinquency court. A list of sixteen principles has been developed by the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. The initiative is modeled on the HHS State Court Improvement Program, which has been instrumental in the nationwide implementation of comprehensive systemic improvements to courts' handling of child abuse and neglect cases.

Another new program is to create a Disproportionate Minority Contact Evaluation and Pilot Program, with proposed funding at \$800 thousand. This program will support intensive technical assistance to help state, local, and tribal governments to address disproportionality in their juvenile justice systems.

The President also proposes to revitalize a gang and youth violence prevention program that has not been part of the juvenile justice budget in recent years. This program would be funded at \$12 million and would provide support for multi-strategic, coordinated approaches to gang prevention and reentry initiatives in targeted communities.

## **BEHAVIORAL HEALTH**

The President is requesting \$3.7 billion in the FY 2011 budget for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Administration (SAMHSA), to expand community prevention and wellness efforts, the treatment capacity of drug courts, screening and brief intervention, children's mental health services, and support for those suffering from mental illness and facing homelessness. This is an increase of approximately \$110 million above FY 2010.

### **Substance Abuse**

The FY 2011 budget proposes \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$55 million, for substance abuse prevention and treatment.

Funding for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant remains at the FY 2010 level of \$1.799 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 \$487 million for FY 2011. The Substance Abuse Prevention Programs of Regional and National Significance is increased to \$223 million, approximately \$21 million more than in FY 2010.

### **Abandoned Infants Assistance**

The President proposes to fund the Abandoned Infants Assistance Program at \$12 million, the same amount it received in FY 2010. 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 \$1,028 million for mental health prevention and treatment activities, a \$23 million increase from FY 2010. 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 \$421 million, the same level as FY 2010.

Funding for the Children's Mental Health Services Program is increased to \$126 million for FY 2011. Under the President's budget, SAMHSA's Mental Health Programs of Regional and National Significance would be increased to \$374 million.

The Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), is increased in FY 2010 to \$70 million. These funds provide community-based services for individuals suffering from severe mental illness who are facing homelessness.

## **HEALTH**

### **Health Insurance Reform**

Congress is focused on health insurance reform to provide security and stability for Americans with health insurance and expand coverage to those Americans who do not have insurance. These reforms will improve the quality of care, lower costs for families and businesses, and help reduce the nation's deficit.

### **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 FY 2011 budget request projects Medicaid mandatory spending to be \$271 billion, a decrease of approximately \$4 billion from FY 2010 spending, mainly due to the end of the Recovery Act's increased match rate.

CHIP funding is projected to be \$10.285 billion in FY 2011, an increase of \$1.382 billion from FY 2010. This is reflective of the 2009 reauthorization of CHIP, which provided an additional \$44 billion over five years (FY 2009 through FY 2013) to cover millions more low-income children.

### **Family Planning**

The FY 2011 budget request includes \$327 million for the Title X family planning program, \$10 million above FY 2010. Family Planning clinics provide access to a wide array of reproductive health and preventive services.

### **Teen Pregnancy Prevention**

The FY 2011 budget includes \$183 million within the Office of Public Health and Science for teen pregnancy prevention programs. These programs will support State, Tribal, Territory, and community-based efforts to reduce teen pregnancy using evidence-based models and promising programs needing further evaluation. The Budget also includes \$22 million, an increase of \$7 million, for CDC teen pregnancy activities to reduce the number of unintended pregnancies through science-based prevention approaches.

## **Maternal and Child Health**

Proposed funding for the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant receives an increase of \$11 million to \$673 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 \$110 million for the Healthy Start program, an increase from the FY 2010 total of \$105 million. 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 2011 budget includes an increase of \$70 million, to enhance HIV/AIDS prevention, care, and treatment. This increase includes \$40 million for HRSA's Ryan White program to expand access to care for underserved populations, provide life-saving drugs, and improve the quality of life for people living with HIV/AIDS.

## **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 2011. 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 2011 budget requests \$32 billion for the National Institutes of Health (NIH), an increase of \$1 billion, over the FY 2010 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 \$1.369 billion under the President's request, \$40 million above the enacted FY 2010 level. The National Institute of Mental Health would receive \$1.540 billion, a \$51 million increase over 2010. The National Institute on Drug Abuse would be funded at \$1.094 billion, a \$35 million increase from FY 2010 and the National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism would be funded at \$475 million, a \$12 million increase from FY 2010.

*Child Welfare League of America  
Government Affairs Department  
Tim Briceland-Betts, John Sciamanna  
YaMinco Varner, Suzanne Ayer  
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