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| Education Funding History |
| June 29, 2015  |

The following charts provide yearly Budget Authority funding levels between Fiscal Year (FY) 2002 and FY 2015, the President’s proposed FY 2016 budget, and the House and Senate Appropriations Committees’ FY 2016 bills for major discretionary funded programs the U.S. Department of Education (ED) and Head Start in the Department of Health and Human Services.

The final FY 13 program levels generally represent a cut of 5.23% below FY 12 (except for programs such as Head Start which received a specific pre-sequester increase in the FY 13 CR).

Under sequestration, FY 13 total discretionary funding for the Department of Education (ED) (excluding Pell grants) was at its lowest level since FY 2004.

The FY 2014 omnibus appropriations bill only partially restored the sequester cuts, leaving total discretionary funding for the Department of Education (excluding Pell grants) below the FY 2006 level.

The FY 2015 CRomnibus increased total discretionary funding for the Department of Education (excluding Pell grants) by $137 million, but that still left that level below FY 2008.

The President’s FY 2016 Budget proposes an overall increase in discretionary funding for ED of $3.61 billion (+5.4%). Since funding for Pell would be frozen, the same increase applies to discretionary funding excluding Pell grants and represents an increase of 8.1%.

The President’s budget proposes several new discretionary funded programs that are not included in the charts in this document:

* Teacher and Principal Pathways = $139 million
* Leveraging What Works = $100 million
* Next Generation High Schools = $125 million

The President’s Budget also proposes several new mandatory funded programs in ED:

* Preschool for All = $1.3 billion
* Teaching for Tomorrow = $1.0 billion
* America’s College Promise = $1.365 billion
* College Opportunity and Graduation Bonus = $647 million

The House bill the bill cuts discretionary funding for ED by $2.77 billion or 4.1%. That is a bigger cut than the $2.27 billion cut that occurred from the FY 2013 sequester. Discretionary funding for ED would be below the FY 2011 level. Overall discretionary funding, excluding Pell grants, is cut by $2.4 billion (-5.4%). This total would be below the FY 2004 level.

The Senate bill cuts discretionary funding for ED by $1.36 billion or 2.0%. Discretionary funding for ED would be below the FY 2011 level. Overall discretionary funding, excluding Pell grants, is also cut by $1.36 billion (-2.8%). This total would be below the FY 2004 level.

The FY 2012- FY 2015 appropriations included funds (FY 2012 = $28.6 million, FY 2013 = $27.1 million, FY 2014 = $25.0 million, FY 2015 = $25.0 million) within the Fund for the Improvement of Education for a literacy initiative with no less than 50% available for school libraries. The Senate bill maintains those funds.

In millions

In millions

In FY 2012 and FY 2013 up to 1.5% was set-aside for a national competitive grant program for educator professional development (SEED). In FY 2014, the set-aside was increased to 2.0%. In FY 2015, it was increased to 2.3% and broadened to include civic education. The House bill increases the set-aside to 3.2%, while the Senate increases it to 5%.

The President’s Budget proposes to replace the Teacher Incentive Fund with a new program, “Excellent Educator Grants”.

The President’s Budget proposes to consolidate School Leadership into a new program, “Teacher and Principals Pathways”, funded at $138.8 million.

The FY 2014 Omnibus provided $250 million under Race To The Top for Preschool Development Grants. See next chart. The FY 2015 CRomnibus continued $250 million in funding for Preschool Development Grants as a separate program under the Fund for the improvement of Education.

The FY 2014 funds were provided under Race To The Top. FY 2015 funds were provided under the Fund for the Improvement of Education. The FY 2016 Budget proposes to fund PSDG as a separately authorized program.

The FY 2015 CRomnibus established an absolute priority for applications for the implementation of comprehensive high school reform strategies.

In millions

The FY 2015 increase is for grants to LEAs that that had a significant increase during the 2014–2015 school year in the number or percentage of immigrant children and youth. Funds shall be used for supplemental academic and non-academic services and supports to those children and youth.

The Pell grant program was exempt from sequestration in FY 2013. In addition to these discretionary levels, Pell grants has had varying levels of mandatory funding since FY 2008. The Senate bill rescinds $300 million from FY 2015 funds.

The current discretionary appropriated maximum award is $4,860. Mandatory funds automatically increase the maximum award, in FY 16 to a projected $5,915.

Since FY 2008, there has also been mandatory funding provided for Institutional Development. Included in the FY 2016 Budget is $255 million. This mandatory funding has been subject to across-the-board sequester cuts since FY 2013 and will continue to be subject to sequestration.

Between FY 2008 and FY 2011 mandatory funding of $57 million was provided each year for TRIO.

Prior to FY 2008 funds were provided under the antecedent Teacher Quality Enhancement program. The President’s Budget proposes to consolidate Teacher Quality Partnerships into the Teacher and Principal Pathways program.

In the President’s Budget within the total for Head Start, $650 million is for Early Head Start (EHS), including EHS-Child Care Partnerships and $1.078 billion to supplement funding available to expand Head Start programs to full-day and full-year. The House bill increases Early Head Start by $150 million and Head Start by $42 million. The $100 million Senate increase is all for Early Head Start.