

**U.S. Department of Education**  
**\$79.3 Billion**  
 \$48.8 Billion  
 Discretionary Funding  
 (Non-Pell Grant)

**Total Federal Budget**  
**\$3.7 Trillion**

in part to make it easier for teachers to change jobs.

**Fixing Pell Grants**

The Obama proposal would seek a firmer financial footing for the Pell Grant program, which provides money to help low- and moderate-income students attend college. That program faces a \$20 billion shortfall in fiscal 2012, in large part because demand for Pell Grants shot up during the economic downturn as more students sought postsecondary education to boost their skills.

The administration is proposing a Pell Grant Protection Act to help deal with the shortfall. It would make changes to the program, while maintaining the maximum grant of \$5,550.

And the administration is proposing to cut career and technical education, which would get \$1 billion, or \$264 million less than last fiscal year.

Though the administration has characterized its spending plans as an attempt to make smart “investments” during tight economic times, even the modest increases being proposed for education face steep, maybe insurmountable challenges on Capitol Hill, analysts say.

“Given the [Republican spending plan] that just came out of the House, I think it’s safe to say there’s no way [administration officials] are going to get these increases for education,” said Jennifer Cohen, a senior policy analyst with the federal education budget project at the New America Foundation, a Washington think tank.

the administration’s top priority, a continuation of the president’s signature K-12 initiative, the Race to the Top. President Obama had asked for \$1.35 billion to continue the competitive-grant program, which was financed with economic-stimulus money. Last calendar year, Congress had been poised to provide some of that money.

And there would be no money for another round of the Investing in Innovation grant program, intended to scale up promising practices at the district level. The administration had originally asked for \$500 million to continue it, another stimulus-funded initiative.

Pell Grants to help low- and moderate-income students attend college—which are facing a \$20 billion shortfall in fiscal 2012 because of high demand—would be slashed as well, resulting in an \$845 reduction to the maximum per-student grant of \$5,550.

As of late last week, a handful of programs were expected to come through unscathed, including the Teacher Incentive Fund, which helps districts create pay-for-performance programs and got \$400 million in fiscal 2010, and grants for charter schools, which got \$256 million in fiscal 2010.

**Fiscal Year 2012 Budget Proposals**



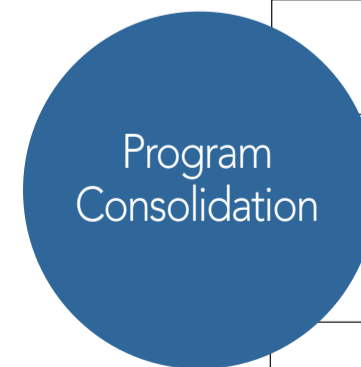
In a year when many domestic programs face proposed flat-funding or budget cuts, the Obama administration is looking to launch several new education-related efforts, including:

- Advanced Research Projects Agency for Education: \$90 million.** Would conduct research to apply emerging technologies, such as adaptive online tutors, to education problems in schools.
- Presidential Teaching Fellows: \$185 million.** Formula grants to states to provide scholarships of up to \$10,000 to those who attend high-performing teacher-preparation programs and commit to teaching for three years in a high-need school. States would have to agree to measure the effectiveness of teacher-preparation programs, in part by examining the academic progress of students taught by their graduates.
- Title I Rewards: \$300 million.** Would offer financial incentives and other rewards to staff and students in high-poverty schools that are making progress at closing the achievement gap and improving the performance of all students.
- Early Learning Challenge Fund: \$350 million.** Competitive grants to states to improve early-childhood programs.



The administration wants to boost or continue funding in crucial areas affecting K-12 education. Programs are being funded at fiscal 2010 levels under a continuing resolution that expires March 4.

U.S. Department of Education	2011 (CR)	2012 (FY)
■ Title I	\$14.5 BILLION	\$14.8 BILLION
■ Individuals with Disabilities Education Act	\$11.5 BILLION	\$11.7 BILLION
■ Office of English Language Acquisition	\$750 MILLION	\$750 MILLION
■ Effective Teachers and Leaders (currently Teacher Quality State Grants)	\$2.95 BILLION	\$2.5 BILLION
■ 21st Century Community Learning Fund	\$1.2 BILLION	\$1.3 BILLION
■ Promise Neighborhoods	\$10 MILLION	\$150 MILLION
■ TRIO college-readiness programs	\$910 MILLION	\$920 MILLION
■ School Turnaround Grants (currently School Improvement Grants)	\$545 MILLION	\$600 MILLION
■ Race to the Top	\$0	\$900 MILLION
■ Investing in Innovation Grant program	\$0	\$300 MILLION
<b>U.S. Department of Health and Human Services</b>		
Head Start	\$7.2 BILLION	\$8.1 BILLION
<b>U.S. Department of Agriculture</b>		
Food and Nutrition Services	\$17.5 BILLION	\$19 BILLION
<b>National Science Foundation</b>		
Directorate for Education and Human Resources	\$873 MILLION	\$911 MILLION



A total of 38 individual K-12 programs would be consolidated into 11 broader funding streams focusing on such key areas as teaching, learning, curriculum, school support, and school choice. Among the programs targeted for consolidation:

- Teaching**  
 Teacher Incentive Fund  
 Teach For America
- Curriculum and Learning**  
 Striving Readers  
 National Writing Project  
 Teaching American History  
 Arts in Education  
 Foreign Language Assistance
- Charters and Choice**  
 Charter Schools Grants  
 Smaller Learning Communities
- Other**  
 Elementary and Secondary School Counseling  
 Physical Education  
 Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities

NOTE: Dollar amounts have been rounded.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education; Office of Management and Budget