



COALITION ON HUMAN NEEDS



Self-Inflicted Wounds: *Protecting Families and Our Economy from Bad Budget Choices*

Report by the Coalition on Human Needs
For the SAVE for All Campaign:
Strengthening America's Values and Economy for All
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About the Coalition on Human Needs

The Coalition on Human Needs (CHN) is an alliance of national organizations working together to promote public policies that address the needs of low-income and other vulnerable people. The Coalition conducts analyses of federal budget proposals and policies to determine their impact on people in need. The Coalition's members include civil rights, religious, labor and professional organizations and those concerned with the well-being of children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities.

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Introduction

Our nation today faces critical choices about the future. Will we invest in long-term and sustainable prosperity, protect the most vulnerable among us, and build a society that offers everyone a chance to contribute and to succeed? Or will we allow the gap between the rich and the rest of us to grow even wider, giving huge tax cuts to the wealthiest 1 percent while gutting the help that so many rely on during hard times?

These choices were created by the Budget Control Act of 2011, which mandated automatic spending cuts that will go into effect in January 2013 unless Congress can agree upon another solution. These begin the second round of reductions, each continuing through 2021. The cuts will have a devastating effect on programs that for decades have helped families move out of poverty and children grow into healthy, productive adults.

But they pale in comparison with the budget plan proposed by the House Republican leadership. That plan cuts so deeply into human needs and most other domestic appropriations and calls for such dramatic restructuring of programs such as Medicare, Medicaid and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP, formerly food stamps) that over several decades most federal services would shrink down to almost nothing. Even under President Obama's budget, which incorporates the first round of spending caps but proposes an alternative to the next round of cuts, funding for non-defense annual appropriations will drop well below historic levels when measured as a share of the economy.

This is no time for the country to turn its back on the millions of Americans whose lives were upended by the longest and deepest recession

of the last [60 years](#). Congress must enact an alternative to an exclusive reliance on spending cuts, reducing the deficit instead through a balanced approach that includes new revenues and creates more jobs.

Although the unemployment rate is finally dropping, it is still nearly double what it was before the recession began. Economists predict it will take years to return to pre-recession levels. Nearly half of the people looking for work have been unemployed for more than [six months](#), and more than a million people have simply given up searching for a [job](#). Many of those who have found work depleted their savings during the months spent without a job, leaving them with no financial cushion and little ability to plan for a [better future](#). Close to half of Americans ([43 percent](#)) have so little savings that they will fall into poverty within three months if faced with a job loss or medical crisis. One hundred million people live below twice the poverty line, and 46 million are poor.

As the nation emerges from the recession, we must invest in resources that rebuild a strong economy and provide opportunity for all—not just the most privileged. We need to help workers learn the skills needed in today's economy. We need to ensure that our children are healthy, thriving and learning. And we need to protect the safety net so people can make it through the hard times and prosper during the good. As a nation, we cannot renege on our responsibility to protect society's most vulnerable—young and old, with disabilities or in fragile health.

Making the investments necessary to ensure that all children and families have the resources they need to thrive and contribute to a vibrant economy will require thoughtful

Who Would be Hurt by Automatic Cuts^a

If automatic cuts go into effect, in FY 2013, by the most conservative estimates:

- **75,000 children** would not be able to receive Head Start services
- **25,000 children** could not attend safe and educational child care, putting an enormous burden on low-income working parents
- **17,000 seniors** would no longer receive Meals on Wheels or be able to eat at centers
- **12,200 people** would not be able to afford the drugs they need to combat AIDS
- **2,300 health research efforts** would end prematurely or never begin
- **Community Health Centers** would lose \$55 million, cutting off health care and ending jobs in hundreds of communities
- **550,000 poor adults, nearly 100,000 dislocated workers, and nearly 20,000 youth** would not receive job training
- **1.5 million low-income students** in elementary and secondary schools would be harmed by program cuts, and **more than 16,000 teachers and other staff** would lose their jobs
- **460,000 special education students** would receive fewer or no services, and **12,500 special education staff** would lose their jobs
- **1.3 million college students** would lose or face reductions in their supplemental education grants
- **734,000 households** would no longer receive help paying for their home heating or air conditioning

If automatic cuts are adjusted to protect military spending by cutting domestic spending further, even more people will be hurt. But the suffering would be greatest beginning in 2014 under the House leadership budget proposal. By comparison, the President's reductions to these programs are modest.

^a Estimates of reduced services for Head Start, child care, senior meals, AIDS drugs, health research, Community Health Centers, and job training services provided by Sec. Sebelius to the Senate Appropriations' Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Ed in response to questions submitted by Chairman Harkin. Reduced education services and associated job losses from the [National Education Association](#). Reduced heating and air conditioning assistance estimate supplied by the [National Energy Assistance Directors Association](#) on request.

choices about our long-term fiscal health, including increasing revenues and eliminating wasteful spending. But many of the options before Congress do not take this balanced approach.

Choices that have emerged so far include:

- Abiding by the budget deal established under the Budget Control Act of 2011, with deficit reduction exclusively through spending cuts on most appropriated programs every year for the next decade starting with a year of automatic across-the-board cuts in FY 2013.
- Modifying the Budget Control Act only to protect the military budget at the expense of human needs and other domestic programs.
- Supporting the House Republican leadership's budget proposal.
- Supporting President Obama's budget proposal.
- Supporting more far-reaching alternatives such as the Congressional Progressive Caucus budget.

Unfortunately, all of these choices, except for President Obama's and the Congressional Progressive Caucus' proposals, threaten serious cuts in vital human needs programs. These cuts would undermine both our fragile recovery and our future growth and prosperity. Instead, we need a sensible budget package that creates jobs now, protects the vulnerable and gradually reduces the deficit.



Four principles should guide the nation's budget decisions:

- 1) Protect low-income people.
- 2) Increase revenues from fair sources.
- 3) Reduce unnecessary military spending.
- 4) Create more jobs.

These are the guiding principles of the [SAVE for All](#) campaign (Strengthening America's Values and Economy for All), an effort supported by more than 1,600 organizations and many thousands of people nationwide. They have popular support. Survey after survey has shown that jobs and the economy are Americans' top concern, and that they want the government to do more to create jobs. A recent Pew Survey found that what troubles Americans most about taxes is not the amount they pay, but that some rich people are [not paying their share](#). Another recent poll found that most Americans continue to resist major spending cuts in programs benefiting the [poor and the elderly](#).

Too Many Americans Are Suffering

In the second half of 2011, nearly [one in five](#) people answered “yes” when the Gallup organization asked them, “Have there been times in the last twelve months when you did not have enough money to buy food that you or your family needed?” For the 46.2 million people living below the poverty line (\$23,050 for a family of four in 2012), being poor can mean living in unsafe or overcrowded housing, battling poor health with little access to medical care, and being forced to place children in inferior child care while parents struggle in low-paying jobs. Children who grow up poor are likely to have a harder time in school and to work and earn less as [adults](#). Low-income seniors may be forced to choose between putting enough food on the table and purchasing the medicine they need to maintain or improve their health.

In today’s economy, it isn’t just the poor who are suffering. Our middle class is shrinking as the rich grow richer and the rest of the population gets poorer. By one measure, in 1970, half of all Americans were in the middle class, while just four in ten are [today](#). The recession has only accelerated the problem. Workers who have been unemployed for many months or even years are likely to lose skills and contacts in their fields and may never return to their previous employment level or wages. Young adults who started their work life during the recession can expect to earn less even years [later](#). As income inequality increases, it becomes harder for children to do better than their parents, with potentially devastating consequences for our country’s [economic health](#).

This recession has reminded us that the safety net serves us all, that no one is protected from

a bad economy or personal misfortune. Right now, unemployment insurance provides over seven million workers and their families with at least a [minimal income](#). SNAP (formerly food stamps) helps protect one out of six people from [hunger](#). Medicaid, Medicare, and other public health insurance programs provide health insurance for nearly one [out of three](#) people. And over the course of the recession, many more families that today are back at work and back on their feet undoubtedly benefited from the short-term boost these programs provide.

As we have seen time and again, few people rely on the safety net for more than a few months or years. However, by preventing or minimizing hardship and reducing the long-term consequences of poverty, these programs can make an enormous difference when families are struggling. When the size of SNAP benefits was increased, hunger fell among those eligible for the [program](#). Studies show that children living in poverty who have access to SNAP are healthier and more likely to be on track developmentally than are poor children who don’t receive the [benefit](#). Similarly, the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Rehousing Program, established under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), helped protect families from homelessness during the recession by providing benefits such as short- or medium-term rental assistance and housing relocation, mediation, credit counseling, utility payments, and moving cost [assistance](#).

Our nation cannot prosper without a sturdy safety net and investments that create jobs. That includes investing in infrastructure and subsidizing jobs in the private workplace. We also need to train workers for jobs in the modern economy. Even in the depths of the recession, our country needed more workers with post-secondary training, including four-

year and associate degrees and technical training. We know that the demand for workers with at least some college education or other post-secondary training is growing steadily, and that as a nation we will need millions more educated workers in 2018 than are currently expected to be [available](#).

As the economy continues the slow march to recovery, maintaining the safety net is critical. The higher benefit level for SNAP should be continued and unemployment insurance should be extended at the end of 2012 for the long-term unemployed. Both SNAP and unemployment insurance have a double benefit: they help the unemployed and create jobs by giving people more money to spend in their communities. Mark Zandi of Moody's Analytics found that the [three programs](#) that provided the best return on the dollar for increasing economic activity were SNAP, unemployment insurance, and financing work-share.¹

As our government leaders make decisions today about the federal budget, they cannot forget that for our economy to prosper, we need trained workers on the job now and children who are healthy and well-fed, and who can learn and thrive in the early years so they are prepared to be productive adults. That means investing in jobs and training, in strong early care and education programs, elementary and secondary education, and in nutrition and health programs. The formula is simple: Investments in our workers, children and young people today will benefit all of us tomorrow. And yet, some in Congress are misusing the need for long-term deficit reduction as a rationale for harsh and counterproductive cuts that hurt us now and undermine future growth.

The Choices Before Us

The budget process in Congress may seem remote and unconnected to the lives of struggling workers, young children, or the elderly. But budget decisions shape their lives. Today we must choose between sharply contrasting approaches: investing in the programs that help people thrive or cutting them; asking the wealthy to pay their fair share or cutting their taxes even further; scrutinizing the military budget for wasteful spending or continuing to fund unnecessary military bases and ineffective weapons systems. Within that context, policymakers will be faced with the four following budget options:

- 1) Reducing the deficit solely by cutting spending.** This means abiding by the budget deal established under the Budget Control Act of 2011, which reduced annual appropriations by nearly \$1 trillion over the next 10 years and set up another \$1.2 trillion over the same period in deeper cuts, split between defense and non-defense spending.
- 2) Reducing the deficit solely by cutting spending, but protecting wasteful military spending.** This entails modifying the Budget Control Act to protect the military budget at the expense of human needs programs and other domestic spending.
- 3) Making drastic reductions in spending and shredding the safety net while giving the wealthy new tax cuts.** This is the approach taken in the House Republican leadership's budget proposal, which slashes essential services like Medicaid and SNAP/food stamps and cuts appropriated programs other than defense by \$1.2 trillion below the first round of caps set by the Budget Control Act through 2021—and \$800 billion below the further reductions now scheduled for

2013–2021. According to the Congressional Budget Office, by 2050, most annually appropriated domestic programs would be wiped out, and Medicaid’s federal funding would be only one-quarter what it would be under current [law](#). Additionally, the proposal makes no investments in job creation, increases military spending, and gives the rich trillions more in tax cuts.

4) Adopting a balanced approach that includes new revenues and investment in job creation. This is the approach President Obama’s budget proposal takes, which replaces deep spending cuts with a budget package that offers a balanced, more thoughtful deficit reduction plan, including new revenues, strategic investments in job creation and in our future prosperity, and protections for the most vulnerable. Democrats on the House Budget Committee have introduced a [budget resolution](#) that incorporates the President’s budget provisions. The Congressional Progressive Caucus has also produced a [budget](#) that demonstrates it is possible to afford ambitious and effective investments in jobs, protect and improve services for low-income people, and still achieve more deficit reduction than the House Republican Leadership plan, through fair revenues and decreased military spending.

In most years, the first step in choosing among budget options would be for Congress to enact a budget resolution that maps out the year’s taxing and spending decisions. While these are not laws and do not directly change any budget item, budget resolutions are important because they determine the rules by which those decisions are made, and they ordinarily set total spending for annual appropriations.

This year Congress is not expected to complete a budget resolution. The Senate Majority

Leader has announced that the Senate will skip this step because the Budget Control Act passed last summer already set the levels for annual appropriations for the next 10 years. He also presumably believes that the highly partisan tenor of debate makes it unlikely that the Senate and House could reach final agreement on a budget resolution.

That doesn’t mean congressional budget proposals are unimportant documents. In fact, each of these options offers a competing vision for our future. In the coming year, Congress and the president will be faced with inescapable decisions about the budget. By the end of 2012 or the beginning of 2013, there will be a handful of legislative items that are so politically sensitive that one group may be able to hold the entire country hostage in an effort to force its vision into reality. These include:

- the expiration of the Bush tax cuts at the end of 2012, which include middle-class tax cuts that most in Congress want to extend as well as tax cuts benefiting those with high incomes;
- the decision whether to allow automatic spending cuts, including to the military budget, to go into effect in January 2013; and
- perhaps most powerful, the need to raise the debt ceiling again as early as December 2012, under a lame duck Congress, or soon after in 2013, under the new Congress.

When Congress considers these choices, it will be deliberating which of these four visions for our future it should pursue. The next year will shape our nation’s future, and our children’s future, for decades.

How the Budget Proposals Compare to Our Principles

Our Principles	Automatic Cuts	The House Leadership Budget	President Obama's Budget
Protection of Low-Income People and Programs	While many important programs, including Food Stamps, Medicaid, school meals and refundable tax credits are protected, programs such as housing, WIC, child care and job training will be cut significantly.	Basic assistance for low-income people would be deeply cut. Overall, 62 percent of the cuts proposed would affect low-income programs. Medicaid would be cut by one-third and SNAP by 17 percent by 2022 and both would be turned into block grants. Medicare would be changed to shift costs from the federal government to seniors. The Affordable Care Act would be repealed. While the annually funded non-defense programs would be cut less deeply than under automatic cuts in 2013, the cuts to non-defense programs become deeper than the automatic cuts starting in 2014. Through 2021, non-defense appropriations will be slashed 16-18 percent below the level set by the automatic cuts.	Important programs such as Food Stamps, Medicaid, school meals and low-income tax credits are protected. The Administration lives within the 10-year deficit reduction caps set by Congress, but proposes alternatives to the deeper automatic cuts that would otherwise start in 2013. Many annually funded programs receive cuts, but a few programs such as child care receive important new investments. Housing, the Community Services Block Grant, the Community Development Block Grant and home energy assistance receive troubling deeper cuts.
Revenues from New, Fair Sources	None	No. The budget continues the Bush tax cuts (\$5.4 trillion over 10 years) and adds another \$4.6 trillion in tax reductions, for a total of \$10 trillion in tax cuts overwhelmingly favoring the wealthy. The new tax cuts are said to be offset by unspecified reductions in tax expenditures, although finding that much revenue will be a tall order.	Yes. The President's budget calls for allowing the Bush tax cuts for those earning over \$200,000 - \$250,000 to expire, and raises \$1.1 trillion in other progressive new revenue sources. Because the President would extend most other Bush tax cuts, the budget shows a net revenue reduction, but a much smaller reduction than the Ryan budget.
Military Savings	Yes. About \$55 billion a year through 2021 beyond the cuts already approved by Congress over the next ten years.	No. Increases defense spending by \$189 billion above current law caps from 2013-2021.	Yes, modestly. Cuts \$5.2 billion in FY 2013 (a 1 percent reduction). It cuts projected increases in defense by nearly \$490 billion over 10 years (adjusted for inflation, that holds spending steady over the decade).
Job Creation	No. Cuts in funding will result in job losses.	No. Cuts in funding will result in job losses.	Yes. Budget includes \$350 billion in job creation initiatives.

Automatic Cuts

Under the terms of the Budget Control Act, in January 2013, automatic cuts will go into effect, cutting deeply into funding for most appropriated programs, with some cuts to mandatory programs, too. A number of programs of special importance to low-income people are spared, including Social Security, Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), SNAP, child nutrition, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), refundable tax credits such as the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and Child Tax Credit, veterans' benefits, and federal retirement. The cuts total \$109 billion a year through [2021](#).

In FY 2013, nearly \$55 billion will come from defense, \$38 billion from domestic and international appropriations, and the rest from non-exempt mandatory programs, including cuts to Medicare health care providers and insurers limited to 2 percent of those costs. In future years, the size of the Medicare and other mandatory program cuts will increase, so the non-defense appropriations portion will decline, while still adding up to nearly \$55 billion a year in non-defense cuts. These cuts will only be achieved through automatic across-the-board reductions in 2013. In future years, the caps on spending will be adjusted downward to take into account the deeper cuts required, and the appropriations committees will decide which programs are cut and by how much.

These automatic cuts mean millions of our children will not get the education they deserve: in 2013, 75,000 children would not be able to receive Head Start services, 1.5 million low-income students in elementary and secondary schools would be harmed by program cuts, and 1.3 million college students would see reductions in their grants.



The cuts mean fewer skilled workers: 670,000 poor adults, dislocated workers, and youth would not receive job training. Many seniors would go without meals: 17,000 would no longer receive Meals on Wheels or be able to eat at centers. And 734,000 families and seniors would be cold in winter or dangerously hot in summer, because they would no longer get help paying for their home heating or air conditioning.

The chart in Appendix I shows estimated funding for more than 140 human needs programs. Even using the most conservative estimate of the percentage to be cut, 41 programs will face reductions of 20 percent or more below FY2010 levels, adjusted for inflation. Some examples include: Job training for adults (-22.7 percent); Violence Against Women Act programs (-32 percent); LIHEAP (home energy) assistance (-33 percent); Community Development Block Grant (-36 percent); Housing for the Elderly (-61 percent); Substance Abuse Treatment (-30 percent); and WIC (women, infants, and children nutrition) (-21 percent). The charts in Appendix II show what will happen to funding by state for some of the most important of these programs.

This approach to resolving our nation's deficit is deeply flawed. Given the enormous size of the

deficit, most recognize that it is impossible and dangerous to try to address the deficit solely by reducing spending. A number of commissions, including the [National Academy of Sciences Committee on the Fiscal Future of the United States](#), the [Debt Reduction Taskforce of the Bipartisan Policy Center](#), and the [National Commission on Fiscal Responsibility and Reform](#) (Bowles-Simpson), all recommended revenue increases. Now, even that conservative icon for business, [Forbes](#), recognizes it.

But under the current law, we will not raise a dime of new revenue. As a result of this “cuts-only” approach, while important programs people rely on to meet basic needs and provide economic security will be protected from cuts, many others will be cut between 7.8 and 9 percent in FY 2013 alone. (These early estimates by the Congressional Budget Office and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities will be subject to change but the level of the automatic cuts is likely to fall within this range.)

The cuts will continue for a decade and the cumulative impact will be severe. There are three reasons why the cuts will be so worrisome:

- ***First, these cuts follow a thirty-year trend in which appropriations for programs other than defense have already been shrinking as a share of the economy.*** From more than 5 percent of GDP three decades ago, domestic and international appropriations other than defense is now about 4 percent. (See graph on page 16.) Some human needs programs fared better because of temporary additional funds under ARRA, the economic recovery legislation. That money is now gone. In the more recent past, important human needs programs have lost ground. One example of how human



Even *Forbes* magazine acknowledges that “Paul Ryan Proves It: We Can't Balance the Budget with Spending Cuts”

needs appropriations have shrunk recently is the Maternal Child Health Block Grant, which touches the lives of every infant and child in the United States. It includes screening newborns for inheritable disorders, vaccinating infants and toddlers, assessing mothers for postpartum depression, providing breastfeeding support, training child care providers in health and safety, and providing oral health screenings and dental sealants to schoolchildren. In FY 2005, funding for the Maternal Child Health Block Grant was \$724 million. In FY 2012,² the program would need \$853 million just to keep up with inflation, but it was funded at \$662 million, 25 percent less than would be needed just to maintain the same level of services. Over the same period, the number of people living in poverty in the United States rose by nearly 25 percent, from 37 million in 2005 to 46 million in 2010 (the last year for which we have data).

To take another example, youth job training services were funded at \$986 million in FY 2005 but were funded at \$824 million in FY 2012, even though just keeping up with inflation would have required \$1.162 billion. That means that another 41 percent in funding would be required simply to maintain the same level of services.

(This program did receive special funding during the recession, but that has ended.)

Even some of the biggest programs have been hit. Between FY 2005 and FY 2012, K-12 education funding for low-income children (Title I) did not keep pace with inflation; it lost 3 percent, while the number of poor children rose. While the exact proportion varies, the overall point remains the same: non-defense appropriations have been shrinking for decades, not growing, and many human needs programs have been cut significantly in recent years even though need for them grew dramatically.

- ***Second, these cuts are in addition to the nearly \$1 trillion in cuts over the next decade that are already required***

under The Budget Control Act. As a result, the combination of these cuts will reduce non-defense appropriations far below historic levels.

- ***Third, in many states, these cuts will be in addition to cuts the states have already made during the recession to state funding for these programs*** (see box below.)

It should also be noted that while this approach does cut military spending, it does not do so in a targeted way—it reduces military spending across the board, rather than weeding out wasteful and ineffective weapons systems, reducing military bases, or trimming military retirement benefits, for example.

Adding Injury to Injury

Federal spending cuts are damaging enough to both low income programs and the economy. Unfortunately they come on top of extensive program cuts already made in states, with more to be expected. State budgets were hit hard by the recession, and while many states were able to preserve services using funding from the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, those funds have now been exhausted. State program cuts in at least 46 states have resulted in significant job losses and reduced services for low income families just when more people needed those services than ever [before](#).

To give just a few examples:

- The National Women's Law Center reports that families in 37 states were worse off in 2011 than in 2010 under one or more state child care assistance policies—due to more restrictive eligibility criteria, longer waiting lists, lower provider reimbursement rates, or higher parent copayments. And this negative trend has continued into [2012](#).
- The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities reports that elementary and high schools are receiving less state funding in 2011-12 than they received last year in at least 37 states, and in at least 30 states school funding now stands below [2008 levels](#).
- A Center on Budget survey also shows that at least 20 states have made deep cuts in health care and at least 25 states are making major cuts in [higher education](#).

Automatic Cuts, Modified to Protect Military Spending

There are proposals pending in Congress to modify the automatic cuts before January 2013 so that military spending is protected. These proposals shift resources from domestic spending to military spending, so that human needs and other domestic spending would be cut even more deeply. These proposals have every flaw of the automatic cuts under current law, but they are even worse because they inflict even deeper cuts on domestic spending.

It is impossible to predict how severe the cuts would be because proposals vary in how they would affect domestic spending. But if every dollar of defense spending was protected, and the additional funds were taken across the board from all other programs subject to automatic cuts, the reductions could be twice as big. If Congress changes the law to reduce or eliminate the military cuts, it is very possible there will be efforts to make cuts to mandatory programs such as SNAP or Medicaid, undoing protections for low-income people that are a key component of the Budget Control Act. What's more, cuts in domestic spending could even be deeper in subsequent years if the defense budget is allowed to rise to account for inflation.

The House Leadership Proposal

The House leadership proposal³ would make extreme and dangerous cuts to almost every area of government except defense. It acknowledges that "Republicans, Democrats and independents all believe in a sturdy safety net for those who, through no fault of their own, have fallen on hard times."

But the House leadership budget systematically shreds that safety net, while providing large new tax cuts for the wealthiest house-

holds and increasing military spending without regard to the effectiveness of given programs.

Two of every three dollars cut by this proposal would come from programs that serve people of [limited means](#). The proposed tax changes and program cuts would exacerbate our growing and extreme income inequality, making the rich even richer and the poor and middle class poorer. The budget has at least six elements worth noting.

- 1) ***Massive tax cuts, overwhelmingly favoring the rich.*** These include making the Bush tax cuts permanent; reducing the top tax brackets to 25 percent from the current rates of 35 percent, 33 percent, and 28 percent; collapsing the current six tax brackets into two (25 percent and 10 percent); permanently adjusting the Alternative Minimum Tax for inflation; and reducing the corporate tax rate.
- 2) ***Significant increase in the deficit, because it has no plausible way to replace the lost tax revenues.*** The proposal would not replace the \$5.4 trillion in tax revenues lost over the next decade as a result of making the Bush tax cuts permanent. Allegedly, the rest of the tax cuts, which will cost another \$4.6 trillion over [10 years](#), will be offset by eliminating tax expenditures, but the budget proposal veers off into make-believe by failing to specify which ones.

The Congressional Research Service, a non-partisan government agency, finds that since most tax expenditures have strong political constituencies, it may prove difficult to gain more than \$100 billion to \$150 billion [per year] by eliminating tax expenditures. That is equal to about 6 to 9 percent of

projected FY 2014 individual income tax, and, consequently, would not allow for significant reductions in tax rates.

To put this in more concrete terms, to replace the lost revenue, Congress would need to end the deductions for mortgage interest, charitable giving, state and local taxes, the EITC and Child Tax Credit, the business breaks for accelerated depreciation and research and development, and the deferred taxes on 401(k) investments. These are all tax provisions with significant constituencies, and the chances that they would be eliminated, even under political threat (such as the refusal to raise the debt ceiling) seems slim. However, if they were eliminated, the net effect would be a significant tax increase for middle- and low-income families in order to give millionaires an average additional tax break of at least [\\$187,000 a year](#).

- 3) ***Big increases in military spending while instituting draconian cuts to domestic programs.*** The House leadership proposal would actually raise annually appropriated defense spending more than 5 percent above the level set last summer in the deal to raise the debt ceiling. In other words, it would require legislation reversing that component of the Budget Control Act. At the same time, the House proposal would, over the 10 year period, cut domestic appropriations far below the level allowed in last summer's budget deal. Under the House leadership proposal, domestic annual appropriations would be reduced less in FY 2013 than if the automatic cuts were allowed to go into effect in that year. However, starting in FY 2014, domestic annual appropria-

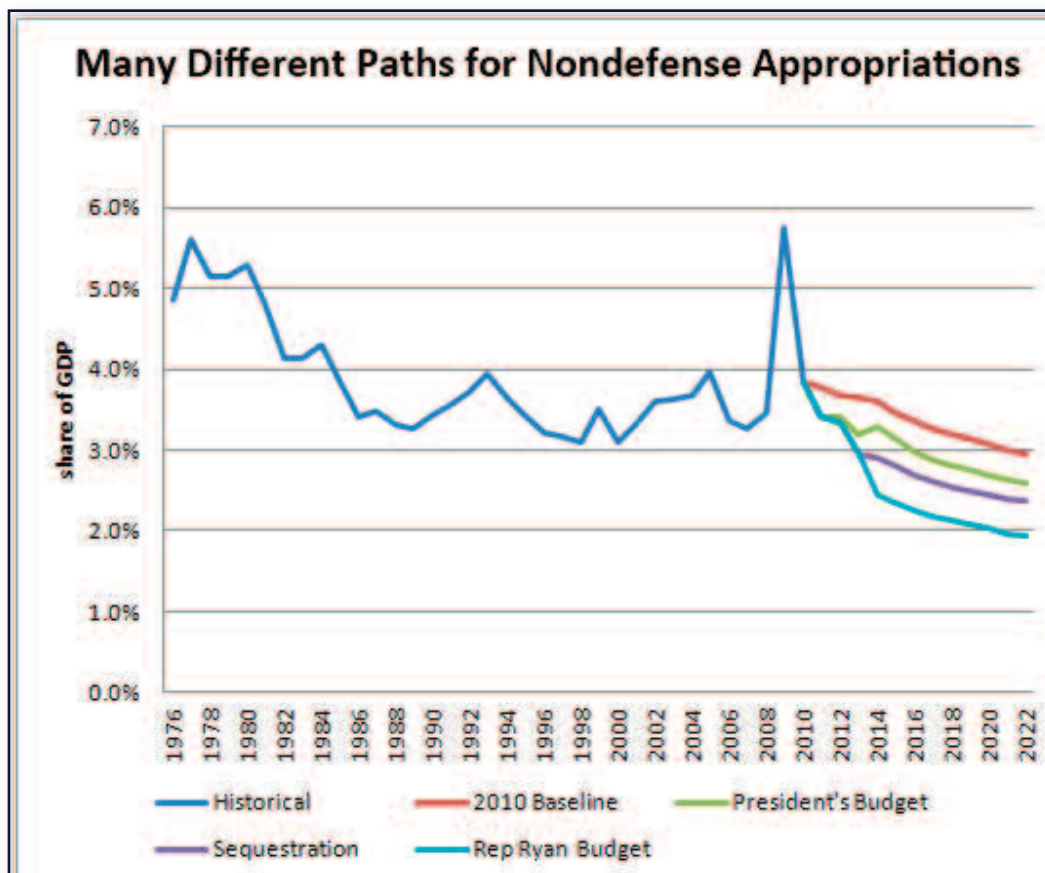


The House leadership budget systematically shreds the safety net, while providing large new tax cuts for the wealthiest households. That would significantly increase the deficit, because it has no plausible way to replace the lost revenues.”

tions would be 16 to 18 percent lower than under the automatic cuts, and by 2021, they would be 23 percent lower than under the [automatic cuts](#).

Since the mid-1970s, non-defense discretionary appropriations have averaged between 3 and 4 percent of the economy; by 2022 the House leadership proposal would have reduced them to only [2.4 percent](#). (See graph on next page.)

- 4) ***Deprives millions of people of health care by reversing the Affordable Care Act and cutting and restructuring Medicare and Medicaid.*** The House plan would reverse the Affordable Care Act, eliminating the tax credits that would help millions buy the health insurance they need. It would turn Medicaid into a block grant, reducing its funding to a level that the Urban Institute estimates would mean between 14 and 27 million people would be dropped from the program by [2021](#).



Source: [On the Economy](#) by Jared Bernstein, using data from the Congressional Budget Office and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

It would raise the age for Medicare eligibility from 65 to 67, while converting Medicare from a public insurance program to a voucher program to help people buy private insurance. The value of those vouchers would not keep up with the rising cost of insurance premiums, so that over time Medicare beneficiaries would either pay more of their insurance costs themselves or see the quality of their insurance coverage decline significantly. It would repeal the Affordable Care Act. By 2050, programs to help low-and middle-income people afford health insurance — Medicaid, CHIP and the Affordable Care Act—would be cut by more than 75 percent.

- 5) ***Makes devastating changes to other safety net programs.*** The House leadership proposal includes \$1.9 trillion in cuts to “other mandatory spending programs” but does not specify which programs would be cut. The House Budget Committee’s report language estimates that \$122.5 billion would come from turning SNAP into a block grant starting in 2016, which would result in a 17 percent cut. It is not clear how much of the cut would come from lowering benefits and how much would come from reducing the number of people eligible.

There are additional cuts proposed, starting in FY 2013, that would make it

“The Cumulative Effect of These Changes, According to the Congressional Budget Office, is that by 2050, Most of the Federal Government, with the Exception of Social Security, Health Care, and Defense, Would Cease to Exist.”

more difficult to establish eligibility for SNAP or would reduce benefits. One of the proposals would end the coordination of SNAP and home energy assistance benefits, resulting in a loss of at least \$50 a month in some participating states, with seniors and people with disabilities especially [hard hit](#).

In addition, Pell grants for college students would be cut by \$94 billion, in part by reducing the maximum grant for academic year 2013–2014 from \$5,635 to the current \$5,550; some part-time students would also lose aid.

While some cuts would come from farm subsidies and federal employee benefits, it seems inevitable that in order to reach the \$1.9 trillion level, SSI, unemployment benefits, and TANF would also have to be [cut](#). The House budget proposal does recommend cuts in benefits to children receiving SSI, and also calls for ending the federal emergency unemployment benefits that now provide additional weeks of unemployment insurance for the long-term unemployed.

- 6) *Turns safety net programs into block grants.* This fundamentally changes the nature of these programs and undermines the federal government’s ability to respond to growing need. Block grants mean that the federal government is walking away from its shared commitment with the states to provide a safety net. Instead, the federal government caps its support. Over time the block grant does not increase to keep up with real costs. Most block grants do not keep up with inflation or population growth; the proposed Medicaid grant would keep up with these but not with rising health care costs. And because block grants do not increase automatically during economic downturns, unlike entitlement programs, they are not responsive to the growing numbers of people who need help. This effect can be seen by comparing SNAP, where caseloads grew dramatically during the recession, and TANF, where they [did not](#).

Another block grant danger is that they are created with the rationale of broadening the ways states can use federal funds; once broadened, however, they are criticized for offering “duplicative” services. For example, on this basis the House budget recommends eliminating the Social Services Block Grant, which was created in the Reagan era as a means of consolidating separate programs and cutting funds. It has been at its current funding level of \$1.7 billion for many years and gives states the flexibility to meet varied needs, including services for children, families, seniors, and people with disabilities.

The cumulative effect of these changes, according to the Congressional

Budget Office, is that by 2050, most federal programs, with the exception of Social Security, health care, and defense, would cease to [exist](#).

The President's Budget Proposal

[President Obama's budget](#) offers a very different vision for our country, one that includes new revenues, modest but helpful cuts to military spending, protections for the most vulnerable, and significant new resources for investments in people and in our economy.

The budget starts with a cap on appropriations that will cut nearly \$1 trillion over the next 10 years as enacted in the Budget Control Act. However, it replaces the additional automatic spending cuts with more balanced deficit reduction proposals, including smaller cuts and at least \$1.1 trillion in [new revenues](#) raised from those with the highest incomes and from profitable corporations. It saves \$850 billion because the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan are drawing to a close. And it cuts spending in areas such as Medicare, federal worker pensions, and farm subsidies by nearly \$640 billion.

Human needs advocates will argue that some of the spending reductions in President's Obama's budget should be replaced by larger increases in revenue or additional military savings. But certainly the overall budget comes far closer to the principles outlined in this report than either the House Republican budget or the ten years of cuts under current law. Because the economy is still weak, most of the president's budget's new spending cuts do not begin until 2014. In addition, the President's budget calls for \$350 billion in new job growth measures, spread mostly between FY 2012 and FY 2015. These include \$50 billion in road and transit maintenance and upgrading, \$30



billion to modernize at least 35,000 schools, and another \$30 billion to hire and retain teachers and first responders. It also provides \$15 billion for Project Rebuild, which will hire workers in low-income communities to “re-purpose” residential and commercial properties, and \$12.5 billion for Pathways Back to Work, which provides subsidized jobs and training for low-income, low-skilled workers and summer and year-round jobs and training for youth.

The budget makes [investments](#) in renewable energy and other forms of manufacturing that can contribute broadly to economic growth. But it also targets economic assistance where it is most needed: in communities where poverty and joblessness are high and opportunities are scarce. The budget offers investments that help poor children and families overcome threats to their economic security. SNAP benefits would remain at their current levels, averting the loss of \$60 a month for a family of four scheduled to take place in 2013. WIC nutrition funding would be sufficient to enroll everyone who applies and is eligible. The President's budget also helps children do better in school by allocating funding to hire more teachers and spending \$30 billion to [modernize schools](#). The budget will help low-income parents make ends meet through

proposals to modernize the child support system, providing incentives to states to distribute more child support payments directly to families instead of keeping some of the money to defray welfare costs.

Fathers will also get assistance so they are more likely to be able to pay child support and have a presence in their children's lives. Child care funding is increased to prevent the number of children served from shrinking by about 70,000, and Head Start funding is increased enough to keep serving the same number of children it does now. Low-income families' purchasing power would be shored up by extending improvements in the EITC and Child Tax Credit that would otherwise expire at the end of 2012.

Unfortunately, there are cuts in the budget affecting very low-income people that undermine some of the progress these investments are intended to spark. These include:

- **A new mandatory minimum [rent](#)** for the poorest families living in subsidized housing. Now, housing authorities can charge up to \$50 as a minimum rent, although many do not ask that much when tenants have little or no cash income. The proposal would require a minimum monthly rent of \$75. That may not sound like much, but for those who are struggling with little or no income, it can be devastating.
- **Cuts of \$452 million to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)**, which will reduce the home heating or cooling assistance by more than a third below the FY 2011 level. According to the National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, one million [households](#) will lose help because of this cut. (In FY 2009, 7.7

million households received LIHEAP support.) These cuts could be especially difficult for the elderly. In a [2011 survey](#), 37 percent of all LIHEAP households reported going without medical or dental care in order to pay for home energy, a special problem for the elderly, who live in 40 percent of the households that receive LIHEAP funding.

- **Nearly cutting the Community Services Block Grant [in half](#)**, from \$677 million in FY 2012 to \$350 million in FY 2013. These funds support the 1,100 community [action agencies](#) that administer Head Start, LIHEAP, emergency food, job training, and other anti-poverty programs nationwide. These agencies provided emergency assistance to 14.2 million people and helped 5.6 million people get jobs or reduce or eliminate barriers to employment in [FY 2010](#).

The cap on appropriations that was signed into law as part of the Budget Control Act did force the administration to make some cuts, and the administration's commitment to increase funding in such areas as education or child care exerted more pressure to make reductions elsewhere. Nevertheless, that does not justify cuts in anti-poverty services that reduce hardships, help people find work, and leverage additional dollars into rebuilding communities.

For every federal dollar invested in the Community Services Block Grant, for example, more than \$6 in local, state, and private funds is [generated](#), including the value of volunteer time.

The administration also included proposals to make everyone pay his or her fair share. It would allow the Bush tax cuts for the highest



earners to expire at the end of 2012 and would restore the estate tax for estates worth more than \$3.5 million for individuals or \$7 million for couples, generating nearly \$119 billion in additional revenues over 10 years. However, billions of dollars more could be saved by lowering further the levels at which estates are subject to the tax. There are many other revenue increases targeted at those with high incomes, including the Buffett rule (a 30 percent minimum tax on millionaires), caps on the value of deductions for people with high incomes, reductions in fossil fuel tax breaks, and higher taxes for companies taking their profits offshore. Through FY 2022, the net revenue increase in the president's budget is over \$1 trillion.

Finally, the president's budget includes [military savings](#), cutting the base budget for the Pentagon (not counting war spending) by 1 percent over the previous year. Here, too, however, many analysts believe deeper cuts are possible without sacrificing our national security.

Still, the president's budget is carefully designed with key elements that recognize our nation's principles. If adopted, it would set our country on a path to greater financial security for millions of struggling families and long-term economic prosperity.

The House Budget Committee Democrats have introduced a budget resolution largely adopting the president's [budget provisions](#). The Congressional Progressive Caucus has also introduced an alternative which embodies the principles espoused in this [report](#). It reduces the deficit more than the House Republican budget by 2022 even though it cuts spending far less than the House Leadership plan and in fact includes \$2.9 trillion in new investments in job creation. It is able to do this by revenue increases greater than President Obama's and more aggressive military reductions.

The Choices Before Us^b

Cut the food stamp program by \$134 billion over 10 years

AND

Impose cuts that harm 1.5 million low-income elementary and secondary students (\$1.132 billion a year)

AND

Reduce or eliminate services for 540,000 special education students (\$986 million a year)

AND

Deprive 75,000 children a place in Head Start classrooms (\$621 million a year)

AND

Reduce or eliminate work-study for 713,000 college students (\$76 million a year)

AND

Reduce or eliminate supplemental education grants for 1.3 million college students (\$57 million a year)

OR

Enact the “Buffett rule” requiring millionaires to pay at least 30 percent of their income in taxes (providing \$171 billion in revenues over 10 years)

AND

Have \$8 billion left over for deficit reduction

Eliminate Medicaid coverage for 434,000 low-income people (\$2.1 billion a year, or \$21 billion over 10 years)

OR

Close the “carried interest” loophole so that hedge fund managers must pay the same rate of income tax as everyone else (\$21 billion over 10 years)

Spend \$ 156 million for two V-22 Osprey helicopters, which cost five times as much as other helicopters and perform poorly

OR

Allow 22,000 children to remain in safe and educational child care while their parents work

Allocate \$75 million to buy three Trident nuclear missiles

OR

Provide job training for nearly 100,000 dislocated workers

Spend \$63 million to station 486 troops in Europe or Asia even though improvements in troop transports and long-range strikes mean the U.S. can reduce its troops stationed abroad by 100,000

OR

Allow 17,000 senior citizens to continue receiving Meals on Wheels or eat at centers

^b Military spending items from the [Center for American Progress](#). Cost of Head Start, child care, and senior meals provided by Sec. Sebelius to the Senate Appropriations' Subcommittee on Labor-HHS-Ed in response to questions submitted by Chairman Harkin. Education costs from the [National Education Association](#). Food stamp costs from the [Center on Budget and Policy Priorities](#). Buffett rule and hedge fund revenues from the [Citizens for Tax Justice](#). Health care costs from the [National Priorities Project](#).

Conclusion: The Way Forward



The differences between the visions presented in these budget options could hardly be more striking. Although the numbers are huge, the impact on our daily lives can be reduced to a few very simple calculations: Would we rather spend \$25 million on one more Trident II nuclear missile or provide nearly 100,000 dislocated workers with job training? Would we rather give one millionaire or billionaire a \$187,000 [tax cut](#) or pay for programs that benefit an entire community, including seniors, veterans and college students?

We need to make the right choices this year, to protect our children and our future. Both the cuts stipulated in the Budget Control Act and the House leadership proposals decimate so many programs that the consequences to children's health, education and well-being would be immediate and far-reaching. As adults, they would have a harder time succeeding in the world because of the budget decisions that shortchanged them today. What's more, the very programs they would need as struggling adults would no longer be available, having been gutted or eliminated by proposals in the House budget.

But it isn't only children who will feel the devastating short- and long-term effects of poor budget choices today. Our economy will be weakened if we allow the number of people without health insurance to grow. We can protect nutrition, housing and Medicare for seniors, or decimate these services. We can help the jobless get back to work, or turn our backs on them.

Don't be fooled: these proposals are neither necessary nor effective to reduce the deficit. The deficit must be brought under control, but not before the economy gets stronger. What is needed is a balanced approach to reduce the deficit—an approach that relies as much on new revenues from the very wealthy and corporations as it does on spending cuts. We need to invest now in creating jobs and in our future prosperity. We need to protect low- and middle-income people, raise revenue from those who can afford to pay, and reduce military spending so we can invest in our future. Of the visions currently before Congress, only the President's and the Congressional Progressive Caucus offer us both effective government and effective deficit reduction. The choice is clear.

Endnotes

¹ In a work-share program, instead of laying off one worker, an employer reduces the hours of several. Each of the employees with reduced hours can then claim a partial unemployment insurance [benefit](#).

² Calculated by the Coalition on Human Needs, based on the official CPI-U and CBO official projections, as provided by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

³ As of March 26th, the House Budget Committee had marked up the House leadership's budget proposal, and it is expected to go to the full House for consideration shortly.

Appendix I:

Impact of Automatic Cuts on Human Needs Programs

Data from the President's Budget FY 2013 and from various federal agency budget documents. Calculations by the Coalition on Human Needs, based on 7.8 percent cuts as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, and 9 percent cuts as estimated by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

How to Read the Table of Federal Automatic Cuts: If the law is not changed, automatic cuts (also known as sequestration) will be applied to non-defense appropriations starting in January 2013. Since the specific percentage cut cannot be finalized until FY 2013 appropriations levels are approved by Congress, these reductions are estimates based on FY 2012 funding levels. In the few new accounts recommended by the President for FY 2013, we have not calculated reductions, but if they are approved by Congress, they would be subject to the same automatic funding cuts. The table shows cuts of 7.8 percent (the estimate from the Congressional Budget Office) and 9 percent (estimated by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities). These early estimates by the Congressional Budget Office and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities will be subject to change but are likely to fall within this range. In addition, this table shows the percentage reduction for each program compared to FY 2010 funding levels, adjusted for inflation (in FY2013 dollars). For example, Adult Job Training (WIA) would lose between \$60.1 million and \$69.4 million in FY 2013, reducing funding to \$701.4 million - \$710.7 million. The cut would be a 22.5 - 23.5 percent reduction below FY 2010 funding, adjusted for inflation.

NOTE: The table includes temporary funding in FY 2010 that was enacted as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, noted in the table as "Recovery Act." That funding was in almost all cases spent across FYs 2009 and 2010.

Selected Human Needs Programs: Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts
Federal Appropriations, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (in millions of dollars)

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
JOB TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES										
Adult Training (WIA)	861.5	769.6	770.8	769.5	710.7	60.1	-22.5%	701.4	69.4	-23.5%
Adult Training (WIA) Recovery Act	495.0									
Youth Training (WIA)	924.1	825.9	824.4	824.4	760.1	64.3	-22.7%	750.2	74.2	-23.7%
Youth Training (WIA) Recovery Act	1,188.0									
Dislocated Worker Assistance	1,066.7	1,061.8	1,008.2	1,006.5	929.6	78.6	-18.1%	917.5	90.7	-19.2%
Dislocated Worker National Emergency Grants	220.9	223.7	224.1	223.7	206.6	17.5	-12.1%	203.9	20.2	-13.3%
Dislocated Worker Assistance Recovery Act	1,436.0									
Employment Service- National and States	724.6	723.1	721.7	751.8	665.4	56.3	-13.7%	656.7	65.0	-14.8%
Employment Service- National and States Recovery Act	396.0									
Community Service Employment for Older Americans	825.4	449.1	448.3	448.3	413.3	35.0	-53.0%	408.0	40.3	-53.6%
Community Service Employment for Older Americans Recovery Act	119.0									
Migrant and Seasonal Farm- workers	84.6	84.5	84.3	84.3	77.7	6.6	-13.7%	76.7	7.6	-14.8%
Veterans Employ- ment and Training	263.1	255.6	264.4	258.9	243.8	20.6	-12.9%	240.6	23.8	-14.1%

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
JOB TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES										
Native American Programs	52.8	52.7	47.6	52.6	43.9	3.7	-21.9%	43.3	4.3	-22.9%
Office of Disability Employment Policy	39.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	36.0	3.0	-13.4%	35.5	3.5	-14.5%
Reintegration of Ex- Offenders	108.5	85.4	80.2	85.2	73.9	6.3	-36.0%	73.0	7.2	-36.8%
Office of Job Corps	1,706.8	1,704.9	1,702.9	1,650.0	1,570.1	132.8	-13.6%	1,549.6	153.3	-14.7%
Office of Job Corps Recovery Act	250.0									
YouthBuild	102.5	79.8	79.7	79.7	73.5	6.2	-32.6%	72.5	7.2	-33.5%
YouthBuild Recovery Act	50.0									
Green Jobs Innova- tion Fund	40.0									
Career Pathways Innovation Fund	125.0									
Job Opportunities for Employment in High Growth Indus- tries, Recovery Act (FYs 11-13 funded through employer- paid H-1B fees)	750.0	131.0	125.0	125.0						
WANTO/Women in Apprenticeship	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.9	0.1	-13.2%	0.9	0.1	-14.3%
TAA Community College & Career Training Grant Fund	0.0	500.0	500.0	500.0	461.0	39.0		455.0	45.0	
Workforce Innova- tion Fund	0.0	124.8	50.0	100.0	46.1	3.9		45.5	4.5	
Pilots, Demonstra- tions and Research	63.0	10.0	6.7	0.0	6.2	0.5	-90.8%	6.1	0.6	-90.9%
Evaluation	10.0	9.6	9.6	0.0	8.9	0.7	-16.8%	8.7	0.9	-17.9%
State Paid Leave fund	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.0						

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
HEALTH										
Community Health Centers (NOTE: mandatory and discretionary CHC funding subject to 2% cut)	2,190.0	1,480.9	1,472.0	1,466.9	1,442.6	29.4	-38.1%	NA	NA	NA
Community Health Ctrs Affordable Care Act Mandatory funding	0.0	1,000.0	1,200.0	1,500.0	1,176.0	24.0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Community Health Ctrs Federal Tort Claims Act funding	43.7	44.1	96.1	94.9	88.6	7.5	90.5%	87.5	8.6	88.0%
Community Health Centers Recovery Act	2,000.0									
National Health Service Corps	142.0	24.8	295.0	300.0	272.0	23.0	80.0%	268.5	26.6	77.6%
National Health Service Corps Affordable Care Act Mandatory	0.0	290.0	295.0	300.0						
National Health Service Corps Recovery Act	300.0									
Maternal & Child Health Block Grant	662.0	656.3	638.6	640.1	588.8	49.8	-16.4%	581.1	57.5	-17.5%
Healthy Start	105.0	104.4	103.5	103.5	95.4	8.1	-14.6%	94.2	9.3	-15.7%
Children's Hospital Grad. Medical Education	318.0	268.0	265.0	88.0	215.2	49.8	-36.4%	241.2	23.9	-28.8%
Preventive Health and Health Svcs Block Grant (CDC)	0.0	80.1	79.5	0.0	73.3	6.2		72.3	7.2	
Ryan White AIDS Program- Total	2,312.2	2,336.7	2,392.2	2,471.8	2,205.6	186.6	-10.4%	2,176.9	215.3	-11.5%
Minority HIV/AIDS (part of above total)	146.1	153.4	160.7	169.1	148.2	12.5	-4.7%	146.2	14.5	-6.0%
Title X- Family Plan- ning	316.8	299.4	293.9	296.8	271.0	22.9	-19.6%	267.4	26.5	-20.7%
Rural Health Programs	186.0	137.6	138.2	122.2	127.4	10.8	-35.6%	125.8	12.4	-36.5%

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
HEALTH, Cont.										
Nurse Education	244.0	242.0	231.0	251.0	213.0	18.0	-18.0%	210.2	20.8	-19.1%
Nurse Education Recovery Act	42.0									
Universal Newborn Hearing	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	17.5	1.5	-13.4%	17.3	1.7	-14.5%
Emergency Medical Services for Children	21.5	21.4	21.1	21.1	19.5	1.6	-15.0%	19.2	1.9	-16.1%
State Health Access Grants	75.0									
MENTAL HEALTH										
Programs of Regional & National Significance	361.5	358.6	286.1	247.6	263.8	22.3	-31.4%	260.4	25.7	-32.3%
Mental Health Block Grant	420.8	419.9	459.8	459.8	423.9	35.9	-5.3%	418.4	41.4	-6.6%
Children's Mental Health	121.3	117.8	117.3	88.6	108.2	9.1	-16.2%	106.7	10.6	-17.3%
PATH Grants to States for the Home- less	65.0	64.9	64.8	64.8	59.7	5.1	-13.6%	59.0	5.8	-14.8%
Mental Health State Prevention Grant	0.0	24.7	34.6	55.0	31.9	2.7		31.5	3.1	
Protection/Advocacy for Indiv. With Mental Illness	36.4	36.3	36.2	36.2	33.4	2.8	-13.9%	32.9	3.3	-15.0%
SUBSTANCE ABUSE										
Treatment Programs of Reg. & Nat'l Significance	454.6	431.4	425.2	364.1	392.0	33.2	-19.0%	386.9	38.3	-20.0%
Substance Abuse Treatment Block Grant	1,798.6	1,442.0	1,456.1	1,448.6	1,342.5	113.6	-29.9%	1,325.1	131.0	-30.8%
Substance Abuse Prevention Programs of Reg. & Nat'l Sign.	202.2	76.0	76.1	65.9	70.2	5.9	-67.4%	69.3	6.8	-67.8%
Substance Abuse State Prevention Grant	0.0	451.1	454.0	404.5	418.6	35.4		413.1	40.9	

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
DISABILITIES										
Developmental Disabilities State Councils	75.1	74.9	74.8	74.8	69.0	5.8	-13.7%	68.1	6.7	-14.8%
Developmental Disabilities Protec- tion and Advocacy	41.0	40.9	40.9	40.9	37.7	3.2	-13.6%	37.2	3.7	-14.7%
Voting Access for People with Disabilities	17.4	17.4	5.2	5.2	4.8	0.4	-74.1%	4.7	0.5	-74.4%
Projects of National Significance	14.1	14.1	8.3	8.3	7.7	0.6	-49.0%	7.6	0.7	-49.7%
University Centers for Excellence in Developmental Disabilities	38.9	38.9	38.8	38.8	35.8	3.0	-13.6%	35.3	3.5	-14.7%
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES										
Child Welfare Services	281.7	281.2	280.6	280.6	258.7	21.9	-13.7%	255.3	25.3	-14.8%
Child Welfare Training, Research or Demo Projects	27.0	27.1	26.1	31.1	24.1	2.0	-16.3%	23.8	2.3	-17.4%
CAPTA Child Protec- tive Services State Grants	28.5	26.5	26.5	26.5	24.4	2.1	-19.5%	24.1	2.4	-20.5%
CAPTA Child Abuse Discretionary Grants	29.0	25.8	25.8	25.8	23.8	2.0	-22.9%	23.5	2.3	-23.9%
CAPTA Community Grants for Protec- tion of Abuse & Neglect	41.7	41.6	41.5	41.5	38.3	3.2	-13.8%	37.8	3.7	-14.9%
Adoption Opportuni- ties (FY11 includes Children's Health Act funding)	26.4	39.4	39.4	39.4	36.3	3.1	29.3%	35.9	3.5	27.6%
Children's Health Act Adoption Programs	13.0									

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
CHILD WELFARE SERVICES, Cont.										
Adoption Incentive Grants	39.5	49.9	39.4	39.4	36.3	3.1	-13.6%	35.9	3.5	-14.7%
Teen Pregnancy Prevention Discre- tionary Grants	110.0									
Social Service & Income Mainte- nance Research	20.0									
Promoting Safe and Stable Families (discretionary funds)	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	58.1	4.9	-13.4%	57.3	5.7	-14.5%
Mentoring Children of Prisoners	49.0									
Consolidated Runaway, Homeless Youth Program	98.0	97.5	97.5	97.5	89.9	7.6	-13.8%	88.7	8.8	-14.9%
Prevention Grants to Reduce Abuse of Runaway Youth	18.0	17.9	17.9	17.9	16.5	1.4	-13.9%	16.3	1.6	-15.0%
Chafee Independent Living Training Vouchers	45.0	45.3	45.2	45.2	41.7	3.5	-13.0%	41.1	4.1	-14.1%
Abandoned Infants Assistance	12.0	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	0.9	-10.0%	10.5	1.0	-18.1%
COMMUNITY SERVICES										
Community Services Block Grant	700.0	678.6	677.4	350.0	624.6	52.8	-16.2%	616.4	61.0	-17.3%
Community Services Block Grant Recovery Act	1,000.0									
Strengthening Communities Fund - Recovery Act	48.0									
Job Oppty's for Low- Income Individuals	2.6	1.6								

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
COMMUNITY SERVICES, Cont.										
Rural Community Facilities	10.0									
Assets for Independence	23.9	24.0	19.9	19.9	18.3	1.6	-27.9%	18.1	1.8	-28.8%
Family Violence/ Battered Women's Shelters (HHS)	130.0	129.8	129.5	135.0	119.4	10.1	-13.7%	117.8	11.7	-14.8%
Domestic Violence Hotline (HHS)	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.5	3.0	0.2	-13.4%	2.9	0.3	-14.5%
Violence Against Women Act Programs, Dept. of Justice	419.0	417.6	412.5	412.5	380.3	32.2	-14.7%	375.4	37.1	-15.8%
Violence Against Women Act Programs, Recovery Act	215.0									
Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)- formula grants	4,509.7	4,509.7	3,471.7	2,820.0	3,200.9	270.8	-33.3%	3,159.2	312.5	-34.2%
LIHEAP, Recovery Act	2,530.0									
Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)- contingency	590.3	200.4	0.0	200.0			-100.0%			-100.0%
Low Income Energy Assistance -total	5,100.0	4,710.1	3,471.7	3,020.0	3,200.9	270.8	-41.0%	3,471.7		-36.0%
Weatherization Assistance Program	270.0	231.3	128.0	195.0	118.0	10.0	-58.9%	116.5	11.5	-59.5%
Weatherization Assistance Program - Recovery Act	4,748.0									
Refugee and Entrant Assistance- total	730.8	729.5	768.3	805.4	708.4	59.9	-8.9%	699.2	69.1	-10.1%
Title XX (Social Serv- ices Block Grant)	1,785.0	1,785.0	1,785.0	1,785.0	1,645.8	139.2	-13.4%	1,624.4	160.7	-14.5%

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
JUVENILE JUSTICE										
Title II State Formula Grants	75.0	62.0	40.0	70.0	36.9	3.1	-53.8%	36.4	3.6	-54.4%
Title V Local Delin- quency Prevention	65.0	54.0	20.0	40.0	18.4	1.6	-73.3%	18.2	1.8	-73.7%
Juvenile Accounta- bility Block Grant (JABG)	55.0	46.0	30.0	30.0	27.7	2.3	-52.8%	27.3	2.7	-53.4%
Mentoring Programs	100.0	83.0	78.0	58.0	71.9	6.1	-32.4%	71.0	7.0	-33.3%
Part E: Developing, Testing, Demos, Promising New Initiatives	91.0									
Community Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	10.0	8.0	8.0	25.0	7.4	0.6	-30.7%	7.3	0.7	-31.6%
Evidence-Based Competitive Juvenile Justice Demonstra- tion Grant Program	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0						
Second Chance Act	100.0	83.0	63.0	80.0	58.1	4.9	-45.4%	57.3	5.7	-46.1%
EARLY CHILDHOOD										
Head Start	7,233.7	7,559.6	7,968.5	8,054.0	7,347.0	621.5	-4.6%	7,251.3	717.2	-5.8%
Child Care & Devel- opment Block Grant (CCDBG)	2,127.1	2,222.6	2,278.3	2,603.3	2,100.6	177.7	-7.2%	2,073.3	205.0	-8.4%
Child Care & Devel- opment Block Grant (CCDBG), Recovery Act	2,000.0									

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
SERVICES FOR THE ELDERLY										
Home and Commu- nity Based Supportive Services	368.0	367.6	366.9	366.9	338.3	28.6	-13.6%	333.9	33.0	-14.8%
Caregiver Services	174.6	174.2	166.5	172.0	153.5	13.0	-17.4%	151.5	15.0	-18.5%
Nutrition for the Elderly	819.4	817.8	816.3	816.3	752.6	63.7	-13.7%	742.8	73.5	-14.8%
Native American Nutrition and Supportive Services	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	25.4	2.2	-13.7%	25.1	2.5	-14.8%
Protection of Vulner- able Adults	31.3	35.4	35.3	43.3	32.5	2.8	-2.3%	32.1	3.2	-3.6%
EDUCATION										
Title I- College and Career Ready Students: Local K- 12 Grants (formerly Education for the Disadvantaged)	14,492.0	14463.4	14,516.0	14,516.0	13,383.8	1,132.2	-13.2%	13,209.6	1,306.4	-14.4%
Title I- Edu. For Disadvantaged: Recovery Act	10,000.0									
Race to the Top	0.0	698.6	549.0	850.0	506.2	42.8		499.6	49.4	
Even Start	66.0									
Effective Teaching and Learning: Literacy (includes formerly separate Striving Readers)	0.0	27.2	186.9	186.9	172.3	14.6		170.1	16.8	
Effective Teaching and Learning: Science, Tech., Engi- neering, Math	180.5	175.1	149.7	149.7	138.0	11.7	-28.2%	136.2	13.5	-29.1%
Effective Teaching and Learning for a Well-Rounded Ed.	226.1	102.8	24.9	90.0	23.0	1.9	-90.5%	22.7	2.2	-90.6%

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
EDUCATION, Cont.										
IDEA Part B Grants to States	11,505.2	11,466.0	11,577.9	11,577.9	10,674.8	903.1	-12.8%	10,535.9	1,042.0	-14.0%
IDEA Part B Grants to States, Recovery Act	11,300.0									
IDEA Part C Grants to Infants and Families	439.4	438.5	442.7	462.7	408.2	34.5	-12.7%	402.9	39.8	-13.9%
IDEA Part C, Recovery Act	500.0									
IDEA, Preschool Gnt.	374.1	373.4	372.6	372.6	343.5	29.1	-13.7%	339.1	33.5	-14.8%
Successful, Safe and Healthy Students (replaces FY10 funding from Safe and Drug Free Schools)	191.3	257.4	195.9	195.9	180.6	15.3	-11.3%	178.3	17.6	-12.4%
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	65.4	65.3	65.2	65.2	60.1	5.1	-13.6%	59.3	5.9	-14.8%
Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants (replaces Teacher Quality Improvement State Grants)	2,947.7	2,464.9	2,466.6	2,466.6	2,274.2	192.4	-27.5%	2,244.6	222.0	-28.5%
Investing in Innovation	0.0	149.7	149.4	150.0	137.7	11.7		136.0	13.4	
School Turn-Around Grants	545.6	534.6	533.6	533.6	492.0	41.6	-15.3%	485.6	48.0	-16.4%
21st Century Community Learning Cntrs (after school)	1,166.2	1,152.8	1,151.7	1,151.7	1,061.9	89.8	-14.5%	1,048.0	103.7	-15.6%
English Learner Education	750.0	733.5	732.1	732.1	675.0	57.1	-15.4%	666.2	65.9	-16.5%
Neglected and Delinquent Youth-state program	50.4	50.3	50.2	50.2	46.3	3.9	-13.7%	45.7	4.5	-14.8%

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
EDUCATION, Cont.										
Special Programs for Migrant Students (HS, college)	36.7	36.6	36.5	36.5	33.7	2.8	-13.8%	33.2	3.3	-15.0%
College Pathways and Accelerated Learning	0.0	0.0	0.0	81.2						
High School Gradua- tion Initiative	50.0	48.9	48.8	0.0	45.0	3.8	-15.5%	44.4	4.4	-16.6%
Promise Neighbor- hoods	10.0	29.9	59.9	100.0	55.2	4.7	418.9%	54.5	5.4	412.1%
Rural Education	174.9	174.5	179.2	179.2	165.2	14.0	-11.2%	163.1	16.1	-12.4%
Indian Student Education	127.3	127.0	130.8	130.8	120.6	10.2	-11.0%	119.0	11.8	-12.2%
ADULT, VOCATIONAL, AND HIGHER EDUCATION										
Adult Education- State Grants	640.0	596.0	595.0	595.0	548.6	46.4	-19.5%	541.5	53.6	-20.5%
Career and Tech- nical Education (CTE)	1,160.9	1,122.2	1,123.0	1,123.0	1,035.4	87.6	-16.2%	1,021.9	101.1	-17.3%
Client Assistance State Grants	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.2	11.2	1.0	-14.1%	11.1	1.1	-15.2%
Supported Employ- ment State Grants	29.2	29.1	29.1	0.0	26.8	2.3	-13.7%	26.5	2.6	-14.8%
Independent Living	137.9	137.6	137.3	137.3	126.6	10.7	-13.8%	124.9	12.4	-14.9%
Pell Grants, Discre- tionary (NOTE: All Pell Grant funding is exempt from auto- matic cuts)	17,494.8	22,956.0	22,824.0	22,824.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
ADULT, VOCATIONAL, AND HIGHER EDUCATION, Cont.										
Federal Supple- mental Educational Opportunity Grants	757.5	736.0	734.6	734.6	677.3	57.3	-16.0%	668.5	66.1	-17.1%
Federal Work Study	980.5	978.5	976.7	1,126.7	900.5	76.2	-13.7%	888.8	87.9	-14.8%
Federal Work Study, Recovery Act	200.0									
TRIO Program	853.1	883.5	839.9	839.9	774.4	65.5	-14.7%	764.3	75.6	-15.8%
Race to the Top: College Affordability and Completion	0.0	0.0	0.0	1,000.0						
GEAR UP	323.2	302.8	302.2	302.2	278.6	23.6	-19.0%	275.0	27.2	-20.1%
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	14.8	1.2	-13.4%	14.6	1.4	-14.5%
NUTRITION										
WIC (Special Supplemental Nutrition/Women, Infants and Children)	7,252.0	6,734.0	6,618.5	7,041.0	6,102.3	516.2	-20.9%	6,022.8	595.7	-22.0%
Commodity Supple- mental Food Program (NOTE: CSFP is exempt from automatic cuts)	171.4	175.7	176.8	187.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEFAP: Emergency Food Programs, Administrative	49.5	49.4	48.0	49.4	44.3	3.7	-16.0%	43.7	4.3	-17.1%
Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	20.0	20.0	16.5	16.5	15.2	1.3	-28.5%	15.0	1.5	-29.5%

Impact of FY 2013 Automatic Cuts, Cont.

	FY 2010	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013 Presi- dent's Budget	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBO esti- mate of 7.8 %)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBO esti- mate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBO esti- mate, adj. for infla- tion)	FY 2013 funding after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9.0%)	FY 2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate	Percent Cut, FY 2010 - FY 2013 (based on CBPP estimate, adj. for inflation)
NUTRITION, Cont.										
Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program	20.6	20.6	20.6	20.6	19.0	1.6	-13.4%	18.7	1.9	-14.5%
Congressional Hunger Center	3.0	1.3	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.2	-42.3%	1.8	0.2	-43.0%
HOUSING										
Total, Community Development Fund	4,450.0	3,501.0	3,308.0	3,143.0	3,050.0	258.0	-35.6%	3,010.3	297.7	-36.4%
Community Devel- opmt Block Grant Formula Grants ⁶	3,990.0	3,336.0	2,948.0	2,948.0	2,718.1	229.9	-36.0%	2,682.7	265.3	-36.8%
Community Devel- opment Fund, Recovery Act (2009-	1,953.7									
Choice Neighbor- hoods/HOPE VI	200.0	65.0	120.0	150.0	110.6	9.4	-48.0%	109.2	10.8	-48.7%
Homeless Assis- tance Grants	1,865.0	1,901.0	1,901.0	2,231.0	1,752.7	148.3	-11.7%	1,729.9	171.1	-12.9%
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,500.0	2,040.0	1,875.0	2,070.0	1,728.8	146.3	-35.0%	1,706.3	168.8	-35.9%
Public Housing Capital Fund, Recovery Act (2009-	3,870.9									
Public Housing Operating Fund	4,775.0	4,617.0	3,962.0	4,524.0	3,653.0	309.0	-28.1%	3,605.4	356.6	-29.1%
Housing Choice Vouchers (contract renewals)	16,339.0	16,697.0	17,242.0	17,238.0	15,897.1	1,344.9	-8.6%	15,690.2	1,551.8	-9.8%
Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)	825.0	399.0	375.0	475.0	345.8	29.3	-60.6%	341.3	33.8	-61.1%
Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)	300.0	150.0	165.0	150.0	152.1	12.9	-52.4%	150.2	14.9	-53.0%

Appendix II:

Impact of Automatic Cuts on Selected Human Needs Programs by State

Data for FY 2011, FY2012, and FY2013 President's Budget from the [President's Budget](#) for FY 2013, Analytical Perspectives, Special Topics.

Data for FY 2013 after automatic cuts are calculations by the Coalition on Human Needs, based on 7.8 percent cuts as estimated by the Congressional Budget Office, and 9 percent cuts as estimated by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

How to Read the State Tables: If the law is not changed, automatic cuts will be applied to non-exempt programs starting in January 2013. Since the specific percentage cut cannot be finalized until FY 2013 appropriations levels are approved by Congress, these cuts are estimates based on FY 2012 funding levels. The tables show cuts of 7.8 percent (the estimate from the Congressional Budget Office) and 9 percent (estimated by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities). For example, in the Child Care and Development Block Grant table, Alabama would be expected to lose between \$3.34 million and \$3.86 million in child care funds as a result of these automatic cuts, reducing their discretionary block grant allocation to \$39 million - \$39.5 million.

- A. Child Care and Development Block Grant (discretionary)
- B. Community Development Block Grant
- C. Head Start
- D. Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program
- E. Special Education grants to states (IDEA)
- F. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)
- G. Title I College and Career-Ready Students (K-12 education for low-income school districts)
- H. Vocational Rehabilitation grants

A. CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT (Discretionary Funding)
(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	41,803	42,842	43,128	39,500	3,342	38,558	4,284
Alaska	4,316	4,533	4,563	4,179	354	4,080	453
Arizona	57,396	56,867	57,247	52,431	4,436	51,180	5,687
Arkansas	27,615	28,143	28,331	25,948	2,195	25,329	2,814
California	243,237	244,005	245,633	224,973	19,032	219,605	24,401
Colorado	27,524	28,442	28,632	26,224	2,218	25,598	2,844
Connecticut	14,525	14,940	15,040	13,775	1,165	13,446	1,494
Delaware	5,327	5,530	5,567	5,099	431	4,977	553
District of Columbia	2,936	2,962	2,982	2,731	231	2,666	296
Florida	118,478	121,010	121,817	111,571	9,439	108,909	12,101
Georgia	92,441	92,991	93,612	85,738	7,253	83,692	9,299
Hawaii	6,906	7,683	7,734	7,084	599	6,915	768
Idaho	13,523	14,245	14,340	13,134	1,111	12,821	1,425
Illinois	79,138	80,079	80,613	73,833	6,246	72,071	8,008
Indiana	50,126	52,761	53,114	48,646	4,115	47,485	5,276
Iowa	19,975	21,098	21,238	19,452	1,646	18,988	2,110
Kansas	20,387	21,640	21,784	19,952	1,688	19,476	2,164
Kentucky	39,059	39,581	39,845	36,494	3,087	35,623	3,958
Louisiana	41,175	42,491	42,774	39,177	3,314	38,242	4,249
Maine	7,348	7,791	7,843	7,183	608	7,012	779
Maryland	26,461	27,564	27,748	25,414	2,150	24,808	2,756
Massachusetts	26,325	27,066	27,247	24,955	2,111	24,359	2,707
Michigan	67,357	70,025	70,492	64,563	5,462	63,023	7,003
Minnesota	28,889	30,691	30,896	28,297	2,394	27,622	3,069
Mississippi	33,140	33,335	33,557	30,735	2,600	30,002	3,334
Missouri	42,790	44,385	44,681	40,923	3,462	39,947	4,439
Montana	6,342	6,771	6,817	6,243	528	6,094	677
Nebraska	12,873	13,439	13,529	12,391	1,048	12,095	1,344
Nevada	16,026	16,530	16,641	15,241	1,289	14,877	1,653
New Hampshire	5,178	5,353	5,389	4,935	418	4,818	535

A. CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT, Cont.

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	38,258	40,080	40,348	36,954	3,126	36,072	4,008
New Mexico	19,675	20,077	20,211	18,511	1,566	18,069	2,008
New York	100,442	101,521	102,199	93,602	7,919	91,369	10,152
North Carolina	74,539	76,128	76,636	70,190	5,938	68,515	7,613
North Dakota	3,867	4,156	4,184	3,832	324	3,740	416
Ohio	76,947	80,389	80,925	74,119	6,270	72,350	8,039
Oklahoma	32,596	33,887	34,113	31,244	2,643	30,498	3,389
Oregon	25,408	26,225	26,400	24,179	2,046	23,603	2,623
Pennsylvania	66,884	69,645	70,110	64,213	5,432	62,681	6,965
Rhode Island	5,502	5,622	5,659	5,183	439	5,060	562
South Carolina	40,042	41,233	41,508	38,017	3,216	37,110	4,123
South Dakota	5,861	6,221	6,263	5,736	485	5,599	622
Tennessee	51,396	52,890	53,243	48,765	4,125	47,601	5,289
Texas	239,220	242,999	244,621	224,045	18,954	218,699	24,300
Utah	25,788	27,266	27,448	25,139	2,127	24,539	2,727
Vermont	3,060	3,204	3,225	2,954	250	2,884	320
Virginia	41,971	43,445	43,735	40,056	3,389	39,101	4,345
Washington	37,286	39,115	39,376	36,064	3,051	35,204	3,912
West Virginia	13,861	14,362	14,458	13,242	1,120	12,926	1,436
Wisconsin	33,862	36,035	36,276	33,224	2,811	32,432	3,604
Wyoming	2,771	2,982	3,002	2,749	233	2,684	298
American Samoa	2,929	3,002	3,022	2,768	234	2,702	300
Guam	4,191	4,296	4,324	3,961	335	3,866	430
Northern Mariana Islands	1,858	1,905	1,918	1,756	149	1,715	191
Puerto Rico	33,763	32,513	32,730	29,977	2,536	29,262	3,251
Virgin Islands	2,135	2,189	2,203	2,018	171	1,970	219
Indian Tribes	43,452	44,567	44,754	41,091	3,476	40,110	4,457

B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	46,381	42,493	39,571	39,179	3,314	38,244	4,249
Alaska	4,341	3,875	3,854	3,573	302	3,488	388
Arizona	40,252	53,098	43,803	48,956	4,142	47,788	5,310
Arkansas	25,020	22,332	22,214	20,590	1,742	20,099	2,233
California	420,767	471,118	368,795	434,371	36,747	424,006	47,112
Colorado	26,874	39,846	30,232	36,738	3,108	35,861	3,985
Connecticut	38,216	39,091	33,622	36,042	3,049	35,182	3,909
Delaware	6,490	3,808	3,788	3,511	297	3,427	381
District of Columbia	19,636	30,913	14,507	28,502	2,411	27,822	3,091
Florida	198,527	223,104	127,878	205,702	17,402	200,794	22,310
Georgia	76,307	69,552	66,029	64,127	5,425	62,597	6,955
Hawaii	13,653	12,190	12,125	11,239	951	10,971	1,219
Idaho	11,597	12,112	9,918	11,167	945	10,901	1,211
Illinois	179,590	167,128	139,017	154,092	13,036	150,415	16,713
Indiana	86,913	58,061	55,893	53,532	4,529	52,255	5,806
Iowa	129,303	33,147	32,971	30,562	2,585	29,832	3,315
Kansas	25,768	24,864	22,487	22,925	1,939	22,378	2,486
Kentucky	54,884	36,941	36,745	34,060	2,881	33,247	3,694
Louisiana	357,278	197,386	150,736	181,990	15,396	177,647	19,739
Maine	17,476	17,496	15,883	16,131	1,365	15,746	1,750
Maryland	65,213	57,142	43,873	52,685	4,457	51,428	5,714
Massachusetts	102,847	93,728	87,192	86,417	7,311	84,355	9,373
Michigan	119,008	153,617	105,116	141,635	11,982	138,255	15,362
Minnesota	51,372	46,847	46,084	43,193	3,654	42,162	4,685
Mississippi	37,868	31,317	28,479	28,874	2,443	28,185	3,132
Missouri	65,594	53,996	53,505	49,784	4,212	48,596	5,400
Montana	8,325	7,430	7,391	6,850	580	6,687	743
Nebraska	17,197	15,350	15,269	14,153	1,197	13,815	1,535
Nevada	4,547	30,204	16,307	27,848	2,356	27,184	3,020
New Hampshire	11,384	11,287	10,635	10,407	880	10,158	1,129

B. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT, Cont.

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	103,093	112,335	81,239	103,573	8,762	101,102	11,234
New Mexico	19,612	17,090	16,999	15,757	1,333	15,381	1,709
New York	316,510	307,180	278,118	283,220	23,960	276,462	30,718
North Carolina	68,941	58,273	57,964	53,728	4,545	52,446	5,827
North Dakota	5,739	5,122	5,095	4,722	400	4,610	512
Ohio	122,698	156,659	129,430	144,440	12,219	140,993	15,666
Oklahoma	30,144	29,538	24,285	27,234	2,304	26,584	2,954
Oregon	33,412	29,402	29,246	27,109	2,293	26,462	2,940
Pennsylvania	160,831	228,966	175,822	211,107	17,859	206,069	22,897
Rhode Island	27,412	15,175	13,882	13,991	1,184	13,658	1,518
South Carolina	35,877	31,863	31,271	29,378	2,485	28,677	3,186
South Dakota	7,269	6,487	6,453	5,981	506	5,838	649
Tennessee	119,352	40,486	40,271	37,328	3,158	36,437	4,049
Texas	283,048	328,295	205,425	302,688	25,607	295,466	32,830
Utah	20,495	17,334	16,573	15,982	1,352	15,601	1,733
Vermont	7,555	6,742	6,706	6,216	526	6,068	674
Virginia	47,003	62,195	48,800	57,344	4,851	55,976	6,220
Washington	54,042	50,374	48,936	46,445	3,929	45,337	5,037
West Virginia	22,645	20,301	20,088	18,718	1,583	18,271	2,030
Wisconsin	55,264	81,378	53,069	75,031	6,347	73,240	8,138
Wyoming	3,827	3,415	3,397	3,149	266	3,074	342
American Samoa	1,133	1,143	1,137	1,054	89	1,029	114
Guam	3,050	6,162	3,060	5,681	481	5,546	616
Northern Mariana Islands	880	1,712	883	1,578	134	1,541	171
Puerto Rico	111,667	88,982	88,510	82,041	6,941	80,084	8,898
Virgin Islands	1,878	3,766	1,883	3,472	294	3,389	377

NOTE: Distributed amounts include CDBG formula grants and awarded CDBG disaster funding.

C. HEAD START

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	118,539	126,116	126,860	116,279	9,837	113,504	12,612
Alaska	13,700	14,419	14,504	13,294	1,125	12,977	1,442
Arizona	114,920	122,133	122,853	112,607	9,526	109,920	12,213
Arkansas	71,285	75,415	75,859	69,533	5,882	67,874	7,542
California	913,314	961,005	966,675	886,047	74,958	864,905	96,101
Colorado	76,084	81,055	81,533	74,733	6,322	72,950	8,106
Connecticut	56,483	58,942	59,290	54,345	4,597	53,048	5,894
Delaware	14,583	15,390	15,481	14,190	1,200	13,851	1,539
District of Columbia	27,048	27,955	28,120	25,775	2,180	25,160	2,796
Florida	294,051	314,304	316,157	289,788	24,516	282,874	31,430
Georgia	187,289	199,226	200,401	183,686	15,540	179,303	19,923
Hawaii	24,751	25,675	25,827	23,672	2,003	23,108	2,568
Idaho	25,538	27,339	27,500	25,207	2,132	24,605	2,734
Illinois	298,559	315,322	317,181	290,727	24,595	283,790	31,532
Indiana	107,841	115,588	116,270	106,572	9,016	104,029	11,559
Iowa	56,555	59,456	59,806	54,818	4,638	53,510	5,946
Kansas	56,494	59,990	60,344	55,311	4,679	53,991	5,999
Kentucky	119,071	125,904	126,646	116,083	9,821	113,314	12,590
Louisiana	160,186	168,513	169,507	155,369	13,144	151,662	16,851
Maine	30,187	31,634	31,821	29,167	2,467	28,471	3,163
Maryland	85,450	89,677	90,206	82,682	6,995	80,709	8,968
Massachusetts	117,951	123,114	123,840	113,511	9,603	110,803	12,311
Michigan	256,330	268,517	270,101	247,573	20,944	241,665	26,852
Minnesota	79,494	84,053	84,549	77,497	6,556	75,648	8,405
Mississippi	174,610	180,887	181,954	166,778	14,109	162,798	18,089
Missouri	131,620	139,406	140,228	128,532	10,874	125,465	13,941
Montana	22,933	24,062	24,203	22,185	1,877	21,656	2,406
Nebraska	39,924	42,322	42,571	39,021	3,301	38,090	4,232
Nevada	27,656	30,055	30,232	27,711	2,344	27,050	3,006
New Hampshire	14,761	15,590	15,682	14,374	1,216	14,031	1,559

C. HEAD START, Cont.

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	142,163	150,054	150,939	138,350	11,704	135,049	15,005
New Mexico	58,583	62,749	63,119	57,855	4,894	56,474	6,275
New York	473,230	495,550	498,472	456,897	38,653	445,995	49,555
North Carolina	159,628	172,280	173,297	158,842	13,438	155,052	17,228
North Dakota	18,999	20,123	20,242	18,553	1,570	18,111	2,012
Ohio	272,267	287,577	289,273	265,146	22,431	258,819	28,758
Oklahoma	91,151	97,976	98,554	90,334	7,642	88,178	9,798
Oregon	66,205	70,528	70,943	65,027	5,501	63,475	7,053
Pennsylvania	250,062	262,632	264,181	242,147	20,485	236,369	26,263
Rhode Island	24,020	25,123	25,271	23,163	1,960	22,611	2,512
South Carolina	92,681	99,523	100,110	91,760	7,763	89,571	9,952
South Dakota	20,634	21,674	21,802	19,983	1,691	19,507	2,167
Tennessee	130,886	137,558	138,369	126,828	10,730	123,802	13,756
Texas	529,792	561,395	564,706	517,606	43,789	505,256	56,140
Utah	42,275	45,256	45,523	41,726	3,530	40,730	4,526
Vermont	14,654	15,191	15,281	14,006	1,185	13,672	1,519
Virginia	109,393	115,652	116,334	106,631	9,021	104,087	11,565
Washington	111,138	117,831	118,526	108,640	9,191	106,048	11,783
West Virginia	55,548	58,385	58,730	53,831	4,554	52,547	5,839
Wisconsin	100,051	105,518	106,140	97,288	8,230	94,966	10,552
Wyoming	13,182	13,481	13,560	12,429	1,052	12,133	1,348
American Samoa	2,256	2,273	2,286	2,096	177	2,046	227
Guam	2,370	2,488	2,503	2,294	194	2,239	249
Northern Mariana Islands	1,746	1,759	1,769	1,622	137	1,583	176
Puerto Rico	269,247	278,933	280,578	257,176	21,757	251,040	27,893
Virgin Islands	8,888	9,454	9,510	8,717	737	8,509	945
Indian Tribes	214,892	224,601	225,925	207,082	17,519	202,141	22,460

D. LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	59,010	47,081	39,474	43,409	3,672	42,373	4,708
Alaska	14,327	10,641	8,549	9,811	830	9,577	1,064
Arizona	30,214	21,904	17,653	20,195	1,709	19,714	2,190
Arkansas	34,985	28,538	24,039	26,312	2,226	25,684	2,854
California	201,117	153,259	123,636	141,305	11,954	137,933	15,326
Colorado	62,139	47,309	38,348	43,619	3,690	42,578	4,731
Connecticut	98,254	79,533	65,592	73,329	6,204	71,580	7,953
Delaware	15,172	11,957	10,053	11,024	933	10,761	1,196
District of Columbia	14,051	10,687	8,586	9,853	834	9,618	1,069
Florida	107,686	78,020	62,877	71,934	6,086	70,218	7,802
Georgia	85,164	61,703	49,726	56,890	4,813	55,533	6,170
Hawaii	6,027	6,107	5,008	5,631	476	5,496	611
Idaho	25,736	19,578	15,728	18,051	1,527	17,620	1,958
Illinois	238,712	185,686	148,409	171,202	14,484	167,117	18,569
Indiana	102,743	80,000	63,277	73,760	6,240	72,000	8,000
Iowa	68,137	54,813	44,431	50,538	4,275	49,332	5,481
Kansas	42,327	32,119	26,443	29,614	2,505	28,907	3,212
Kentucky	58,335	46,424	37,539	42,803	3,621	41,782	4,642
Louisiana	53,164	43,422	37,197	40,035	3,387	39,080	4,342
Maine	51,464	38,521	31,225	35,516	3,005	34,669	3,852
Maryland	85,523	69,791	58,778	64,347	5,444	62,812	6,979
Massachusetts	175,104	132,680	105,806	122,331	10,349	119,412	13,268
Michigan	227,108	172,431	137,254	158,981	13,450	155,188	17,243
Minnesota	145,241	116,840	94,710	107,726	9,114	105,156	11,684
Mississippi	38,756	31,531	26,504	29,072	2,459	28,378	3,153
Missouri	95,596	68,232	55,308	62,910	5,322	61,409	6,823
Montana	25,912	19,916	16,000	18,363	1,553	17,924	1,992
Nebraska	39,738	30,208	24,282	27,852	2,356	27,187	3,021
Nevada	15,462	11,203	9,028	10,329	874	10,083	1,120
New Hampshire	34,255	26,055	20,932	24,023	2,032	23,450	2,606

D. LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM, Cont.
(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	180,991	136,747	111,275	126,081	10,666	123,072	13,675
New Mexico	20,573	15,715	12,625	14,489	1,226	14,144	1,572
New York	495,532	375,514	303,168	346,224	29,290	337,963	37,551
North Carolina	109,284	81,535	68,746	75,175	6,360	73,382	8,154
North Dakota	26,574	20,555	16,513	18,952	1,603	18,500	2,056
Ohio	225,398	165,465	132,443	152,559	12,906	148,919	16,547
Oklahoma	43,339	32,788	27,776	30,231	2,557	29,509	3,279
Oregon	44,847	36,013	29,116	33,204	2,809	32,412	3,601
Pennsylvania	280,478	209,551	166,027	193,206	16,345	188,596	20,955
Rhode Island	29,701	23,176	18,710	21,368	1,808	20,858	2,318
South Carolina	46,909	36,270	31,338	33,441	2,829	32,643	3,627
South Dakota	22,878	17,508	14,065	16,142	1,366	15,757	1,751
Tennessee	71,595	55,406	46,087	51,084	4,322	49,865	5,541
Texas	179,200	129,833	104,633	119,706	10,127	116,850	12,983
Utah	31,708	24,101	19,350	22,221	1,880	21,691	2,410
Vermont	25,675	19,529	15,689	18,006	1,523	17,576	1,953
Virginia	102,839	80,437	67,196	74,163	6,274	72,393	8,044
Washington	71,774	57,968	46,987	53,446	4,522	52,171	5,797
West Virginia	39,047	29,700	23,860	27,383	2,317	26,730	2,970
Wisconsin	130,738	105,173	85,252	96,970	8,203	94,656	10,517
Wyoming	12,480	9,502	7,631	8,761	741	8,552	950
American Samoa	101	77	63	71	6	69	8
Guam	221	169	137	156	13	152	17
Northern Mariana Islands	77	59	48	54.398	4.602	53.1	5.9
Puerto Rico	5,487	4,196	3,402	3,869	327	3,776	420
Virgin Islands	209	160	130	148	12	144	16
Indian Tribes	51,238	38,429	31,345	35,432	2,997	34,586	3,843

E. SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS TO STATES

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	179,982	181,562	181,566	167,400	14,162	163,406	18,156
Alaska	36,064	36,472	36,472	33,627	2,845	32,825	3,647
Arizona	183,462	188,006	188,010	173,342	14,664	169,205	18,801
Arkansas	111,004	111,980	111,982	103,246	8,734	100,782	11,198
California	1,213,998	1,224,662	1,224,698	1,129,138	95,524	1,102,196	122,466
Colorado	152,892	154,234	154,240	142,204	12,030	138,811	15,423
Connecticut	131,612	132,768	132,772	122,412	10,356	119,491	13,277
Delaware	33,614	34,446	34,448	31,759	2,687	31,001	3,445
District of Columbia	16,902	17,320	17,320	15,969	1,351	15,588	1,732
Florida	625,658	631,152	631,170	581,922	49,230	568,037	63,115
Georgia	322,524	328,078	328,088	302,488	25,590	295,270	32,808
Hawaii	39,504	39,852	39,854	36,744	3,108	35,867	3,985
Idaho	54,740	55,222	55,222	50,915	4,307	49,700	5,522
Illinois	501,248	505,652	505,666	466,211	39,441	455,087	50,565
Indiana	255,334	257,576	257,584	237,485	20,091	231,818	25,758
Iowa	120,850	121,910	121,914	112,401	9,509	109,719	12,191
Kansas	105,764	106,692	106,696	98,370	8,322	96,023	10,669
Kentucky	156,514	157,888	157,892	145,573	12,315	142,099	15,789
Louisiana	187,318	188,962	188,968	174,223	14,739	170,066	18,896
Maine	54,166	54,642	54,642	50,380	4,262	49,178	5,464
Maryland	198,176	199,916	199,922	184,323	15,593	179,924	19,992
Massachusetts	280,998	283,466	283,474	261,356	22,110	255,119	28,347
Michigan	396,402	399,884	399,896	368,693	31,191	359,896	39,988
Minnesota	187,882	189,532	189,538	174,749	14,783	170,579	18,953
Mississippi	118,936	119,980	119,984	110,622	9,358	107,982	11,998
Missouri	224,856	226,830	226,836	209,137	17,693	204,147	22,683
Montana	36,814	37,222	37,222	34,319	2,903	33,500	3,722
Nebraska	73,914	74,564	74,566	68,748	5,816	67,108	7,456
Nevada	68,994	70,702	70,706	65,187	5,515	63,632	7,070
New Hampshire	46,976	47,390	47,390	43,694	3,696	42,651	4,739

E. SPECIAL EDUCATION GRANTS TO STATES, Cont.
(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	357,804	360,946	360,956	332,792	28,154	324,851	36,095
New Mexico	90,214	91,006	91,008	83,908	7,098	81,905	9,101
New York	751,404	758,002	758,024	698,878	59,124	682,202	75,800
North Carolina	323,238	326,078	326,088	300,644	25,434	293,470	32,608
North Dakota	27,294	27,970	27,970	25,788	2,182	25,173	2,797
Ohio	433,154	436,958	436,972	402,875	34,083	393,262	43,696
Oklahoma	146,388	147,674	147,678	136,155	11,519	132,907	14,767
Oregon	127,640	128,760	128,764	118,717	10,043	115,884	12,876
Pennsylvania	422,716	426,428	426,440	393,167	33,261	383,785	42,643
Rhode Island	43,288	43,668	43,670	40,262	3,406	39,301	4,367
South Carolina	175,288	176,828	176,834	163,035	13,793	159,145	17,683
South Dakota	32,514	33,320	33,320	30,721	2,599	29,988	3,332
Tennessee	234,412	236,470	236,476	218,025	18,445	212,823	23,647
Texas	972,140	980,678	980,708	904,185	76,493	882,610	98,068
Utah	108,500	109,454	109,458	100,917	8,537	98,509	10,945
Vermont	26,316	26,968	26,970	24,864	2,104	24,271	2,697
Virginia	279,026	281,476	281,484	259,521	21,955	253,328	28,148
Washington	219,030	220,954	220,960	203,720	17,234	198,859	22,095
West Virginia	75,178	75,838	75,840	69,923	5,915	68,254	7,584
Wisconsin	206,054	207,862	207,868	191,649	16,213	187,076	20,786
Wyoming	27,610	28,292	28,294	26,085	2,207	25,463	2,829
American Samoa	6,298	6,358	6,298	5,862	496	5,722	636
Guam	13,962	14,098	13,962	12,998	1,100	12,688	1,410
Northern Mariana Islands	4,786	4,832	4,786	4,455	377	4,349	483
Puerto Rico	112,146	114,924	114,926	105,960	8,964	103,432	11,492
Virgin Islands	8,874	8,960	8,874	8,261	699	8,064	896
Indian Tribes	92,012	92,910	92,910	85,663	7,247	83,619	9,291

NOTE: Totals do not reflect reductions in awards made pursuant to 20 U.S.C. 1412(a)(18)(B).

F. SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN,
INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC) (Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	120,798	120,296	121,200	110,913	9,383	108,266	12,030
Alaska	26,426	26,316	26,514	24,263	2,053	23,684	2,632
Arizona	151,094	150,466	151,597	138,730	11,736	135,419	15,047
Arkansas	74,733	74,423	74,982	68,618	5,805	66,981	7,442
California	1,251,415	1,246,213	1,255,587	1,149,008	97,205	1,121,592	124,621
Colorado	75,870	75,555	76,123	69,662	5,893	68,000	7,556
Connecticut	51,290	51,077	51,461	47,093	3,984	45,969	5,108
Delaware	17,714	17,640	17,773	16,264	1,376	15,876	1,764
District of Columbia	15,022	14,960	15,072	13,793	1,167	13,464	1,496
Florida	368,721	367,188	369,950	338,547	28,641	330,469	36,719
Georgia	293,225	292,006	294,203	269,230	22,776	262,805	29,201
Hawaii	34,725	34,580	34,841	31,883	2,697	31,122	3,458
Idaho	31,207	31,077	31,311	28,653	2,424	27,969	3,108
Illinois	242,514	241,505	243,322	222,668	18,837	217,355	24,151
Indiana	121,950	121,443	122,357	111,970	9,473	109,299	12,144
Iowa	50,329	50,120	50,497	46,211	3,909	45,108	5,012
Kansas	53,386	53,164	53,564	49,017	4,147	47,848	5,316
Kentucky	116,914	116,428	117,304	107,347	9,081	104,785	11,643
Louisiana	126,233	125,708	126,654	115,903	9,805	113,137	12,571
Maine	19,623	19,542	19,689	18,018	1,524	17,588	1,954
Maryland	112,679	112,210	113,054	103,458	8,752	100,989	11,221
Massachusetts	91,424	91,044	91,729	83,943	7,101	81,940	9,104
Michigan	194,280	193,472	194,927	178,381	15,091	174,125	19,347
Minnesota	104,578	104,143	104,927	96,020	8,123	93,729	10,414
Mississippi	92,307	91,923	92,614	84,753	7,170	82,731	9,192
Missouri	100,200	99,783	100,534	92,000	7,783	89,805	9,978
Montana	15,994	15,928	16,047	14,686	1,242	14,335	1,593
Nebraska	34,925	34,780	35,042	32,067	2,713	31,302	3,478
Nevada	52,255	52,038	52,429	47,979	4,059	46,834	5,204
New Hampshire	12,434	12,382	12,475	11,416	966	11,144	1,238

F. SPECIAL SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION PROGRAM FOR WOMEN,
INFANTS, AND CHILDREN (WIC), Cont. (Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	143,770	143,172	144,249	132,005	11,167	128,855	14,317
New Mexico	49,388	49,183	49,553	45,347	3,836	44,265	4,918
New York	464,662	462,730	466,211	426,637	36,093	416,457	46,273
North Carolina	205,589	204,734	206,274	188,765	15,969	184,261	20,473
North Dakota	13,479	13,423	13,524	12,376	1,047	12,081	1,342
Ohio	188,668	187,884	189,297	173,229	14,655	169,096	18,788
Oklahoma	97,010	96,607	97,334	89,072	7,535	86,946	9,661
Oregon	78,994	78,666	79,257	72,530	6,136	70,799	7,867
Pennsylvania	217,425	216,521	218,150	199,632	16,889	194,869	21,652
Rhode Island	20,944	20,857	21,014	19,230	1,627	18,771	2,086
South Carolina	101,197	100,776	101,534	92,915	7,861	90,698	10,078
South Dakota	19,001	18,922	19,064	17,446	1,476	17,030	1,892
Tennessee	126,150	125,626	126,571	115,827	9,799	113,063	12,563
Texas	589,360	586,910	591,325	541,131	45,779	528,219	58,691
Utah	51,351	51,137	51,522	47,148	3,989	46,023	5,114
Vermont	13,767	13,710	13,813	12,641	1,069	12,339	1,371
Virginia	104,549	104,114	104,897	95,993	8,121	93,703	10,411
Washington	155,043	154,399	155,560	142,356	12,043	138,959	15,440
West Virginia	39,712	39,547	39,845	36,462	3,085	35,592	3,955
Wisconsin	96,213	95,813	96,533	88,340	7,473	86,232	9,581
Wyoming	9,726	9,685	9,758	8,930	755	8,717	969
American Samoa	8,014	7,981	8,041	7,358	623	7,183	798
Guam	9,108	9,070	9,139	8,363	707	8,163	907
Northern Mariana Islands	5,846	5,821	5,865	5,367	454	5,239	582
Puerto Rico	249,533	248,495	250,365	229,112	19,383	223,646	24,850
Virgin Islands	7,953	7,920	7,979	7,302	618	7,128	792

G. TITLE I COLLEGE-AND-CAREER-READY STUDENTS

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	225,429	232,965	236,172	214,794	18,171	209,669	23,297
Alaska	35,823	37,197	37,197	34,296	2,901	33,477	3,720
Arizona	314,267	315,167	307,811	290,584	24,583	283,650	31,517
Arkansas	156,380	152,850	150,657	140,928	11,922	137,565	15,285
California	1,625,236	1,653,304	1,664,848	1,524,346	128,958	1,487,974	165,330
Colorado	153,144	148,648	147,852	137,053	11,595	133,783	14,865
Connecticut	106,879	104,084	104,569	95,965	8,119	93,676	10,408
Delaware	42,346	43,404	43,299	40,018	3,386	39,064	4,340
District of Columbia	48,882	46,644	44,857	43,006	3,638	41,980	4,664
Florida	739,253	748,069	765,375	689,720	58,349	673,262	74,807
Georgia	525,436	523,988	526,431	483,117	40,871	471,589	52,399
Hawaii	47,475	46,520	47,267	42,891	3,629	41,868	4,652
Idaho	54,017	55,258	55,385	50,948	4,310	49,732	5,526
Illinois	642,067	631,641	621,341	582,373	49,268	568,477	63,164
Indiana	256,165	266,039	267,990	245,288	20,751	239,435	26,604
Iowa	76,602	78,622	79,508	72,489	6,133	70,760	7,862
Kansas	110,578	113,238	114,737	104,405	8,833	101,914	11,324
Kentucky	225,845	219,705	219,450	202,568	17,137	197,735	21,971
Louisiana	298,717	288,806	288,768	266,279	22,527	259,925	28,881
Maine	52,351	51,850	51,562	47,806	4,044	46,665	5,185
Maryland	182,321	189,713	194,416	174,915	14,798	170,742	18,971
Massachusetts	218,732	210,246	209,269	193,847	16,399	189,221	21,025
Michigan	535,251	539,207	536,763	497,149	42,058	485,286	53,921
Minnesota	158,515	163,021	165,098	150,305	12,716	146,719	16,302
Mississippi	193,653	189,477	186,852	174,698	14,779	170,529	18,948
Missouri	243,944	235,003	231,696	216,673	18,330	211,503	23,500
Montana	44,525	44,800	44,457	41,306	3,494	40,320	4,480
Nebraska	61,647	68,206	69,338	62,886	5,320	61,385	6,821
Nevada	97,147	106,904	109,862	98,565	8,339	96,214	10,690
New Hampshire	40,487	39,315	39,315	36,248	3,067	35,384	3,932

G. TITLE I COLLEGE-AND-CAREER-READY STUDENTS, Cont.

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	299,489	301,840	302,423	278,296	23,544	271,656	30,184
New Mexico	113,692	121,112	122,567	111,665	9,447	109,001	12,111
New York	1,167,526	1,130,599	1,104,714	1,042,412	88,187	1,017,539	113,060
North Carolina	390,206	399,516	408,137	368,354	31,162	359,564	39,952
North Dakota	34,059	35,583	35,583	32,808	2,775	32,025	3,558
Ohio	569,119	583,054	582,020	537,576	45,478	524,749	58,305
Oklahoma	154,441	161,032	161,909	148,472	12,560	144,929	16,103
Oregon	146,251	151,595	153,326	139,771	11,824	136,436	15,160
Pennsylvania	545,519	564,977	566,565	520,909	44,068	508,479	56,498
Rhode Island	49,476	49,136	48,916	45,303	3,833	44,222	4,914
South Carolina	220,302	219,300	219,743	202,195	17,105	197,370	21,930
South Dakota	43,659	43,561	43,561	40,163	3,398	39,205	4,356
Tennessee	274,046	279,518	281,999	257,716	21,802	251,566	27,952
Texas	1,347,007	1,372,597	1,374,362	1,265,534	107,063	1,235,337	137,260
Utah	80,030	92,777	94,787	85,540	7,237	83,499	9,278
Vermont	33,244	34,479	34,457	31,790	2,689	31,031	3,448
Virginia	245,714	236,575	236,542	218,122	18,453	212,918	23,658
Washington	210,582	218,577	220,460	201,528	17,049	196,719	21,858
West Virginia	91,417	88,182	88,519	81,304	6,878	79,364	8,818
Wisconsin	213,000	224,840	229,018	207,302	17,538	202,356	22,484
Wyoming	32,516	33,619	33,619	30,997	2,622	30,257	3,362
American Samoa	9,671	9,522	9,522	8,779	743	8,570	952
Guam	11,559	11,667	11,667	10,757	910	10,500	1,167
Northern Mariana Islands	3,708	3,743	3,743	3,451	292	3,369	374
Puerto Rico	520,137	480,987	461,962	443,470	37,517	432,888	48,099
Virgin Islands	12,995	12,795	12,795	11,797	998	11,516	1,280
Indian Tribes	101,456	102,399	102,399	94,412	7,987	92,159	10,240

H. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
Alabama	59,102	61,609	61,934	56,803	4,806	55,448	6,161
Alaska	11,658	10,279	10,597	9,477	802	9,251	1,028
Arizona	64,737	62,823	63,697	57,923	4,900	56,541	6,282
Arkansas	45,996	37,896	38,278	34,940	2,956	34,106	3,790
California	289,166	294,858	298,855	271,859	22,999	265,372	29,486
Colorado	40,186	40,548	41,275	37,385	3,163	36,493	4,055
Connecticut	24,053	21,325	21,570	19,662	1,663	19,193	2,133
Delaware	10,457	10,279	10,597	9,477	802	9,251	1,028
District	14,873	13,500	13,965	12,447	1,053	12,150	1,350
Florida	155,698	169,058	171,460	155,871	13,187	152,152	16,906
Georgia	64,749	103,507	104,813	95,433	8,074	93,156	10,351
Hawaii	12,900	11,755	12,087	10,838	917	10,580	1,176
Idaho	15,481	18,007	18,384	16,602	1,405	16,206	1,801
Illinois	114,847	111,622	112,261	102,915	8,707	100,460	11,162
Indiana	64,145	76,337	76,698	70,383	5,954	68,703	7,634
Iowa	26,236	33,200	33,479	30,610	2,590	29,880	3,320
Kansas	29,104	28,478	28,758	26,257	2,221	25,630	2,848
Kentucky	46,186	56,947	57,320	52,505	4,442	51,252	5,695
Louisiana	33,432	54,577	55,016	50,320	4,257	49,119	5,458
Maine	16,496	15,979	16,222	14,733	1,246	14,381	1,598
Maryland	47,117	41,298	41,868	38,077	3,221	37,168	4,130
Massachusetts	68,680	47,794	48,345	44,066	3,728	43,015	4,779
Michigan	98,699	112,918	113,016	104,110	8,808	101,626	11,292
Minnesota	47,462	48,149	48,639	44,393	3,756	43,334	4,815
Mississippi	44,457	43,016	43,289	39,661	3,355	38,714	4,302
Missouri	65,177	66,681	66,983	61,480	5,201	60,013	6,668
Montana	11,750	11,552	11,867	10,651	901	10,397	1,155
Nebraska	19,983	18,556	18,914	17,109	1,447	16,700	1,856
Nevada	18,617	22,207	22,517	20,475	1,732	19,986	2,221
New Hampshire	11,974	11,560	11,815	10,658	902	10,404	1,156

H. VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION GRANTS, Cont.

(Obligations in thousands of dollars)

State or Territory	FY 2011 Actual	FY 2012 Estimated	FY 2013 President's Budget	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBO estimate of 7.8 %)	FY2013 cuts based on CBO estimate	FY2013 after automatic cuts (CBPP estimate of 9%)	FY2013 cuts based on CBPP estimate
New Jersey	57,620	58,076	58,632	53,546	4,530	52,268	5,808
New Mexico	22,020	24,728	25,116	22,799	1,929	22,255	2,473
New York	169,121	146,984	148,275	135,519	11,465	132,286	14,698
North Carolina	103,490	106,174	107,470	97,892	8,282	95,557	10,617
North Dakota	10,157	10,279	10,597	9,477	802	9,251	1,028
Ohio	105,641	133,070	133,314	122,691	10,379	119,763	13,307
Oklahoma	43,405	43,148	43,581	39,782	3,366	38,833	4,315
Oregon	39,059	39,356	39,776	36,286	3,070	35,420	3,936
Pennsylvania	99,130	131,561	132,293	121,299	10,262	118,405	13,156
Rhode Island	15,953	10,494	10,737	9,675	819	9,445	1,049
South Carolina	49,972	57,214	57,891	52,751	4,463	51,493	5,721
South Dakota	10,157	10,279	10,597	9,477	802	9,251	1,028
Tennessee	72,682	74,531	75,171	68,718	5,813	67,078	7,453
Texas	234,145	241,602	246,389	222,757	18,845	217,442	24,160
Utah	37,874	30,874	31,491	28,466	2,408	27,787	3,087
Vermont	14,815	10,279	10,597	9,477	802	9,251	1,028
Virginia	73,422	66,791	67,745	61,581	5,210	60,112	6,679
Washington	53,689	54,274	55,189	50,041	4,233	48,847	5,427
West Virginia	47,956	26,768	26,990	24,680	2,088	24,091	2,677
Wisconsin	57,089	61,533	61,840	56,733	4,800	55,380	6,153
Wyoming	8,921	10,279	10,597	9,477	802	9,251	1,028
American Samoa	1,084	959	1,006	884	75	863	96
Guam	2,993	2,900	2,935	2,674	226	2,610	290
Northern Mariana Islands	821	862	909	795	67	776	86
Puerto Rico	75,015	72,425	72,150	66,776	5,649	65,183	7,243
Virgin Islands	2,286	2,059	2,100	1,898	161	1,853	206
Indian Tribes	43,550	37,898	38,200	34,942	2,956	34,108	3,790

NOTE: FY 2013 estimates reflect the Administration proposal to consolidate smaller programs into the VR State Grant program. FY 2013 estimates are illustrative and subject to change.



COALITION ON HUMAN NEEDS