



**Policy Roundtable for Child Care**  
**Wednesday, October 10, 2012**  
**10:00 a.m. – Noon**  
**Conference Room 743**  
**Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration**  
**500 W. Temple Street, Los Angeles**



**Meeting Agenda**

- |       |      |   |                        |                              |
|-------|------|---|------------------------|------------------------------|
| 10:00 | I.   | Welcome and Introductions   |                        | Jacquelyn McCroskey<br>Chair |
|       | A.   | Comments from the Chair   |                        |                              |
|       | B.   | Review of Minutes September 12, 2012  | <i>Action<br/>Item</i> |                              |
| 10:20 | II.  | Updating the Policy Roundtable for Child Care Ordinance   |                        | Jacquelyn McCroskey          |
|       | A.   | Alternative Language  | <i>Action<br/>Item</i> |                              |
|       |      | ▪ Inclusive and aspirational  |                        |                              |
|       |      | ▪ This will be the start of an ongoing conversation   |                        |                              |
|       | B.   | Alternative Roles and Responsibilities  |                        |                              |
|       |      | ▪ Broad categories that remain relevant into the future   |                        |                              |
| 11:10 | III. | Child Care Quality Rating and Improvement Systems   |                        | Helen Chavez                 |
|       | A.   | Steps to Excellence Program   |                        |                              |
|       | B.   | Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Grant  |                        |                              |
| 11:55 | IV.  | Announcements and Public Comment  |                        | Members and Guests           |
|       |      | ▪ Zero to Three – National Training Institute<br>November 28 – December 21, 2012<br>JW Marriott – LA LIVE |                        |                              |
| 12:00 | V.   | Call to Adjourn   |                        | Jacquelyn McCroskey          |

**Mission Statement**

The Los Angeles County Policy Roundtable for Child Care builds and strengthens early care and education by providing recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on policy, systems, and infrastructure improvement.

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## Policy Roundtable for Child Care

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### **MEETING MINUTES**

**September 12, 2012  
10:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.  
Conference Room 743  
Kenneth Hahn Hall of Administration  
500 West Temple Street  
Los Angeles, California**

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#### **I. WELCOME AND INTRODUCTIONS**

Dr. Jacquelyn McCroskey, Chair of the Policy Roundtable for Child Care (Roundtable), opened the meeting at 10:04 a.m. Members and guests introduced themselves.

##### **A. Comments from the Chair**

- Dr. McCroskey announced the resignation of long time member Ms. Connie Russell from the Roundtable as she has assumed greater responsibilities at the University of La Verne.
- Los Angeles Unified School District (LAUSD) has nominated Ms. Maureen Diekmann as their representative to the Roundtable. Ms. Diekmann is the new Executive Director of LAUSD's Early Education Division.
- Ms. Kathy Malaske-Samu mentioned that the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee), which meets the first Wednesday of each month, is scheduled to meet January 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2013. Unfortunately, this is not a good meeting date, but moving it to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Wednesday of the month poses a conflict with the Roundtable. If the Planning Committee meeting is scheduled to January 9th, the Roundtable will accommodate for members who serve on both bodies and may need to leave early.
- Ms. Helen Chavez will report on the Steps to Excellence Program (STEP) and the Race to the Top – Early Learning Challenge Grant project at the October meeting. While doubling the capacity of work on the quality rating and improvement system is exciting, it presents unique “messaging issues”. Initial conversations regarding messaging have occurred with Roundtable member Dr. Sharoni Little, an expert in management communications.

Dr. Little relayed preliminary thinking that will inform the messaging targeted to families. Messages will encompass what is quality, why it matters and how families' decisions make a difference in the lives of their children. Members interested in participating in the messaging conversations should inform Dr. Little or Dr. McCroskey. Dr. Little added that she is particularly interested in hearing from parents and those who work with families.

##### **B. Review of Meeting Minutes – July 11, 2012**

*Ms. Keesha Woods moved to approve the minutes; Mr. Duane Dennis seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.*

## II. UPDATING THE POLICY ROUNDTABLE FOR CHILD CARE ORDINANCE

Postponed to the October meeting.

### III. PROJECT ABC

*About Building Connections for young children and their families*

Dr. McCroskey welcomed Dr. Richard Cohen, invited to provide an update on Project ABC's work in Service Planning Area (SPA) 8 (Signal Hill, part of Inglewood, Avalon, Gardena, Hawthorne, Long Beach, and the South Bay beach cities). Dr. Cohen began his presentation by relaying recent work with child development enrollment specialists charged with disenrolling families no longer eligible for subsidized services as a result of budget cuts for 2012-13. Two week notices letting families know that they would no longer receive services was an emotional experience for the enrollment specialists as well as the families, highlighting the critical mental health support needed by program staff and families.

Dr. Cohen referred members to their meeting packets for information pieces on Project ABC and the System of Care and distributed a flyer, Information for Parents. He also made available a number of brochures, including "About Building Connections for Young Children", "What is Mental Health and why is it important?" and "What is Early Childhood Trauma?"

Project ABC is a federally funded mental health project focused on supporting the social-emotional development of children from birth to five years old with serious behavior problems or serious emotional disturbances. Project ABC also focuses on promotion and prevention. As such, it is consistent with the Strengthening Families framework and the Center on the Social and Emotional Foundations for Early Learning (CSEFEL). Partners include Children's Institute, Inc., For the Child, Pacific Asian Counseling Services, and TIES for Families.

Referring to Project ABC implemented in SPA 4, Dr. Cohen commented that the floor was set with attention to early childhood mental health focused on workforce development. Efforts moved beyond using an evidence-based approach to really knowing something about young children and how they develop within the context of the family. It also established partnerships with the early care and education community.

Dr. Cohen then noted that 40 percent of children in the child welfare system are between birth and five years old. He added that the Katie A settlement created a tremendous opportunity for establishing the relationship between mental health services and young children in the child welfare system. Attention also is being paid to children under Probation supervision and pregnant and parenting teens. Among the major trends, Dr. Cohen reported on the opportunity to create a laboratory in SPA 8 involving partnerships among various disciplines, such as the Los Angeles/South County Child Welfare – Early Care Systems Infrastructure Project under the leadership of Dr. Todd Franke of UCLA's Center for Healthier Children, Families and Communities and Sasha Klein. The project, a partnership with Long Beach Unified School District's Head Start Programs and the Long Beach Early Childhood Education Committee, is working on enhancing the referral process to enroll children under the supervision of child welfare into an early care and education program.

Dr. Cohen commented on the effectiveness of early child mental health (ECMH) consultants in settings that serve young children. He mentioned research that has found when an ECMH consultant is genuinely engaged in an early care and education setting, outcomes for children

with challenging behaviors are vastly improved and teachers' abilities to work with the children improve as well. Furthermore, rates of "expulsions" drop considerably. Usually certain behaviors are overwhelming for isolated, poorly paid teachers responsible for groups of children. Teachers participating in reflective supervision with an ECMH consultant have positive impacts on children with "externalizing behavior" (e.g. acting out), resulting in an improvement in the children's behavior. In addition, teachers self efficacy improves as does their likelihood of staying on the job longer. Dr. Cohen related these results to early studies on quality and the importance of continuity of care, again suggesting positive impacts on child outcomes and teachers' job satisfaction.

Dr. Cohen addressed the issue of the cost of services. The new work between the Departments of Mental Health (DMH) and Children and Family Services (DCFS) to provide mental health services to children from birth to five with open cases is reimbursed by full-scope Medi-Cal. Assessments are conducted on all young children entering the child welfare system, followed by a summary of findings used to inform team decision making. Dr. Cohen added that the Early Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) can be charged for consultation and observing a child in the classroom. Head Start has successfully provided mental health services to children in the child welfare system – a therapist supports the teachers, observes the child in classroom and Medi-Cal pays for it.

Questions/comments:

- Many Head Start programs are cited by the California Department of Social Services/Community Care Licensing Division (CDSS/CCLD) with Type A violations with respect to a child's externalizing behavior, suggesting the child's behavior jeopardizes the rights of other children in care. Oftentimes there is pressure from parents to remove the child from the program. Head Start does not terminate children. The Los Angeles County Office of Education (LACOE) Head Start program has asked for help from CDSS/CCLD to address the issue of Type A violations in a way that supports keeping children in the programs. Children may or may not come from DCFS.

Dr. Cohen expressed his interest in this issue and reiterated the support that an ECMH consultant provides as support to teachers in managing behaviors in the classroom and helping connecting children and their families with regional centers or other supports. Another suggestion is a meeting with families to discuss how the classrooms are managed and emphasizing that staff do not give up on anyone's baby – "yours" or others.

- The suggestion was made to invite the local CDSS/CCLD representative to participate in the Roundtable. On the other hand, it was acknowledged that CDSS/CCLD has experienced dramatic cuts, which has led to a more reactionary approach.
- It was noted that children are bounced around foster care placements, particularly if they present with challenging behaviors...it is then no surprise that they exhibit problem behaviors in a Head Start setting.
- Efforts need to include parent education and support to parents as well supports to teachers.
- The Americans with Disability Act (ADA) trumps licensing with respect to expelling children unless the child is a real threat. According to Ms. Karla Howell, licensing has told providers that the child needs to be expelled. Public Counsel has convinced licensing to reverse their order to "expel" the child from their early care and education program when

the provider can demonstrate that the threat has been mitigated with early intervention and a plan for addressing the child's challenging behavior(s).

- Dr. Cohen asked for input on conducting outreach to providers with information about Project ABC's services. They are completing their second year of establishing the system of care and are now ready for full implementation. The goal is to saturate programs with ECMH consultation.

#### **IV. CHILD CARE BRIDGE FUND**

##### *A New Resource for Child Development Programs*

Dr. McCroskey praised Ms. Laura Escobedo for promoting the concept of "bridge funding," intended to help child development programs weather such challenges as the period between an adopted State budget and the release of payments.

Ms. Escobedo stated that historically a system offering bridge funds to programs holding contracts with the California Department of Education/Child Development Division (CDE/CDD) and struggling with cash flow issues has not been available in Los Angeles County. Other counties have well-established bridge fund programs. Three years ago when the State budget approval was four months late, many child care and development programs extended their credit lines and took on large debts to keep their programs operating. While the change in law has resulted in an on-time State budget, it still takes six to eight weeks to release funds in a new budget year. Furthermore, the sweep of reserve funds has reduced the cushion that helped programs manage this funding gap in the past.

The California Community Foundation (CCF) kicked off the Bridge Fund, contributing \$1 million in the spring of 2011, with the idea that additional funds would be leveraged. In July 2012, First 5 LA added another \$1 million to the Fund. CCF and First 5 LA contract with the Low Income Investment Fund (LIIF) to administer the Bridge Fund. The Office of Child Care is responsible for notifying the CDE/CDD-contracted organizations about the availability of the Fund and providing the application. An advisory that includes the Office of Child Care, CCF, First 5 LA and the Alliance for a Better Community provides the oversight and reviews the applications.

The first announcement regarding the availability of the funds was made at the end of July. Four programs responded and two programs each received a \$200,000 each interest free loan. Ms. Escobedo mentioned that some programs are still struggling, but have not stepped up for assistance. The hope is that programs receive the support they need to stay operational and then can grow as the economy improves.

Ms. Escobedo commented that the real test of the Bridge Fund will be in the spring of 2013. The effort is currently limited to CDE/CDD-contracted programs most at risk, typically the smallest programs. Head Start programs have traditionally not faced the same problem because of their ability to draw down federal funds. There was a problem when the federal budget was not signed, which may be repeated in the near future. As a result, consideration may be given to extend the availability of bridge funding to Head Start programs as well.

## **V. JOINT COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATION**

### *Child Care Policy Framework Goal 2*

#### **A. Public Policy Platform**

Mr. Adam Sonenshein reported that the Joint Committee's last meeting focused on reviewing the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee) and Roundtable's Public Policy Platform (Platform). For background, the Planning Committee and Roundtable provide input to the County's legislative agenda on an annual basis, typically in the fall. The Platform lists the items for inclusion in the County's legislative agenda with examples of efforts that each item may encompass. Each year, there may be small adjustments to the supporting items, however rarely are there changes to the headings. This year, an item has been added to reflect the ongoing concern with the Governor's proposal to administratively restructure child care and development services. In addition, considerable attention has been drawn to the first bullet under Item 10 with respect to CalWORKs Child Care. Mr. Sonenshein directed members and guests to the notes in the left margin indicating the weigh in of the Planning Committee.

Members began their consideration of the proposed revised Platform with Item 1 as follows:

#### **1. Support efforts for a coherent and aligned system between early care and education and K-12 education.**

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

- Maintaining the administration of subsidized early care and education services under the auspices of the California Department of Education/Child Development Division.
- Opposing proposals that would result in splitting the subsidized early care and education between Proposition 98 and non-Proposition 98.
- Establishing stronger coordination between early care and education and K-12 education.
- Promoting the value of quality standards to early learning beginning with infants and toddlers through the preschool years that sets a solid foundation for school and life success.

Mr. Sonenshein stated that this item was added in response to the Governor's recent proposals to administratively restructure child care and development services by shifting the administration of all subsidy programs except part-day State Preschool to the county welfare departments. While members agreed with the addition of the item, there was a suggestion to add language that would speak to CDE/CDD's administration of the subsidized child care and development system contingent on more performance-based outcomes and less a compliance-based orientation. A bullet item will be added, making it consistent with the Board of Supervisors position on administrative restructuring, which included recommending that the CDE/CDD be charged with streamlining the system.

Roundtable members next agreed that the current item 7 should become the item 2.

Members then moved on to consideration the first bullet and alternatives resulting from the Joint Committee's review of Item 10, submitted to the Roundtable as follows:

**10. Support efforts to ensure that vulnerable children and their families have access to consistent, uninterrupted subsidized early care and education services.**

Such efforts should include, but not be limited to:

**Original  
bullet**

- Making sure that California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) families have access to high quality, consistent early care and education that provide the children with school readiness skills, ensure that participating families are afforded the time and information needed to evaluate their early care and education options and make sound choices, and that allow parents to pursue or maintain employment.

OR

**Alternative 1** →

Making sure that California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) families have access to **child care and education services**, ensure that participating families are afforded the time and information needed to evaluate their **child care and education** options and make sound choices, and that allow parents to pursue or maintain employment.

OR

**Alternative 2** →

*Approved by  
Child Care  
Planning  
Committee*

Sustaining opportunities for California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs) families to access quality, consistent child care and early care and education services, ensure that participating families are afforded the time and information needed to evaluate their child care and education options and make sound choices, and that allow parents to pursue or maintain employment.

Mr. Sonenshein relayed that the first alternative proposed by the CalWORKs representative Mr. Nurhan Pirim to the Joint Committee and the Roundtable, is a reworking of the original bullet to a more accurate representation of the current CalWORKs program that supports parents in moving toward self-sufficiency by providing the available child care necessary for participants to become or remain employed. The second alternative is intended to establish aspirational goals for the future while attending to CalWORKs current scope of providing child care to support parents' pursuit or maintenance of employment.

Mr. Dennis stated that the original bullet and alternative two requires a cultural shift within the Department of Public Social Services (DPSS) as each bullet infers a philosophical change from its primary goal of transitioning poor women to work. Promoting high quality early care and education services is not among their key objectives; in fact, may be perceived as at odds with their federally mandated Work Participation Rate (WPR) requirements. He suggested that the ideas presented in the bullet require a considerable policy discussion.

Mr. Pirim added that DPSS' primary mission is to provide work support to parents in order to assist CalWORKs participants in moving toward self-sufficiency, and a large conditional tenet of this mission is compliance with federally mandated WPRs. He stated that federal compliance has become more stringent and county welfare departments as well as the State are at risk of financial penalties, possibly totaling hundreds of millions of dollars to the County and State, if they do not meet the threshold set by the federal government – an important consideration with DPSS' annual operating budget of \$3.5 billion that generates revenue for Los Angeles County. While he is not opposed to offering quality child care, as many license-exempt child care providers offer an exceptional level of care, Mr. Pirim suggested that a broader discussion on how the word "quality" is defined is warranted given that 70 percent of families participating in

CalWORKs Stage 1 Child Care are using license-exempt providers (family, friend or neighbor). His concern is that the word “quality” may be construed as oppositional to using a license-exempt child care provider as many CalWORKs families consider their license-exempt child care provider choice a quality choice and possibly their only option when it comes to grappling with such life issues as transportation and variable work schedules. Mr. Pirim voiced his support for Alternative 1 as it addresses the greater goals of all stakeholders without being exclusionary and at odds with CalWORKs parameters.

Dr. McCroskey pressed the members to hear the urgency in Mr. Pirim’s message and understand the pressures under which DPSS operates. She also acknowledged the complexity of the issue that must be addressed between the early care and education community and DPSS. As such, she echoed Mr. Dennis’ suggestion that a more focused discussion by an ad hoc committee of the Roundtable is warranted. In the meantime, she suggested that members agree on language that will suffice for now to reassure the County’s Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs and our County lobbyist that due diligence has been made to send them the information they need to inform the County’s proposed legislative agenda by the deadline of October 1, 2012.

Members and guests added comments to the discussion, many of which confirmed the need to discuss issues and definitions of quality, early care and parental choice and how to address systems and their ability to co-exist despite philosophical distinctions. Ms. Dora Jacildo drew from her experience in providing services to homeless families by adding that one model does not necessarily fit the needs of all families, particularly those under stress, therefore needing to consider what the best fit is and what is culturally relevant to the family.

*Mr. Pirim made a motion to replace the original first bullet for Item 10 with Alternative 1; Mr. Sonenshein seconded the motion. The motion passed with one abstention.*

The question was raised regarding the Planning Committee’s approval of Alternative 2. Procedurally, the Planning Committee approves items that are then submitted to the Roundtable as recommendations. The Roundtable ultimately considers and approves recommendations that are submitted to the Board.

*Mr. Sonenshein made a motion to accept the Platform as amended by the Roundtable membership; Ms. Jacildo seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.*

Dr. McCroskey thanked members for their careful study of the Platform items and noted that it will inform the discussion on the ordinance change next month.

## **VI. ANNOUNCEMENTS AND PUBLIC COMMENT**

- Ms. Kathy Malaske-Samu and Ms. Keesha Woods announced a campaign to promote male involvement in early care and education programs that will be launched by LACOE, Los Angeles Universal Preschool (LAUP) and the Office of Child Care on October 1, 2012. The plan is to convince 50,000 fathers or men significant in children’s lives to take [their] child to school and be an influence in the child’s development. Flyers are forthcoming.
- The Early Childhood and Well-being Learning Community Event is scheduled for September 19, 2012 at The Center at Cathedral Plaza from 12:00 to 5:00 p.m.

- ZERO TO THREE – National Training Institute will be held in Downtown Los Angeles from November 28 through December 1, 2012. For more information, visit <http://www.zttntconference.org>.
- On October 18, 2012, the CDE is hosting the California Comprehensive Early Learning Plan Regional Workshop at the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce from 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. More information is available at <http://glenpricegroup.com/ccelp>.
- The Water Cooler is holding its quarterly meeting in Sacramento on September 25, 2012 from 11:00 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. More information is available at <http://Fall2012WaterCooler.eventbrite.com>.

## VII. CALL TO ADJOURN

The meeting was adjourned at 12:00 p.m.

### Commissioners Present:

Ms. Jeannette Aguirre-Carrillo  
Dr. Sam Chan  
Mr. Duane Dennis  
Ms. Ann Franzen  
Dr. Robert Gilchick  
Mr. Michael Gray  
Ms. Carol Hiestand for Ms. Fran Chasen  
Ms. Karla Howell

Ms. Dora Jacildo  
Dr. Sharoni Little  
Ms. Kathy Malaske-Samu  
Dr. Jacquelyn McCroskey  
Mr. Nurhan Pirim  
Mr. Adam Sonenshein  
Ms. Keesha Woods

68 percent of members were in attendance

### Guests:

Ms. Cristina Alvarado, Child Care Alliance of Los Angeles  
Mr. Rob Beck, Department of Public Social Services  
Ms. Ellen Cervantes, Child Care Resource Center  
Ms. Tessa Charnofsky, First 5 LA  
Dr. Richard Cohen, Children's Institute, Inc.  
Ms. Grace Crossette-Thambiah, Second Supervisorial District  
Ms. Mary Hammer, South Bay Center for Community Development  
Ms. Elesha Kingshott, ZERO TO THREE  
Mr. Dave Mitchell, Probation Department  
Ms. Terry Ogawa, Center for the Study of Social Policy  
Ms. Diana Pamierer, Be Well Psychotherapy & Consulting  
Mr. William Simmons, Department of Public Social Services  
Ms. Angela Vasquez, Advancement Project  
Dr. Randi Wolfe, Tikkun Consulting

### Staff:

Ms. Laura Escobedo  
Ms. Michele Sartell

**Los Angeles County Office of Child Care  
Quality Rating and Improvement Systems for Children Ages 0-5**

	STEP QRIS	Race to the Top QRIS
<b>Target Population:</b>	Both target licensed family child care homes <u>and</u> centers serving children ages 0-5	
		RTT is restricted to child care settings serving "high need" children, defined as: -low income; -special needs; -dual language learners; or -involved in the child welfare system
<b>Service Goals:</b>	Rate 200 programs per year	Rate 175 programs twice during the grant period (Jul 2012 - Dec 2015)
<b>Targeted Service Area &amp; Programs:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ 11 pilot communities</li> <li>▪ 5 new communities added during FY 12-13 (Boyle Heights, Lancaster, Torrance, San Fernando &amp; Watts/Willowbrook)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Magnolia Place</li> <li>▪ Vermont Corridor</li> <li>▪ Child care programs receiving DCFS subsidy</li> </ul>
<b>Total Budget:</b>	\$7.6 M through FY 2015-16 (STEP has secured a five year grant ending June 2016)	\$5.1M through FY 2015-2016 (The RTT grant is three and a half years ending December 2015)
<b>Current Funder(s):</b>	Los Angeles Universal Preschool	California Department of Education/Child Development Division
<b>Prior Funder(s):</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ First 5 Los Angeles</li> <li>▪ LA County Board of Supervisors</li> <li>▪ California Department of Education</li> <li>▪ California Community Foundation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ N/A (new program)</li> </ul>
<b>Strategic Partnerships:</b>	1) UCLA Center for Improving Child Care Quality 2) Child Care Resource and Referral Agencies 3) Community Care Licensing Division	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ LAUSD (FY 2010-11)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ DCFS</li> <li>▪ LACOE California Preschool Instructional Network</li> <li>▪ Volunteers of America of Greater Los Angeles</li> </ul>
<b>Participation Incentives:</b>	Quality improvement grant <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ One time \$5,000 (prior to initial rating) for both centers and family child care homes</li> <li>▪ Post-rating incentive is TBD</li> </ul>	Quality improvement award <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Centers: \$3,000 after first rating, \$2,000 after second rating</li> <li>▪ FCCHs: \$1,000 after first rating, \$800 after second rating</li> </ul>

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# At Risk: Early Care and Education Funding and Sequestration

September 2012

## What Is Sequestration?

Sequestration was created in August 2011 as part of the Budget Control Act of 2011, which ended that year's showdown over raising the federal debt ceiling. Because Congress failed to come up with a deficit reduction plan, the Budget Control Act calls for \$1.2 trillion in automatic spending cuts over the next decade, divided equally between defense and "non-defense discretionary" programs -the term used to refer to spending on a wide range of domestic programs including education, health, human services, and labor. Policymakers crafted the Act with the expectation that these indiscriminate cuts would be so devastating that lawmakers would be forced to come to the table before they would take effect and hammer out another, longer-term deal to responsibly get the government's fiscal house in order.

So far, that has not happened, and these very real, very harmful cuts are set to start January 1, 2013. Reductions, totaling approximately \$100 billion in next year's federal budget, are expected to hit defense and domestic programs that are vital for national security and families' economic security and advancement. What's more, these cuts will have a disproportionate effect on the lowest-income families, those who have already experienced the worst impacts of the economic downturn and for whom a middle-class existence is being pushed further and further out of reach.

To avert those devastating impacts and come up with a fair solution, Congress could take action and enact a balanced package of spending reductions and increased tax revenues.

## Which Programs Will Face Cuts?

The sequester differentiates between mandatory and discretionary programs. Most discretionary programs, those that are subject to the annual Congressional appropriations process, would experience automatic cuts under the sequester. Many discretionary programs provide critical supports for children and families. Mandatory programs—those entitlement programs not subject to annual appropriations, including Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP), Social Security, TANF, SNAP or food stamps, and the Child Nutrition programs—are generally exempt from sequestration.

## How Will Early Care and Education Be Impacted?

Many child care and early education programs are threatened by the pending automatic cuts, including child care subsidies and Head Start. Because child care is comprised of both mandatory and discretionary funding streams, only the discretionary portion (approximately half) of child care funding is threatened by the sequester. Head Start is a discretionary program and thus fully subject to cuts under the sequester. Current estimates by the Congressional Budget Office, as of August 2012, indicate that non-defense discretionary programs will be cut by 8 percent in 2013.<sup>1</sup> These cuts would come at a time when child care and early education programs presently are funded at levels that serve only fractions of eligible children.

**If Congress does not take action the following impacts could be felt by children and families:**

- 80,000 fewer low-income children would receive child care subsidies through the **Child Care and Development Block Grant**,
- 96,179 fewer poor children would receive comprehensive early childhood education services in **Head Start**,
- 26,949 fewer infants and toddlers would receive early intervention services through **IDEA Part C**,
- 145,180 fewer students would be served by **21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Schools**,
- 1.8 million fewer disadvantaged students, including some preschool-aged children, would receive education services through **Title I of ESEA**, and
- 5 million fewer families would receive help with maternal and child health needs through the **Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant**.<sup>2</sup>

## What Can Be Done to Prevent These Cuts?

Congress should act in the final months of 2012, during the “lame duck” session and/or early in 2013, to prevent these catastrophic cuts. Early childhood advocates can talk to their members of Congress now about the importance of public investment and the devastating impact to children, parents, communities, states and our nation that sequestration would have on child care and early education programs. Tell your members of Congress to act responsibly and take a balanced approach to deficit reduction:

- Congress should avoid indiscriminate cuts that would have a harmful effect on the well-being of young children and their families and on programs that are critical to get children off to a strong start and ensure their parents are able to work.
- Congress should take a balanced approach to dealing with the country’s long-term federal deficit by increasing revenues to a sustainable level and making thoughtful choices about spending cuts.
- Budget savings should not come at the expense of low-income families who have already borne much of the burden of the prolonged economic downturn and for whom a middle-class existence is being pushed further and further out of reach.
- Congress should reject any proposals to exempt defense programs from budget cuts and reject any proposals to reduce the long-term deficit without including revenue increases, either of which would have the disastrous effect of making cuts even greater to programs serving low- and moderate- income families.

### Additional Information

**NDD United.** A coalition of organizations fighting non-defense discretionary program cuts.  
[http://publichealthfunding.org/index.php/ndd\\_united1/](http://publichealthfunding.org/index.php/ndd_united1/)

**Americans for Tax Fairness.** Campaign for comprehensive, progressive tax reform.  
[www.americansfortaxfairness.org/](http://www.americansfortaxfairness.org/)

Your actions now can help ensure that the vital programs that make a difference in the lives of young children and their families will continue to exist for future generations.

**For more information or questions,** please contact Hannah Matthews at (202) 906-8006 or [hmatthews@clasp.org](mailto:hmatthews@clasp.org).

<sup>1</sup> Congressional Budget Office (CBO), *An Update to the Budget and Economic Outlook: Fiscal Years 2012 to 2022*, August 2012, [http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/08-22-2012-Update\\_to\\_Outlook.pdf](http://www.cbo.gov/sites/default/files/cbofiles/attachments/08-22-2012-Update_to_Outlook.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> Sen. Tom Harkin, *Under Threat: Sequestration’s Impact on Nondefense Jobs and Services*, July 2012, <http://harkin.senate.gov/documents/pdf/500ff3554f9ba.pdf>. Note that these estimates are based on a previous CBO calculation indicating that non-defense discretionary programs would be cut by 7.8 percent in 2013. Numbers based on the current 8 percent estimate would be even larger.

# TAX & BUDGET

## FACT SHEET

# A Roadmap to the Upcoming Federal Budget Debates

September 2012

*Over the next six months, Congress will face a series of decisions that will shape federal budget priorities for years to come. Here is a look at the timeline for key decisions, the policy choices before Congress, and the principles that must guide budget decisions to protect women and their families and promote widely shared prosperity.*

## The Timeline

- **October 1, 2012:** By this date, Congress must pass an [appropriations](#) bill to allow the federal government to function in the new fiscal year (FY 2013). Leaders in Congress have agreed that overall funding levels for the first six months of FY2013 will be slightly above FY 2012 levels in absolute dollars (though not enough to keep pace with inflation). Congress is expected to pass a [continuing resolution](#) (CR) in September; however, Congress still must agree on how funds will be allocated among various programs.
- **December 31, 2012:** Multiple legislative provisions are scheduled to expire. Key provisions that will be involved in budget negotiations include:
  - **Tax cuts.** Tax cuts originally enacted during the Bush administration are set to expire at the end of this year, as are tax cuts for low- and moderate-income families enacted as part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) of 2009.
  - **Emergency unemployment insurance.** Since June 2008, when the national unemployment rate was at 5.6 percent, federal emergency unemployment insurance (UI) benefits have been available to supplement the typical 26 weeks of state-funded benefits. Congress has never allowed emergency unemployment benefits to expire when the unemployment rate was above 7.2 percent. Today, unemployment is over 8 percent, but [federal UI benefits are scheduled to expire at the end of the year](#).<sup>1</sup>
- **January 2, 2013:** Automatic, across-the-board spending cuts – known as [sequestration](#) (or “the sequester”) – are scheduled to begin. The sequester would cut \$109.3 billion from the federal budget each year between 2013 and 2021, divided equally between defense and non-defense programs.<sup>2</sup>

While Social Security benefits and key [mandatory programs](#) for low-income people (including Medicaid and SNAP/Food Stamps) generally would be exempt from sequestration, [discretionary programs](#) that women and their families depend on – such as Head Start, child care, and women’s health services – could be slashed dramatically, [cutting jobs and services for millions](#).<sup>3</sup> In 2013, sequestration would cut a total of \$38.5 billion from non-defense discretionary programs (an 8.4 percent cut).<sup>4</sup>

The sequester was established by the Budget Control Act (BCA), enacted in August 2011 in response to demands from some Members of Congress who threatened to refuse to raise the national [debt ceiling](#). In the name of deficit reduction, the BCA requires about \$2 trillion in spending cuts – but zero new revenues – over ten years. More than half of these cuts (\$1.2 trillion) are to be enforced through sequestration.
- **February/March 2013:** Congress will need to raise the debt ceiling again – and will need to negotiate a spending bill for the remainder of FY 2013.

## The Choices for Congress

*The combination of tax cuts, UI and other provisions set to expire at the end of December, in addition to the sequester looming in January, has been described by some as a “fiscal cliff.” Others describe it as a “fiscal slope,”<sup>5</sup> noting that the economic impact of the changes is likely to be gradual if Congress is still working to reach a budget agreement in January. However, there is widespread agreement that the fragile economic recovery will suffer a significant setback if Congress does not act relatively early in 2013 to prevent the cuts to jobs and services that the sequester would produce and ensure that low- and moderate-income families do not face substantially higher taxes.*

*To date, the House and Senate have advanced some proposals – but reached no agreement – on how to address the expiring tax cuts and sequestration. The major proposals that provide the backdrop for upcoming negotiations are summarized below, followed by the key principles that Congress must consider as it moves forward to ensure that a budget agreement works for women and their families: protect programs that women and their families depend on, promote job growth and economic recovery, and require the wealthiest Americans and corporations to pay their fair share of taxes.*

**Tax cuts.** The House and Senate have each passed bills that would extend most of the Bush-era tax cuts – but the House bill renews tax cuts that benefit only the very richest Americans while ending tax benefits for lower-income families.

- The House bill, **H.R. 8.**, would extend the Bush-era income tax cuts, including for the richest two percent of Americans (those with income above \$250,000 per couple), and extend the 2010 estate tax cuts for the richest 0.3 percent (estates over \$7 million per couple). However, it would end several tax cuts for low- and moderate-income families enacted in 2009 (improvements in the Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit and the new American Opportunity Tax Credit for college expenses). As a result, **25 million middle- and lower-income families would lose tax benefits in 2013**, pushing millions back into poverty – but millionaires would not lose a penny of tax cuts (worth an average of \$160,000 next year).<sup>6</sup>
- The Senate bill, **S. 3412**, would extend the Bush-era tax cuts for income up to \$250,000 per couple, but would generally allow them to expire on income

above that level, generating approximately **\$1 trillion in savings over ten years**.<sup>7</sup> It would maintain the 2009 tax cuts for low- and moderate-income families (the AOTC and improvements in the CTC and EITC).

**Sequestration.** The House has passed legislation that would replace part of the sequester in 2013 – but the consequences of the House leadership’s approach would be worse than the sequester itself for low- and moderate-income families.

- In May, the House passed a bill (H.R. 5652) that would forestall automatic cuts in discretionary programs in 2013 by repealing key provisions of the Affordable Care Act; making deep cuts to Medicaid, the Children’s Health Insurance Program, and SNAP/Food Stamps; limiting eligibility for the refundable Child Tax Credit; and eliminating the Social Services Block Grant, which provides funding to states to support child care and other services for children, the elderly, and other vulnerable people. The bill also would allow Congress to boost defense spending for FY 2013 while cutting non-defense discretionary programs in FY 2013 nearly as much as they would be cut under the sequester. It does not seek to achieve any savings by eliminating or narrowing tax loopholes. Under the bill, the BCA’s sequestration would remain in effect for FY 2014 through 2021, and in FY 2013 for the non-defense mandatory programs subject to the sequester. H.R. 5652 would implement parts of the **Ryan budget**, which proposes additional cuts in social programs and new tax cuts for the wealthiest and corporations.<sup>8</sup>

- The Senate has not passed a plan to replace any part of the sequester. Senate Majority Leader Harry Reid (D-NV) has stated that any acceptable alternative to sequestration must represent a balanced approach to deficit reduction, including new revenues. A majority of the Senate – but fewer than the 60 members required to overcome a filibuster – voted for the “Paying a Fair Share Act” (S. 2230), which would ensure that households with annual income over \$1 million pay a minimum 30 percent tax rate, as many middle-income families do, and raise needed revenue.

**Other issues.** Congress has not yet acted to address federal emergency UI benefit programs that expire at the end of 2012; it already reduced the number of additional weeks of benefits available to workers in many states when it extended these programs for 2012. It also has not addressed raising the debt ceiling.

## Principles for a Budget that Works for Women and Families

*Women and their families need a budget that promotes economic recovery and expands opportunity. To that end, there are three core principles that Congress must observe as it negotiates a package of measures to address expiring provisions and avert across-the-board cuts to vital programs.*

### 1. Protect vulnerable women and families.

Deficit reduction should not increase poverty or exacerbate hardship for families struggling to make ends meet. Any budget plan must protect key programs that women and their families depend on to improve their health, obtain quality child care and higher education, and help them meet their basic needs during difficult times and as they age. Past deficit-reduction plans have not only protected key supports for low-income people but have included initiatives to reduce poverty.<sup>9</sup>

### 2. Support jobless workers and invest in job creation.

The deep recession that began in December 2007 cost workers nearly 7.5 million jobs before it officially ended in June 2009. Nearly 30 percent of the jobs lost during the recession were women's jobs, but women have gained only 21 percent of the 2.7 million net jobs added between June 2009 and July 2012, mainly because cuts in public sector jobs have eliminated many more jobs for

women than men.<sup>10</sup> As of July 2012, more than four in ten jobless women and men were still looking for work after more than six months of unemployment.

The economy still has a long way to go to achieve a full recovery. Federal emergency UI benefits must be maintained to help the millions who remain unemployed for six months or more – and to boost the economy, since families generally spend benefits quickly to meet basic needs. In addition, investments in human capital (e.g., early childhood development, education, health care, and job training) as well as physical infrastructure would create jobs for women and men and contribute to long-term economic growth.

### 3. Require the wealthiest Americans and corporations to pay their fair share of taxes.

While a wide range of programs were cut in FY 2011-2012 and funding for discretionary programs overall was cut under the BCA, the very wealthy and corporations have so far not been required to contribute a penny in additional revenues toward deficit reduction. Securing substantial new revenue from the individuals and corporations with the greatest ability to contribute will enable Congress to meet deficit reduction goals and chart a more sustainable fiscal path forward while investing in the job creation measures our economy needs and protecting programs and services that women and their families depend on.

## KEY TERMS

- **Appropriations:** Funds allocated by Congress to individual federal agencies specifying how much money can be spent on programs in a given year.
- **Continuing resolution (CR):** Legislation that permits government agencies to continue to operate at existing funding levels if a new appropriations bill has not been enacted for a new fiscal year.
- **Debt ceiling:** The statutory limit set by Congress on the amount of total debt that the federal government can assume. If the debt amount would exceed the debt ceiling limit, the government is unable to borrow additional funds to support its operations, triggering a government shutdown and default on existing loans. Congress has the legal authority to raise the debt ceiling limit as needed, and has done so more than 70 times since 1962.
- **Discretionary programs:** Federal programs for which spending must be newly appropriated each year through the annual congressional appropriations process. Examples of discretionary programs include Head Start, funding for K-12 education, job training, Title X family planning, medical research, food safety and environmental protection, domestic violence prevention.
- **Mandatory programs:** Federal programs for which funding is authorized outside of the annual appropriations process. Mandatory programs include entitlement programs like Social Security, Medicare, Medicaid, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP/Food Stamps). People are entitled to receive benefits from these programs if they meet certain eligibility requirements, and spending levels for the programs can vary from year to year depending on the number of people who are eligible.
- **Sequestration** (also referred to as “the sequester”): A series of automatic federal spending cuts that are triggered when the government fails to achieve a set of pre-determined budget goals. In the current context, sequestration refers to a set of automatic, across-the-board cuts required by the Budget Control Act (BCA) of 2011. These cuts, totaling \$1.2 trillion over nine years beginning January 2013, were triggered by the failure of the bipartisan Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction (also established by the BCA, and often referred to as the “super-committee”) to produce a plan approved by Congress that would reduce the deficit by the same amount.

## TAX & BUDGET • FACT SHEET

- 1 See Nat'l Employment Law Project, Phase-Out of Federal Unemployment Insurance (June 2012), *available at* [http://unemployedworkers.org/page/-/UI/2012/FactSheet\\_UI\\_Phase-Out.pdf?nocdn=1](http://unemployedworkers.org/page/-/UI/2012/FactSheet_UI_Phase-Out.pdf?nocdn=1).
- 2 Richard Kogan, Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, at 2-3 (April 2011), *available at* <http://www.cbpp.org/files/12-2-11bud2.pdf>. \$109.3 billion/year in cuts from 2013 through 2021 amounts to \$984 billion savings from direct cuts; the BCA assumes an additional \$216 billion in interest savings.
- 3 See Sen. Tom Harkin, Under Threat: Sequestration's Impact on Nondefense Jobs and Services (July 2012), *available at* <http://harkin.senate.gov/documents/pdf/500ff3554f9ba.pdf>.
- 4 Kogan, *supra* note 2, at 4.
- 5 Chad Stone, Ctr. on Budget & Policy Priorities, Misguided "Fiscal Cliff" Fears Pose Challenges to Productive Budget Negotiations (June 2012), *available at* <http://www.cbpp.org/files/6-4-12bud.pdf>.
- 6 NWLC, H.R. 8 Leaves No Millionaire Behind but Ends Tax Cuts for a Third of Families with Children (July 2012), *available at* [http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/final\\_hr8\\_taxbudgetfederalfactsheet.pdf](http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/final_hr8_taxbudgetfederalfactsheet.pdf).
- 7 See, e.g., Americans for Tax Fairness, Time to Pay Their Fair Share: Virginia Can't Afford to Extend the Bush-Era Tax Cuts for the Wealthy Few (July 2012), *available at* <http://www.americansfortaxfairness.org/state-reports/>.
- 8 See NWLC, Ryan Budget FY 13: Gutting Vital Programs for Women and Families, Giving Trillions in Tax Cuts to Millionaires and Corporations (April 2012), *available at* <http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/ryanbudgetfy13summaryfn.pdf>.
- 9 Sophie Feldman & Melissa Boteach, Ctr. for Am. Progress, Timeline: Cutting Poverty and the Federal Deficit Is Possible (Aug. 2012), *available at* <http://www.americanprogress.org/issues/poverty/news/2012/08/15/12021/timeline-cutting-poverty-and-the-federal-deficit-is-possible/>. See also NWLC, Cutting Programs for Low-Income People Especially Hurts Women and Their Families (Aug. 2012), *available at* [http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/final\\_lowincomefactsheet.pdf](http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/final_lowincomefactsheet.pdf).
- 10 NWLC, Modest Recovery Reaching Women (Aug. 2012), *available at* <http://www.nwlc.org/sites/default/files/pdfs/augustmodestrecoveryfactsheet.pdf>.

# Under Threat

## Sequestration's Impact on Nondefense Jobs and Services

*A report by Sen. Tom Harkin, Chairman, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies*

*July 25, 2012*

## Foreword

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Under the Budget Control Act, most Federal programs face an across-the-board cut in January 2013 if Congress does not enact a plan before then to reduce the national debt by \$1.2 trillion.

So far, we've heard a great deal about sequestration's effects on Pentagon spending. The defense industry has highlighted the potential impact of an across-the-board cut on defense-related jobs and services. Some members of Congress are now demanding that we exempt the Pentagon from sequestration, either by finding offsets for the defense cuts only or by making nondefense programs bear the full brunt of the entire \$1.2 trillion in cuts.

But sequestration wouldn't apply only to defense. It would also have destructive impacts on the whole array of Federal activities that promote and protect the middle class in this country – everything from education to job training, medical research, child care, worker safety, food safety, national parks, border security and safe air travel. These essential government services directly touch every family in America, and they will be subject to deep, arbitrary cuts under sequestration.

Some members of Congress warn that defense contracting firms will lay off employees if sequestration goes into effect. They say nothing of the tens of thousands of teachers, police officers, and other public servants in communities all across America who would also lose their jobs. A laid-off teacher is just as unemployed as a laid-off defense contractor.

In fact, the economic effects of cuts to nondefense programs could be worse than cuts to Pentagon spending. A December 2011 [study](#) found that investing \$1 billion in health care or education creates significantly more jobs within the U.S. economy than spending \$1 billion on the military. In health care, the difference is 54 percent more jobs; in education, 138 percent. A July 2012 [study](#) commissioned by the Aerospace Industries Association found that sequestration's cuts to nondefense spending would reduce the U.S. gross domestic product during fiscal years 2012-21 by a greater amount (\$77.3 billion) than cuts to defense spending (\$72.1 billion).

So it's important to have an accurate assessment of the potential impact of sequestration on the nondefense side of the budget. To that end, this report provides a detailed, State-level analysis of sequestration's effects on dozens of education, health and labor programs under the jurisdiction of my subcommittee in fiscal year 2013. Among the highlights:

- States and local communities would lose \$2.7 billion in Federal funding for just three critical education programs alone – Title I, special education State grants, and Head Start – that serve a combined 30.7 million children. Nationwide, these cuts would force 46,349 employees to either lose their jobs or rely on cash-strapped States and localities to pick up their salaries instead.

- In health, 659,476 fewer people would be tested for HIV, 48,845 fewer women would be screened for cancer; and 211,958 fewer children be vaccinated.
- At a time when the unemployment rate is still above 8 percent, 1.6 million fewer adults, dislocated workers and at-risk youth would receive job training, education and employment services; and the families of 80,000 fewer children would receive child care subsidies, making it harder for parents to find work.
- In Iowa, the State I represent, 4,677 fewer people would be admitted to substance abuse treatment programs, 496 fewer veterans would receive employment assistance, and 1,588 fewer students would receive Federal Work Study financial aid. Similar data are available for other States.

This report explains why my Democratic colleagues and I adamantly oppose any unbalanced approach that protects the Pentagon and the wealthiest 2 percent in our society while ignoring cuts to nondefense services, including education, that are so critical to the middle class.

Nondefense discretionary (NDD) spending already has absorbed significant reductions through the 10-year spending caps in the Budget Control Act and other measures. By 2021, this category of spending will account for just 2.8 percent of the U.S. gross domestic product, its lowest level in more than 50 years. Today, NDD programs comprise about one-sixth of the Federal budget. It defies not only reason, but also fairness and equality, to suggest that we can erase our national debt by slashing critical priorities like education and medical research while holding Pentagon spending harmless and expecting the wealthiest among us to sacrifice nothing.

A better, fairer solution is needed. It's the same way we solved our previous budget crises in 1982, 1984, 1990, 1993 – with a balanced approach that includes both spending reductions and new revenue. In the five years following the 1993 deficit-reduction law, the U.S. economy created over 15 million new jobs; not only did we balance the budget, we were on course to completely eliminate the national debt within a decade. We can repeat this success. We don't have to reinvent the wheel.

I hope this report will motivate members of both parties to embrace a spirit of compromise. The time for ideological posturing is past. We all agree that sequestration would be tremendously destructive. We all want to avoid it. That means we all must come together with good will to hammer out a balanced agreement that will not only prevent sequestration, but reduce our deficit and protect America's families.

Senator Tom Harkin  
Chairman  
Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and  
Education, and Related Agencies

## A Note on the Data

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This report examines the potential impact of sequestration on nondefense discretionary (NDD) programs under the jurisdiction of the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies.

The responsibility for implementing sequestration would rest with the Office of Management and Budget, which has not yet announced how it would carry out this process if it turns out to be necessary. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimated in September 2011 that NDD programs (except those that are exempted or otherwise specifically addressed by the Budget Control Act) would face an across-the-board cut of 7.8 percent in fiscal year 2013; calculations in this report are based on that assumption. It's important to note that the actual impact of sequestration could be even greater. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, for example, estimates that NDD programs would be cut by 8.4 percent in fiscal year 2013.

Under the Budget Control Act, sequestration would be applied to fiscal year 2013 appropriations levels. Since those levels are still unknown, calculations in this report are based on fiscal year 2012 levels.

The report includes the impact of sequestration on job losses when available data make it possible to calculate those figures with confidence. When the report does not include job data for a particular program, it does not mean that sequestration would have no impact on employment; in most of these cases, jobs would be lost, but it is difficult statistically to measure the specific impact. Therefore, the actual number of jobs that are lost as a result of sequestration would be significantly higher than what is described in the report. In addition, this report highlights only a limited number of programs under the subcommittee's jurisdiction. Additional layoffs would also result from cutting many other subcommittee programs not highlighted in the report. Finally, the report estimates only the number of jobs that would be directly impacted by sequestration; it does not attempt to calculate the number of jobs that would be indirectly affected.

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## Department of Health and Human Services

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) is the principal federal agency for protecting the health of all Americans. Services provided by HHS include biomedical research, care and treatment of vulnerable populations, public health, human services, and many others.

In fiscal year 2012, this subcommittee appropriated over \$69.6 billion in discretionary funding to HHS, all of which would be subject to sequestration. This report analyzes the potential state-by-state impact of sequestration on 15 key HHS programs representing a combined \$20.1 billion, or 29 percent, of the department's discretionary funding. The total impact on each state would of course be much larger when other programs are taken into account.

**Kathleen Sebelius, Secretary, Department of Health and Human Services**

**Testifying before the Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee  
March 7, 2012**

*"If it were a close to 8 percent cut, we ... have about 17 million meals that would not be delivered to seniors relying on congregate meals and home delivery. The AIDS program would have to reduce its caseload by over 12,000 people who are currently receiving antiretroviral drugs.... NIH is 40 percent of our budget. They would take a huge hit.... So it would have a huge impact across our Department.... And as you know, these programs affect real people every day and are often life-and-death issues."*

## Head Start

Head Start provides competitive grants to local organizations to provide comprehensive early childhood services for low-income children and families. High-quality early childhood education has been proven to have lasting effects for children and families and save taxpayer dollars in the long run by reducing costs for welfare, special education, and criminal justice. This year, approximately 960,000 low-income children will be enrolled in Head Start programs across the country, representing less than 50 percent of eligible pre-school-aged children and only 4 percent of eligible infants and toddlers.

# 96,179

Fewer low-income children served

For more information on Head Start, click here: [Head Start](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Children Served	Head Start Jobs Lost
Alabama	\$126,116,169	\$9,837,061	1,584	330
Alaska	\$14,419,094	\$1,124,689	180	38
Arizona	\$122,132,816	\$9,526,360	1,517	316
Arkansas	\$75,414,696	\$5,882,346	949	198
California	\$961,007,656	\$74,958,597	11,902	2,480
Colorado	\$81,054,790	\$6,322,274	1,016	212
Connecticut	\$58,941,861	\$4,597,465	735	153
Delaware	\$15,390,494	\$1,200,459	194	40
District of Columbia	\$27,955,348	\$2,180,517	349	73
Florida	\$314,303,816	\$24,515,698	3,915	816
Georgia	\$199,225,857	\$15,539,617	2,486	518
Hawaii	\$25,675,399	\$2,002,681	320	67
Idaho	\$27,338,956	\$2,132,439	340	71
Illinois	\$315,321,673	\$24,595,090	3,948	823
Indiana	\$115,587,883	\$9,015,855	1,449	302
Iowa	\$59,455,800	\$4,637,552	747	156
Kansas	\$59,990,295	\$4,679,243	757	158
Kentucky	\$125,903,734	\$9,820,491	1,579	329
Louisiana	\$168,513,211	\$13,144,030	2,111	440
Maine	\$31,634,330	\$2,467,478	393	82
Maryland	\$89,677,330	\$6,994,832	1,117	233
Massachusetts	\$123,113,621	\$9,602,862	1,524	318
Michigan	\$268,517,307	\$20,944,350	3,364	701
Minnesota	\$84,052,860	\$6,556,123	1,055	220
Mississippi	\$180,887,414	\$14,109,218	2,287	477

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Children Served	Head Start Jobs Lost
Missouri	\$139,405,592	\$10,873,636	1,745	364
Montana	\$24,061,558	\$1,876,802	301	63
Nebraska	\$42,321,541	\$3,301,080	530	110
Nevada	\$30,055,175	\$2,344,304	371	77
New Hampshire	\$15,590,172	\$1,216,033	194	41
New Jersey	\$150,054,190	\$11,704,227	1,855	387
New Mexico	\$62,748,895	\$4,894,414	783	163
New York	\$495,549,593	\$38,652,868	6,119	1,275
North Carolina	\$172,280,427	\$13,437,873	2,146	447
North Dakota	\$20,123,364	\$1,569,622	251	52
Ohio	\$287,577,410	\$22,431,038	3,608	752
Oklahoma	\$97,976,084	\$7,642,135	1,236	258
Oregon	\$70,527,514	\$5,501,146	902	188
Pennsylvania	\$262,631,620	\$20,485,266	3,305	689
Puerto Rico	\$278,932,535	\$21,756,738	3,504	730
Rhode Island	\$25,123,227	\$1,959,612	312	65
South Carolina	\$99,522,604	\$7,762,763	1,246	260
South Dakota	\$21,673,818	\$1,690,558	272	57
Tennessee	\$137,557,725	\$10,729,503	1,717	358
Texas	\$561,394,575	\$43,788,777	7,022	1,463
Utah	\$45,256,053	\$3,529,972	567	118
Vermont	\$15,191,416	\$1,184,930	187	39
Virginia	\$115,652,122	\$9,020,866	1,444	301
Washington	\$117,831,024	\$9,190,820	1,456	303
West Virginia	\$58,385,484	\$4,554,068	734	153
Wisconsin	\$105,517,607	\$8,230,373	1,324	276
Wyoming	\$13,480,863	\$1,051,507	169	35
American Samoa	\$2,272,537	\$177,258	36	8
Guam	\$2,487,795	\$194,048	32	7
Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,758,940	\$137,197	23	5
Virgin Islands	\$9,454,227	\$737,430	117	24
Tribal	\$224,600,547	\$17,518,843	2,779	579
Migrant Program	\$327,409,528	\$25,537,943	4,054	845
Palau	\$1,409,343	\$109,929	20	4
Technical Assistance/Other	\$261,096,418	\$20,365,521		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$7,968,543,933</b>	<b>\$621,546,427</b>	<b>96,179</b>	<b>20,037</b>

## Child Care and Development Block Grant

The Child Care and Development Block Grant is allocated by formula to States to provide subsidies to low-income working families to help pay for child care and improve the quality of States' child care programs. High-quality early childhood care and education has been proven to have positive outcomes and reduce taxpayer costs in the long run. This year, approximately 1.5 million children and their working families will receive child care subsidies, representing only 18 percent of those eligible. These are families that are working, or in some cases looking for work, and depend on these subsidies to do so.

# 80,000

Fewer children served

For more information about Federal child care funding, click here: [Child Care](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer children served
Alabama	\$42,841,727	\$3,341,655	1,253
Alaska	\$4,533,086	\$353,581	215
Arizona	\$56,867,397	\$4,435,657	1,412
Arkansas	\$28,143,488	\$2,195,192	659
California	\$244,004,509	\$19,032,352	5,172
Colorado	\$28,442,448	\$2,218,511	781
Connecticut	\$14,940,222	\$1,165,337	421
Delaware	\$5,529,727	\$431,319	285
District of Columbia	\$2,962,184	\$231,050	84
Florida	\$121,009,572	\$9,438,747	4,634
Georgia	\$92,991,494	\$7,253,337	3,302
Hawaii	\$7,682,628	\$599,245	524
Idaho	\$14,244,639	\$1,111,082	332
Illinois	\$80,078,508	\$6,246,124	3,348
Indiana	\$52,761,493	\$4,115,396	1,651
Iowa	\$21,097,600	\$1,645,613	734
Kansas	\$21,639,826	\$1,687,906	968
Kentucky	\$39,580,516	\$3,087,280	1,445
Louisiana	\$42,490,869	\$3,314,288	1,978
Maine	\$7,791,183	\$607,712	108
Maryland	\$27,564,114	\$2,150,001	1,164
Massachusetts	\$27,066,102	\$2,111,156	1,174
Michigan	\$70,025,126	\$5,461,960	2,460
Minnesota	\$30,690,970	\$2,393,896	1,337
Mississippi	\$33,334,909	\$2,600,123	1,585
Missouri	\$44,384,770	\$3,462,012	1,791
Montana	\$6,771,331	\$528,164	229
Nebraska	\$13,438,942	\$1,048,237	599

Nevada	\$16,530,472	\$1,289,377	238
New Hampshire	\$5,353,209	\$417,550	243
New Jersey	\$40,080,473	\$3,126,277	1,796
New Mexico	\$20,077,317	\$1,566,031	1,085
New York	\$101,521,406	\$7,918,670	6,065
North Carolina	\$76,128,077	\$5,937,990	4,031
North Dakota	\$4,156,452	\$324,203	182
Ohio	\$80,388,630	\$6,270,313	2,076
Oklahoma	\$33,886,650	\$2,643,159	1,235
Oregon	\$26,225,420	\$2,045,583	1,062
Pennsylvania	\$69,645,391	\$5,432,340	4,522
Puerto Rico	\$32,512,899	\$2,536,006	575
Rhode Island	\$5,621,733	\$438,495	262
South Carolina	\$41,232,806	\$3,216,159	917
South Dakota	\$6,221,279	\$485,260	271
Tennessee	\$52,889,987	\$4,125,419	2,474
Texas	\$242,999,338	\$18,953,948	6,580
Utah	\$27,265,984	\$2,126,747	571
Vermont	\$3,203,680	\$249,887	206
Virginia	\$43,445,456	\$3,388,746	1,090
Washington	\$39,115,017	\$3,050,971	2,390
West Virginia	\$14,361,718	\$1,120,214	426
Wisconsin	\$36,035,227	\$2,810,748	940
Wyoming	\$2,981,813	\$232,581	234
American Samoa	\$3,001,982	\$234,155	28
Guam	\$4,295,676	\$335,063	37
Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,904,992	\$148,589	19
Virgin Islands	\$2,188,914	\$170,735	28
Native American set-aside	\$44,566,257	\$3,476,168	771
Technical Assistance	\$5,671,105	\$442,346	
Other	\$11,894,095	\$927,739	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,278,312,835</b>	<b>\$177,708,401</b>	<b>80,000</b>

## Maternal and Child Health Block grant

This block grant provides funding to States on a formula basis to target their most urgent maternal and child health needs, including prenatal care, well child services, infant mortality, injury and violence, oral healthcare, racial and ethnic disparities, and comprehensive care through clinics, home visits, and school-based health programs.

**5 Million**  
Fewer families served

For more information on the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, click here: [Maternal & Child Health Block Grant](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Women, Children, and Families Served
Alabama	\$11,460,552	\$893,923	29,046
Alaska	\$1,091,945	\$85,172	37,504
Arizona	\$6,808,014	\$531,025	102,178
Arkansas	\$6,937,391	\$541,116	107,366
California	\$41,389,219	\$3,228,359	396,019
Colorado	\$7,115,244	\$554,989	28,494
Connecticut	\$4,653,966	\$363,009	66,604
Delaware	\$1,940,853	\$151,387	2,843
District of Columbia	\$7,028,787	\$548,245	13,098
Florida	\$18,474,161	\$1,440,985	66,014
Georgia	\$15,881,443	\$1,238,753	78,728
Hawaii	\$2,229,697	\$173,916	12,463
Idaho	\$3,179,584	\$248,008	21,587
Illinois	\$21,193,206	\$1,653,070	306,343
Indiana	\$11,565,001	\$902,070	28,904
Iowa	\$6,442,068	\$502,481	25,694
Kansas	\$4,626,576	\$360,873	19,329
Kentucky	\$11,131,291	\$868,241	44,265
Louisiana	\$13,010,428	\$1,014,813	30,504
Maine	\$3,357,188	\$261,861	14,551
Maryland	\$11,798,448	\$920,279	54,877
Massachusetts	\$11,257,008	\$878,047	100,073
Michigan	\$18,486,757	\$1,441,967	462,933
Minnesota	\$8,939,248	\$697,261	14,239
Mississippi	\$9,509,272	\$741,723	28,437
Missouri	\$12,144,817	\$947,296	68,291
Montana	\$2,387,773	\$186,246	13,535
Nebraska	\$3,964,615	\$309,240	8,539

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Women, Children, and Families Served</b>
Nevada	\$1,715,978	\$133,846	13,852
New Hampshire	\$1,976,851	\$154,194	17,411
New Jersey	\$11,433,939	\$891,847	68,852
New Mexico	\$4,221,223	\$329,255	23,033
New York	\$40,033,023	\$3,122,576	1,016,704
North Carolina	\$16,273,588	\$1,269,340	65,925
North Dakota	\$1,793,733	\$139,911	9,998
Ohio	\$21,670,282	\$1,690,282	341,153
Oklahoma	\$7,101,708	\$553,933	173,342
Oregon	\$6,092,388	\$475,206	256,239
Pennsylvania	\$23,928,485	\$1,866,422	95,342
Puerto Rico	\$15,662,727	\$1,221,693	28,063
Rhode Island	\$1,725,038	\$134,553	10,956
South Carolina	\$11,201,150	\$873,690	24,647
South Dakota	\$2,220,682	\$173,213	9,275
Tennessee	\$11,426,365	\$891,256	75,054
Texas	\$33,132,883	\$2,584,365	951,122
Utah	\$5,934,685	\$462,905	15,517
Vermont	\$1,676,345	\$130,755	25,964
Virginia	\$12,160,138	\$948,491	32,273
Washington	\$8,799,423	\$686,355	76,887
West Virginia	\$6,327,167	\$493,519	89,475
Wisconsin	\$10,659,233	\$831,420	18,952
Wyoming	\$1,236,266	\$96,429	25,917
American Samoa	\$486,420	\$37,941	896
Guam	\$751,249	\$58,597	4,683
Northern Mariana Islands	\$459,397	\$35,833	4,048
Virgin Islands	\$1,475,475	\$115,087	1,005
Marshall Islands	\$226,995	\$17,706	4,701
Micronesia	\$513,444	\$40,049	8,774
Palau	\$145,927	\$11,382	1,021
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$540,466,759</b>	<b>\$42,156,407</b>	<b>5,673,539</b>

## AIDS Drug Assistance Program

ADAP provides life-saving medications that treat HIV disease in people who are uninsured. Funding is allocated by formula to States, which can either buy the medications directly or pay premium costs for health insurance coverage that provides access to and monitoring of drug treatments. Research has shown that HIV medication reduces the amount of virus in a person’s blood stream, which reduces his or her ability to pass on the virus to others. Thus, a strong treatment program is essential to stopping the transmission of HIV and AIDS.

**12,219**  
 Patients lose access to  
 life-saving drugs

For more information on the AIDS Drug Assistance Program click here: [ADAP](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Patients on Life-Saving Assistance
Alabama	\$14,227,291	\$1,109,729	185
Alaska	\$809,434	\$63,136	11
Arizona	\$12,183,295	\$950,297	159
Arkansas	\$4,869,589	\$379,828	63
California	\$124,357,140	\$9,699,857	1,621
Colorado	\$11,721,327	\$914,264	153
Connecticut	\$10,972,770	\$855,876	143
Delaware	\$3,146,550	\$245,431	41
District of Columbia	\$15,234,729	\$1,188,309	199
Florida	\$105,949,179	\$8,264,036	1,381
Georgia	\$42,315,784	\$3,300,631	553
Hawaii	\$2,208,862	\$172,291	29
Idaho	\$1,247,995	\$97,344	16
Illinois	\$39,527,629	\$3,083,155	515
Indiana	\$8,388,581	\$654,309	109
Iowa	\$2,332,076	\$181,902	30
Kansas	\$2,450,805	\$191,163	32
Kentucky	\$7,241,722	\$564,854	94
Louisiana	\$20,407,188	\$1,591,761	266
Maine	\$1,019,181	\$79,496	13
Maryland	\$29,800,019	\$2,324,401	389
Massachusetts	\$15,045,733	\$1,173,567	196
Michigan	\$12,996,772	\$1,013,748	169
Minnesota	\$5,976,431	\$466,162	78
Mississippi	\$7,533,479	\$587,611	98
Missouri	\$10,245,688	\$799,164	134
Montana	\$806,772	\$62,928	11

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Patients on Life-Saving Assistance
Nebraska	\$2,505,306	\$195,414	33
Nevada	\$6,009,328	\$468,728	81
New Hampshire	\$1,014,766	\$79,152	13
New Jersey	\$39,308,960	\$3,066,099	512
New Mexico	\$2,257,390	\$176,076	29
New York	\$119,859,704	\$9,349,057	1,563
North Carolina	\$27,069,633	\$2,111,431	353
North Dakota	\$255,423	\$19,923	3
Ohio	\$16,705,054	\$1,302,994	218
Oklahoma	\$4,717,089	\$367,933	61
Oregon	\$4,968,716	\$387,560	65
Pennsylvania	\$30,114,428	\$2,348,925	393
Puerto Rico	\$23,189,437	\$1,808,776	302
Rhode Island	\$2,570,166	\$200,473	34
South Carolina	\$14,015,418	\$1,093,203	183
South Dakota	\$730,845	\$57,006	10
Tennessee	\$17,532,848	\$1,367,562	229
Texas	\$64,616,560	\$5,040,092	842
Utah	\$3,208,987	\$250,301	42
Vermont	\$392,356	\$30,604	5
Virginia	\$22,478,977	\$1,753,360	293
Washington	\$11,539,533	\$900,084	150
West Virginia	\$1,488,804	\$116,127	19
Wisconsin	\$5,337,323	\$416,311	70
Wyoming	\$226,847	\$17,694	3
American Samoa	\$2,663	\$208	0
Guam	\$86,530	\$6,749	1
Northern Mariana Islands	\$7,276	\$568	0
Virgin Islands	\$1,806,125	\$140,878	24
Marshall Islands	\$2,820	\$220	0
Republic of Palau	\$2,650	\$207	0
F. States Micronesia	\$8,186	\$639	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$937,046,169</b>	<b>\$73,089,601</b>	<b>12,219</b>

## HIV Prevention and Testing

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention provides grants to all State health departments and 7 urban health districts to prevent the spread of HIV. Grants are awarded by a formula that takes into account population and disease burden. States can use this funding for surveillance, testing, behavioral programs, and other scientifically proven activities. This report assumes States will choose to purchase fewer tests rather than close behavioral programs. Where municipalities are grantees, their funding and impact figures are shown separately from funds awarded to State health departments.

# 659,476

Fewer people tested for HIV

Currently, 1.1 million Americans are living with HIV; however, 20 percent of those infected are unaware of their HIV status. Making people aware of their HIV-positive status can motivate them to receive treatment and help reduce the risk that they will spread HIV.

For more information on HIV Prevention grants, click here: [HIV Prevention](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer People Tested for HIV
Alabama	\$3,302,581	\$257,601	6,440
Alaska	\$1,077,036	\$84,009	2,100
American Samoa	\$195,829	\$15,275	382
Arizona	\$3,711,339	\$289,484	7,237
Arkansas	\$1,672,521	\$130,457	3,261
Baltimore	\$3,107,563	\$242,390	6,060
California	\$17,504,189	\$1,365,327	34,133
Chicago	\$8,133,928	\$634,446	15,861
Philadelphia	\$7,280,576	\$567,885	14,197
Colorado	\$4,240,679	\$330,773	8,269
Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands	\$264,000	\$20,592	515
Connecticut	\$5,454,822	\$425,476	10,637
Delaware	\$1,405,574	\$109,635	2,741
District of Columbia	\$6,479,212	\$505,379	12,634
Federated States of Micronesia	\$223,177	\$17,408	435
Florida	\$28,707,460	\$2,239,182	55,980
Fulton County	\$4,514,127	\$352,102	8,803
Georgia	\$6,910,211	\$538,996	13,475
Guam	\$374,092	\$29,179	729
Hawaii	\$1,510,475	\$117,817	2,945
Houston	\$7,115,040	\$554,973	13,874
Idaho	\$821,800	\$64,100	1,603
Illinois	\$3,714,830	\$289,757	7,244
Indiana	\$2,921,999	\$227,916	5,698
Iowa	\$1,223,831	\$95,459	2,386

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer People Tested for HIV
Kansas	\$1,300,621	\$101,448	2,536
Kentucky	\$1,665,675	\$129,923	3,248
Los Angeles County	\$14,264,539	\$1,112,634	27,816
Louisiana	\$6,407,932	\$499,819	12,495
Maine	\$1,213,626	\$94,663	2,367
Maryland	\$8,787,185	\$685,400	17,135
Massachusetts	\$7,346,706	\$573,043	14,326
Michigan	\$6,296,938	\$491,161	12,279
Minnesota	\$2,546,896	\$198,658	4,966
Mississippi	\$2,816,120	\$219,657	5,491
Missouri	\$4,215,691	\$328,824	8,221
Montana	\$1,003,703	\$78,289	1,957
Nebraska	\$1,012,726	\$78,993	1,975
Nevada	\$2,452,681	\$191,309	4,783
New Hampshire	\$1,196,820	\$93,352	2,334
New Jersey	\$15,033,218	\$1,172,591	29,315
New Mexico	\$1,683,100	\$131,282	3,282
New York City	\$32,298,387	\$2,519,274	62,982
New York	\$22,229,164	\$1,733,875	43,347
North Carolina	\$6,819,608	\$531,929	13,298
North Dakota	\$710,257	\$55,400	1,385
Ohio	\$6,048,850	\$471,810	11,795
Oklahoma	\$1,958,549	\$152,767	3,819
Oregon	\$2,269,360	\$177,010	4,425
Pennsylvania	\$5,502,205	\$429,172	10,729
Puerto Rico	\$5,912,683	\$461,189	11,530
Republic of Palau	\$239,347	\$18,669	467
Republic of The Marshall Islands	\$158,999	\$12,402	310
Rhode Island	\$1,218,672	\$95,056	2,376
San Francisco	\$7,655,336	\$597,116	14,928
South Carolina	\$5,519,479	\$430,519	10,763
South Dakota	\$672,265	\$52,437	1,311
Tennessee	\$5,041,421	\$393,231	9,831
Texas	\$15,796,929	\$1,232,160	30,804
Utah	\$910,740	\$71,038	1,776
Vermont	\$1,097,967	\$85,641	2,141
Virgin Islands	\$629,949	\$49,136	1,228
Virginia	\$6,732,464	\$525,132	13,128
Washington	\$3,478,393	\$271,315	6,783
West Virginia	\$1,249,602	\$97,469	2,437
Wisconsin	\$2,163,675	\$168,767	4,219
Wyoming	\$767,270	\$59,847	1,496
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$338,192,639</b>	<b>\$26,379,026</b>	<b>659,476</b>

## Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening

This program allocates grants to States to help low-income, uninsured, and underinsured women gain access to breast and cervical cancer screening and diagnostic services. Services include: clinical breast examinations; mammograms; pap tests; pelvic examinations; diagnostic testing if results are abnormal; and referrals to treatment.

# 33,816

Fewer women screened for breast and cervical cancer

For more information on the Breast & Cervical Cancer Screening program, click here: [Breast & Cervical Cancer Screening program](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Cancer Screenings for Women
Alabama	\$2,232,272	\$174,117	691
Alaska	\$3,037,037	\$236,889	940
Arizona	\$2,600,486	\$202,838	805
Arkansas	\$2,365,779	\$184,531	732
California	\$6,878,103	\$536,492	2,129
Colorado	\$3,681,532	\$287,159	1,140
Connecticut	\$1,192,129	\$92,986	369
Delaware	\$1,049,867	\$81,890	325
District of Columbia	\$510,020	\$39,782	158
Florida	\$4,800,000	\$374,400	1,486
Georgia	\$4,130,000	\$322,140	1,278
Hawaii	\$1,134,616	\$88,500	351
Idaho	\$2,660,235	\$207,498	823
Illinois	\$1,777,813	\$138,669	550
Indiana	\$6,315,920	\$492,642	1,955
Iowa	\$2,000,000	\$156,000	619
Kansas	\$2,269,995	\$177,060	703
Kentucky	\$2,680,066	\$209,045	830
Louisiana	\$1,693,558	\$132,098	524
Maine	\$2,266,695	\$176,802	702
Maryland	\$4,538,523	\$354,005	1,405
Massachusetts	\$1,692,904	\$132,047	524
Michigan	\$8,693,584	\$678,100	2,691
Minnesota	\$4,409,466	\$343,938	1,365
Mississippi	\$2,905,217	\$226,607	899
Missouri	\$2,111,748	\$164,716	654
Montana	\$2,167,744	\$169,084	671
Nebraska	\$3,307,063	\$257,951	1,024
Nevada	\$1,362,021	\$106,238	422
New Hampshire	\$2,793,001	\$217,854	865
New Jersey	\$1,484,330	\$115,778	459

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Cancer Screenings for Women
New Mexico	\$2,787,555	\$217,429	863
New York	\$3,271,548	\$255,181	1,013
North Carolina	\$2,357,718	\$183,902	730
North Dakota	\$8,269,773	\$645,042	2,560
Ohio	\$4,197,806	\$327,429	1,299
Oklahoma	\$1,241,041	\$96,801	384
Oregon	\$2,182,532	\$170,237	676
Pennsylvania	\$2,585,219	\$201,647	800
Puerto Rico	\$330,000	\$25,740	102
Rhode Island	\$1,544,551	\$120,475	478
South Carolina	\$3,092,870	\$241,244	957
South Dakota	\$811,951	\$63,332	251
Tennessee	\$1,197,505	\$93,405	371
Texas	\$6,467,652	\$504,477	2,002
Utah	\$2,244,920	\$175,104	695
Vermont	\$2,578,483	\$201,122	798
Virginia	\$997,700	\$77,821	309
Washington	\$4,432,050	\$345,700	1,372
West Virginia	\$3,125,115	\$243,759	967
Wisconsin	\$4,050,607	\$315,947	1,254
Wyoming	\$683,359	\$53,302	212
American Samoa	\$238,433	\$18,598	74
Guam	\$392,840	\$30,642	122
Northern Mariana Islands	\$242,796	\$18,938	75
Palau	\$561,725	\$43,815	174
Arctic Slope Native Association	\$561,519	\$43,798	174
Cherokee Nation	\$846,660	\$66,039	262
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe	\$409,708	\$31,957	127
Hopi Tribe	\$516,917	\$40,320	160
Kaw Nation	\$369,358	\$28,810	114
Navaho Nation	\$871,458	\$67,974	270
Native American Rehabilitation Association	\$488,163	\$38,077	151
Southeast Alaska Regional Health	\$670,000	\$52,260	207
Southcentral Foundation	\$1,322,326	\$103,141	409
South Puget Sioux tribe	\$508,752	\$39,683	157
Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corp.	\$615,000	\$47,970	190
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$157,807,333</b>	<b>\$12,308,972</b>	<b>48,845</b>

## Childhood Immunization Grants

This funding is allocated by formula to States to purchase vaccines for uninsured children, monitor vaccine-related adverse events, and support the distribution of vaccines to providers that serve poor and uninsured children.

# 211,958

Fewer children vaccinated

These estimates assume that States would follow the historic purchasing priorities of the Section 317 Immunization program: vaccines for pertussis (Tdap), measles and mumps (MMR), influenza and Hepatitis B.

For more information, click here: [Childhood Immunization Grants](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Children Receiving Vaccinations
Alabama	\$2,888,000	\$225,264	3,297
Alaska	\$1,918,000	\$149,604	2,190
Arizona	\$3,514,000	\$274,092	4,012
Arkansas	\$1,563,000	\$121,914	1,784
California	\$21,604,000	\$1,685,112	24,665
Colorado	\$3,063,000	\$238,914	3,497
Connecticut	\$2,147,000	\$167,466	2,451
Delaware	\$513,000	\$40,014	586
District of Columbia	\$502,000	\$39,156	573
Florida	\$10,186,000	\$794,508	11,629
Georgia	\$5,712,000	\$445,536	6,521
Hawaii	\$1,032,000	\$80,496	1,178
Idaho	\$1,211,000	\$94,458	1,383
Illinois	\$7,144,000	\$557,232	8,156
Indiana	\$3,786,000	\$295,308	4,322
Iowa	\$1,800,000	\$140,400	2,055
Kansas	\$1,697,000	\$132,366	1,937
Kentucky	\$1,838,000	\$143,364	2,098
Louisiana	\$2,368,000	\$184,704	2,704
Maine	\$1,013,000	\$79,014	1,157
Maryland	\$2,806,000	\$218,868	3,204
Massachusetts	\$4,023,000	\$313,794	4,593
Michigan	\$6,011,000	\$468,858	6,863
Minnesota	\$3,226,000	\$251,628	3,683
Mississippi	\$1,595,000	\$124,410	1,821
Missouri	\$3,418,000	\$266,604	3,902
Montana	\$574,000	\$44,772	655
Nebraska	\$1,043,000	\$81,354	1,191
Nevada	\$1,568,000	\$122,304	1,790

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Children Receiving Vaccinations
New Hampshire	\$927,000	\$72,306	1,058
New Jersey	\$5,367,000	\$418,626	6,127
New Mexico	\$1,074,000	\$83,772	1,226
New York	\$9,803,000	\$764,634	11,192
North Carolina	\$4,853,000	\$378,534	5,541
North Dakota	\$1,033,000	\$80,574	1,179
Ohio	\$6,885,000	\$537,030	7,861
Oklahoma	\$2,041,000	\$159,198	2,330
Oregon	\$2,281,000	\$177,918	2,604
Pennsylvania	\$7,213,000	\$562,614	8,235
Puerto Rico	\$2,204,000	\$171,912	2,516
Rhode Island	\$723,000	\$56,394	825
South Carolina	\$2,546,000	\$198,588	2,907
South Dakota	\$1,295,000	\$101,010	1,478
Tennessee	\$3,538,000	\$275,964	4,039
Texas	\$13,297,000	\$1,037,166	15,181
Utah	\$1,686,000	\$131,508	1,925
Vermont	\$1,040,000	\$81,120	1,187
Virgin Islands	\$60,000	\$4,680	69
Virginia	\$4,819,000	\$375,882	5,502
Washington	\$3,899,000	\$304,122	4,451
West Virginia	\$1,037,800	\$80,948	1,185
Wisconsin	\$3,469,000	\$270,582	3,961
Wyoming	\$319,000	\$24,882	364
American Samoa	\$90,000	\$7,020	103
Guam	\$475,000	\$37,050	542
Marshall Islands	\$1,323,000	\$103,194	1,510
Micronesia	\$2,161,000	\$168,558	2,467
N Mariana Island	\$178,000	\$13,884	203
Republic Of Palau	\$254,000	\$19,812	290
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$185,653,800</b>	<b>\$14,480,996</b>	<b>211,958</b>

## Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants

These grants are allocated to States by formula to upgrade their ability to respond to a range of public health threats, including infectious diseases, natural disasters, explosions, and biological, chemical, nuclear, and radiological events.

Since 2005, these grants have been used to respond to

# 7,845

Emergencies nationwide

For more information, click here: [PHEP](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
Alabama	\$9,103,210	\$722,385
Alaska	\$4,197,971	\$276,861
American Samoa	\$380,333	\$10,040
Arizona	\$11,931,236	\$966,057
Arkansas	\$6,741,223	\$440,697
California	\$42,839,937	\$4,146,439
Chicago	\$9,847,147	\$416,018
Colorado	\$9,810,527	\$760,087
Connecticut	\$7,916,637	\$540,171
Delaware	\$4,409,756	\$135,709
District of Columbia	\$6,336,749	\$90,941
Florida	\$29,547,908	\$2,841,533
Georgia	\$16,224,868	\$1,464,142
Guam	\$518,712	\$27,335
Hawaii	\$4,918,135	\$205,589
Idaho	\$5,072,309	\$236,916
Illinois	\$17,315,437	\$1,531,758
Indiana	\$11,641,890	\$979,929
Iowa	\$6,888,712	\$460,410
Kansas	\$6,871,271	\$431,206
Kentucky	\$8,664,857	\$655,829
Los Angeles	\$20,059,493	\$1,515,329
Louisiana	\$9,046,664	\$685,151
Maine	\$4,775,927	\$200,762
Marshall Islands	\$379,640	\$9,953
Maryland	\$11,447,761	\$872,586
Massachusetts	\$13,215,674	\$989,575
Michigan	\$17,122,558	\$1,493,763
Micronesia	\$429,576	\$16,194
Minnesota	\$11,303,489	\$801,608
Mississippi	\$6,826,045	\$448,462
Missouri	\$11,189,315	\$905,136
Montana	\$4,366,055	\$149,535

	<b>FY 13</b>	
	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>Sequester Cut</b>
Nebraska	\$5,421,224	\$276,024
Nevada	\$6,824,877	\$408,147
New Hampshire	\$4,881,449	\$198,965
New Jersey	\$16,033,232	\$1,328,762
New Mexico	\$6,716,529	\$311,214
New York	\$19,926,605	\$1,693,159
New York City	\$18,657,853	\$1,261,688
North Carolina	\$14,976,630	\$1,441,144
North Dakota	\$4,197,971	\$316,689
Northern Marianas Islands	\$358,428	\$7,303
Ohio	\$18,538,073	\$1,743,568
Oklahoma	\$7,895,438	\$566,960
Oregon	\$8,145,629	\$579,009
Palau	\$325,248	\$3,156
Pennsylvania	\$20,201,109	\$1,919,773
Puerto Rico	\$7,505,428	\$563,096
Rhode Island	\$4,574,482	\$159,080
South Carolina	\$9,764,874	\$699,054
South Dakota	\$4,197,971	\$166,871
Tennessee	\$11,424,097	\$959,118
Texas	\$37,551,857	\$3,800,371
Utah	\$6,664,430	\$417,719
Vermont	\$4,197,971	\$343,133
Virgin Islands (US)	\$432,716	\$16,587
Virginia	\$15,098,787	\$1,209,234
Washington	\$12,242,591	\$1,016,312
West Virginia	\$5,425,674	\$280,052
Wisconsin	\$11,727,640	\$859,502
Wyoming	\$4,197,971	\$343,133
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$619,447,806</b>	<b>\$48,316,929</b>

## National Institutes of Health

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NIH is the world's preeminent medical research agency, supporting scientific studies that turn discovery into health. In fiscal year 2011, NIH-funded research supported an estimated 432,000 jobs across the United States. The indirect benefits of this investment are profound. It has been estimated that every \$1 of NIH funding generates about \$2.21 in local economic growth. NIH research also serves as a foundation for the medical innovation sector, which employs 1 million U.S. citizens.

Because most NIH research grants are awarded competitively, the State-by-State impact of sequestration cannot be predicted precisely. But all 50 States would be expected to suffer from an across-the-board cut. The total cut to NIH would be \$2.4 billion, allocated across the NIH Institutes and Centers. The National Cancer Institute alone would be cut by \$396 million. But dollars tell only part of the story. OMB has estimated that if sequestration went into effect, NIH would issue about 700 fewer grants to medical researchers in fiscal year 2013 than it will award this year. That means 700 fewer opportunities to pursue scientific opportunities that could lead to medical treatments and cures.

# 700

Fewer research grants

For more information on NIH, click here: [NIH](#)

Dr. Francis Collins, Director of the NIH, described the impact of sequestration while testifying before the Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Subcommittee on March 28, 2012:

“[Sequestration] would be devastating for many investigators who are seeking to continue programs that they have had funded in the past and are back for their competing renewal or who are starting things that are entirely new. And I think the burden would hit particularly heavily upon first-time investigators who are seeking to get their programs up and going...This would have across-the-board implications in terms of both basic and clinical science. We would, of course, attempt to try to prioritize those things that are most critical. But there's no question that such things as an influenza vaccine ... would be slowed down; that efforts in cancer research would be slowed down; that [in] the Common Fund, also a component of the NIH budget where we have a lot of our venture capital space, we would not be able to start new programs, such as one focused on how to bring together cell-phone technology and prevention in health, which is a very exciting new area. All of those things would be put at great risk by this kind of outcome.”

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>
National Cancer Institute	\$5,072,183	\$395,630
National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute	\$3,079,021	\$240,164
National Institute of Dental and Craniofacial Research	\$410,710	\$32,035

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
National Institute of Diabetes and Digestive and Kidney Diseases	\$1,797,044	\$140,169
National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke	\$1,626,365	\$126,856
National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases	\$4,490,711	\$350,275
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	\$2,430,036	\$189,543
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	\$1,321,398	\$103,069
National Eye Institute	\$702,712	\$54,812
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	\$685,570	\$53,474
National Institute on Aging	\$1,103,441	\$86,068
National Institute of Arthritis and Musculoskeletal and Skin Diseases	\$535,786	\$41,791
National Institute on Deafness and Other Communication Disorders	\$416,273	\$32,469
National Institute of Mental Health	\$1,480,265	\$115,461
National Institute on Drug Abuse	\$1,053,367	\$82,163
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism	\$459,519	\$35,842
National Institute of Nursing Research	\$144,769	\$11,292
National Human Genome Research Institute	\$512,873	\$40,004
National Institute of Biomedical Imaging and Bioengineering	\$338,357	\$26,392
National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities	\$276,440	\$21,562
National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine	\$128,057	\$9,988
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	\$575,366	\$44,879
John E. Fogarty International Center	\$69,622	\$5,431
National Library of Medicine	\$337,639	\$26,336
Office of the Director, NIH	\$1,459,117	\$113,811
Buildings and Facilities	\$125,344	\$9,777
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$30,710,913</b>	<b>\$2,395,451</b>

## Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities

This program provides funding to States to conduct routine inspections of healthcare and long-term care facilities to support their certification and licensing. Federal law requires that nursing homes be inspected every 15 months, home health agencies every 3 years. This program also pays for routine inspections of labs, hospitals, transplant centers, hospices, ambulatory surgical centers, and outpatient rehabilitation clinics.

# 30 Years

Length of time between inspections of transplant and ambulatory surgical centers. These centers are currently inspected every 3-4 years.

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
Alabama	\$5,130,748	\$400,198
Alaska	\$934,756	\$72,911
Arizona	\$4,052,915	\$316,127
Arkansas	\$5,367,433	\$418,660
California	\$42,635,006	\$3,325,530
Colorado	\$5,547,917	\$432,738
Connecticut	\$6,407,982	\$499,823
Delaware	\$1,024,656	\$79,923
District of Columbia	\$1,201,179	\$93,692
Florida	\$12,281,411	\$957,950
Georgia	\$6,272,498	\$489,255
Hawaii	\$1,200,886	\$93,669
Idaho	\$1,845,704	\$143,965
Illinois	\$15,731,423	\$1,227,051
Indiana	\$6,848,082	\$534,150
Iowa	\$5,505,864	\$429,457
Kansas	\$4,685,833	\$365,495
Kentucky	\$4,886,254	\$381,128
Louisiana	\$6,232,351	\$486,123
Maine	\$2,581,376	\$201,347
Maryland	\$3,976,327	\$310,154
Massachusetts	\$9,179,358	\$715,990
Michigan	\$11,701,483	\$912,716
Minnesota	\$8,824,207	\$688,288
Mississippi	\$2,346,837	\$183,053
Missouri	\$11,164,056	\$870,796
Montana	\$2,023,982	\$157,871
Nebraska	\$2,965,847	\$231,336
Nevada	\$2,167,428	\$169,059
New Hampshire	\$1,274,105	\$99,380
New Jersey	\$7,861,137	\$613,169
New Mexico	\$2,367,957	\$184,701
New York	\$18,435,063	\$1,437,935
North Carolina	\$8,166,412	\$636,980

	<b>FY 12</b>	<b>FY 13</b>
	<b>Funding</b>	<b>Sequester Cut</b>
North Dakota	\$1,614,911	\$125,963
Ohio	\$16,101,293	\$1,255,901
Oklahoma	\$5,563,543	\$433,956
Oregon	\$3,774,504	\$294,411
Pennsylvania	\$10,212,671	\$796,588
Puerto Rico	\$601,992	\$46,955
Rhode Island	\$2,035,051	\$158,734
South Carolina	\$2,558,304	\$199,548
South Dakota	\$1,561,207	\$121,774
Tennessee	\$4,393,836	\$342,719
Texas	\$35,066,008	\$2,735,149
Utah	\$2,169,360	\$169,210
Vermont	\$1,295,344	\$101,037
Virginia	\$4,748,591	\$370,390
Washington	\$7,300,491	\$569,438
West Virginia	\$3,029,975	\$236,338
Wisconsin	\$7,124,160	\$555,684
Wyoming	\$1,141,670	\$89,050
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$343,121,384</b>	<b>\$26,763,468</b>

## Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) is allocated by formula to States to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families. Households receiving assistance are those most vulnerable to extreme heat or cold. Approximately 39 percent have a senior over age 60; 44 percent have a household member who is disabled; and 45 percent have at least one child.

# \$270,790,425

Less funding available for home heating and cooling assistance

For more information about LIHEAP, click here: [LIHEAP](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
Alabama	\$47,081,144	\$2,289,831
Alaska	\$10,641,099	\$878,293
Arizona	\$21,904,148	\$1,008,442
Arkansas	\$28,537,364	\$1,759,363
California	\$153,259,035	\$12,264,177
Colorado	\$47,308,286	\$4,312,838
Connecticut	\$79,531,964	\$5,626,249
Delaware	\$11,956,809	\$746,778
District of Columbia	\$10,687,141	\$882,093
Florida	\$78,019,715	\$3,591,942
Georgia	\$61,702,366	\$2,840,710
Hawaii	\$6,107,011	\$290,491
Idaho	\$19,577,889	\$1,615,915
Illinois	\$185,683,819	\$15,572,488
Indiana	\$79,998,845	\$7,050,784
Iowa	\$54,812,821	\$4,996,985
Kansas	\$32,118,334	\$2,294,840
Kentucky	\$46,423,070	\$3,669,204
Louisiana	\$43,421,576	\$2,357,230
Maine	\$38,520,365	\$3,511,692
Maryland	\$69,790,309	\$4,307,948
Massachusetts	\$132,678,036	\$11,249,861
Michigan	\$172,428,540	\$14,740,292
Minnesota	\$116,838,721	\$10,651,548
Mississippi	\$31,530,677	\$1,973,039
Missouri	\$68,231,128	\$6,220,260
Montana	\$19,915,857	\$1,643,809
Nebraska	\$30,207,576	\$2,494,750
Nevada	\$11,202,561	\$515,754
New Hampshire	\$26,055,007	\$2,150,521
New Jersey	\$136,745,901	\$10,447,925

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>
New Mexico	\$15,715,158	\$1,297,094
New York	\$375,509,667	\$34,095,887
North Carolina	\$81,534,565	\$4,993,614
North Dakota	\$20,554,636	\$1,696,533
Ohio	\$165,463,488	\$13,776,192
Oklahoma	\$32,787,515	\$1,926,885
Oregon	\$36,012,085	\$3,319,234
Pennsylvania	\$209,548,185	\$18,324,280
Puerto Rico	\$4,196,331	\$327,314
Rhode Island	\$23,175,439	\$1,847,283
South Carolina	\$36,269,889	\$1,831,201
South Dakota	\$17,507,368	\$1,445,017
Tennessee	\$55,405,327	\$3,716,826
Texas	\$129,832,056	\$5,977,324
Utah	\$24,100,402	\$1,994,144
Vermont	\$19,529,156	\$1,611,893
Virginia	\$80,436,332	\$5,247,562
Washington	\$57,967,554	\$5,285,361
West Virginia	\$29,699,517	\$2,451,331
Wisconsin	\$105,171,626	\$9,587,923
Wyoming	\$9,501,674	\$783,427
American Samoa	\$77,107	\$6,015
Guam	\$169,052	\$13,186
Northern Mariana Islands	\$58,717	\$4,580
Virgin Islands	\$159,857	\$12,468
Native American set-aside	\$38,428,998	\$2,926,221
Training and Technical Assistance	\$2,994,330	\$233,558
Discretionary Funds	\$26,948,970	\$2,102,020
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$3,471,672,115</b>	<b>\$270,790,425</b>

## Community Services Block Grant

The Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) is allocated by formula to States to provide a variety of important services to low-income individuals and families. The vast majority of funds go to the 1,100 community action agencies across the country that serve as a central source of assistance for low-income populations. The CSBG is often described as the glue that holds the safety net together at the local level because it provides a critical flexible funding source for local organizations to meet the needs of their local communities.

# 1.5 million

Fewer low-income individuals served

For more information on the Community Services Block Grant, click here: [CSBG](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Low- Income Individuals Served
Alabama	\$12,363,601	\$964,361	27,057
Alaska	\$2,630,144	\$205,151	1,271
Arizona	\$5,504,936	\$429,385	16,598
Arkansas	\$9,167,693	\$715,080	17,957
California	\$60,113,871	\$4,688,882	261,521
Colorado	\$5,856,056	\$456,772	13,700
Connecticut	\$8,132,631	\$634,345	34,063
Delaware	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	822
District of Columbia	\$11,077,094	\$864,013	7,707
Florida	\$19,595,462	\$1,528,446	55,802
Georgia	\$18,136,089	\$1,414,615	29,598
Hawaii	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	3,525
Idaho	\$3,522,847	\$274,782	17,997
Illinois	\$31,849,056	\$2,484,226	77,206
Indiana	\$9,817,018	\$765,727	55,501
Iowa	\$7,296,867	\$569,156	28,501
Kansas	\$5,503,188	\$429,249	5,845
Kentucky	\$11,366,397	\$886,579	39,373
Louisiana	\$15,828,093	\$1,234,591	25,513
Maine	\$3,554,397	\$277,243	16,847
Maryland	\$9,251,270	\$721,599	22,439
Massachusetts	\$16,798,721	\$1,310,300	55,560
Michigan	\$24,841,427	\$1,937,631	40,675
Minnesota	\$8,113,344	\$632,841	55,984
Mississippi	\$10,723,501	\$836,433	10,266
Missouri	\$18,656,835	\$1,455,233	12,773
Montana	\$3,272,842	\$255,282	8,896
Nebraska	\$4,699,568	\$366,566	9,204

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Low- Income Individuals Served
Nevada	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	2,018
New Hampshire	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	9,551
New Jersey	\$18,447,769	\$1,438,926	24,668
New Mexico	\$3,696,732	\$288,345	9,179
New York	\$58,516,371	\$4,564,277	38,905
North Carolina	\$17,678,537	\$1,378,926	9,166
North Dakota	\$3,257,579	\$254,091	1,936
Ohio	\$26,281,578	\$2,049,963	67,152
Oklahoma	\$8,062,881	\$628,905	10,597
Oregon	\$5,375,818	\$419,314	48,702
Pennsylvania	\$28,544,571	\$2,226,477	43,889
Puerto Rico	\$28,403,134	\$2,215,444	2,765
Rhode Island	\$3,727,051	\$290,710	11,512
South Carolina	\$10,359,538	\$808,044	17,072
South Dakota	\$2,928,123	\$228,394	4,331
Tennessee	\$13,282,226	\$1,036,014	41,226
Texas	\$32,435,360	\$2,529,958	58,944
Utah	\$3,480,348	\$271,467	18,564
Vermont	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	5,097
Virginia	\$10,794,220	\$841,949	18,202
Washington	\$7,989,634	\$623,191	60,452
West Virginia	\$7,547,596	\$588,712	9,773
Wisconsin	\$8,203,350	\$639,861	29,553
Wyoming	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	4,547
American Samoa	\$925,849	\$72,216	0
Guam	\$876,245	\$68,347	0
Northern Mariana Islands	\$548,925	\$42,816	0
Virgin Islands	\$1,210,387	\$94,410	0
Native American set-aside	\$5,057,945	\$394,520	0
Technical Assistance	\$8,267,616	\$645,455	0
Other	\$2,417,233	\$188,544	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$677,358,000</b>	<b>\$52,834,505</b>	<b>1,500,000</b>

## Family Violence Prevention and Services

The Family Violence and Prevention Services program provides grants to local organizations to prevent domestic violence and provide emergency shelter and related services to victims of domestic violence. According to a 2011 survey, on any given day approximately 67,000 domestic violence victims receive assistance through these programs but an additional 10,000, including 6,700 requesting emergency or transitional housing, are turned away because of a lack of resources.

# 112,190

Domestic violence victims not served

For more information on Family Violence Prevention and Services programs, click here: [FVPSA](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Domestic Violence Victims Served	Fewer Local Crisis Calls Answered
Alabama	\$381,901	\$29,788	879	680
Alaska	\$965,349	\$75,297	731	938
Arizona	\$2,037,454	\$158,921	508	765
Arkansas	\$1,381,543	\$107,760	705	328
California	\$7,860,844	\$613,146	7,184	8,680
Colorado	\$1,780,301	\$138,863	2,766	4,974
Connecticut	\$1,505,736	\$117,447	1,533	1,385
Delaware	\$1,000,767	\$78,060	69	124
District of Columbia	\$944,874	\$73,700	24	0
Florida	\$4,378,984	\$341,561	4,436	8,163
Georgia	\$2,659,313	\$207,426	3,668	5,565
Hawaii	\$1,088,011	\$84,865	127	406
Idaho	\$1,127,124	\$87,916	1,923	817
Illinois	\$3,252,367	\$253,685	4,475	13,579
Indiana	\$2,054,773	\$160,272	2,568	5,336
Iowa	\$1,406,156	\$109,680	2,223	4,823
Kansas	\$1,369,693	\$106,836	1,347	1,837
Kentucky	\$1,650,136	\$128,711	2,518	2,267
Louisiana	\$1,686,743	\$131,566	1,478	3,650
Maine	\$1,081,985	\$84,395	1,038	2,538
Maryland	\$1,920,755	\$149,819	1,252	3,475
Massachusetts	\$2,066,817	\$161,212	71	883
Michigan	\$2,696,294	\$210,311	3,261	7,002
Minnesota	\$1,832,140	\$142,907	1,002	10,975
Mississippi	\$1,391,238	\$108,517	3,230	2,748
Missouri	\$1,961,394	\$152,989	274	6,624
Montana	\$1,018,028	\$79,406	826	1,814
Nebraska	\$1,175,949	\$91,724	2,003	3,872

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Domestic Violence Victims Served	Fewer Local Crisis Calls Answered
Nevada	\$1,340,905	\$104,591	505	84
New Hampshire	\$1,079,741	\$84,220	877	713
New Jersey	\$2,490,291	\$194,243	2,248	6,680
New Mexico	\$1,219,884	\$95,151	447	1,083
New York	\$4,487,820	\$350,050	10,954	15,374
North Carolina	\$2,630,600	\$205,187	4,715	6,990
North Dakota	\$958,246	\$74,743	442	289
Ohio	\$3,008,176	\$234,638	4,053	7,033
Oklahoma	\$1,539,183	\$120,056	948	1,207
Oregon	\$1,554,226	\$121,230	2,405	14,323
Pennsylvania	\$3,228,167	\$251,797	7,513	11,294
Puerto Rico	\$1,534,359	\$119,680	240	197
Rhode Island	\$1,029,945	\$80,336	887	1,209
South Carolina	\$1,704,101	\$132,920	1,756	2,258
South Dakota	\$984,963	\$76,827	790	1,229
Tennessee	\$2,028,791	\$158,246	2,524	3,355
Texas	\$5,576,091	\$434,935	6,413	18,057
Utah	\$1,352,856	\$105,523	234	2,570
Vermont	\$949,406	\$74,054	800	731
Virginia	\$2,341,060	\$182,603	1,879	2,753
Washington	\$2,100,198	\$163,815	1,259	3,764
West Virginia	\$1,180,978	\$92,116	1,502	539
Wisconsin	\$1,904,421	\$148,545	2,963	7,336
Wyoming	\$937,686	\$73,140	456	4,846
<b>Total States</b>	<b>\$100,838,763</b>	<b>\$7,865,424</b>	<b>108,929</b>	<b>218,162</b>
American Samoa	\$360,881	\$28,149		
Guam	\$360,881	\$28,149		
Northern Mariana Islands	\$360,881	\$28,149		
Virgin Islands	\$360,881	\$28,149		
<b>Total Territories</b>	<b>\$1,443,524</b>	<b>\$112,595</b>		
<b>Total Tribal Set-Aside</b>	<b>\$12,954,669</b>	<b>\$1,010,464</b>	<b>3,261</b>	<b>12,515</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$115,236,956</b>	<b>\$8,988,483</b>	<b>112,190</b>	<b>230,677</b>

## Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment

The Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant provides formula-based grants to States for the provision of treatment and recovery support services for individuals and families affected by alcohol and drug addiction. In fiscal year 2011, this program funded approximately 2.1 million admissions to substance abuse treatment programs. Research has found that every \$1 spent on quality treatment can deliver a return of \$12 or more in reduced substance-related crime and criminal justice and health care costs.

# 169,375

Fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment

For more information on the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant, click here: [Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer admissions to Substance Abuse programs
Alabama	\$23,669,104	\$1,846,190	1,694
Alaska	\$4,903,771	\$382,494	649
Arizona	\$37,009,944	\$2,886,776	7,606
Arkansas	\$13,234,062	\$1,032,257	592
California	\$248,892,428	\$19,413,608	14,919
Colorado	\$26,103,262	\$2,036,054	4,256
Connecticut	\$16,883,413	\$1,316,906	2,914
Delaware	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	517
District of Columbia	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	472
Florida	\$99,581,639	\$7,767,368	15,906
Georgia	\$50,140,789	\$3,910,982	4,033
Hawaii	\$7,576,229	\$590,946	370
Idaho	\$6,855,073	\$534,696	1,204
Illinois	\$69,343,892	\$5,408,824	8,029
Indiana	\$33,055,561	\$2,578,334	2,180
Iowa	\$13,422,031	\$1,046,918	4,677
Kansas	\$12,198,382	\$951,474	1,659
Kentucky	\$20,508,321	\$1,599,649	1,800
Louisiana	\$25,654,671	\$2,001,064	2,230
Maine	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	1,369
Maryland	\$31,737,430	\$2,475,520	3,560
Massachusetts	\$34,073,216	\$2,657,711	5,557
Michigan	\$57,459,952	\$4,481,876	5,056
Minnesota	\$24,707,075	\$1,927,152	2,536
<b>Red Lake Indians</b>	\$608,939	\$47,497	13
Mississippi	\$14,150,075	\$1,103,706	1,499

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer admissions to Substance Abuse programs
Missouri	\$25,960,043	\$2,024,883	3,313
Montana	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	788
Nebraska	\$7,833,059	\$610,979	1,644
Nevada	\$13,745,028	\$1,072,112	868
New Hampshire	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	429
New Jersey	\$46,585,408	\$3,633,662	4,484
New Mexico	\$8,909,981	\$694,979	398
New York	\$114,637,337	\$8,941,712	9,449
North Carolina	\$39,601,511	\$3,088,918	4,843
North Dakota	\$5,440,418	\$424,353	502
Ohio	\$66,155,781	\$5,160,151	7,190
Oklahoma	\$17,579,842	\$1,371,228	1,899
Oregon	\$17,801,059	\$1,388,483	5,858
Pennsylvania	\$58,639,671	\$4,573,894	5,013
Puerto Rico	\$22,030,073	\$1,755,678	2,202
Rhode Island	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	549
South Carolina	\$20,457,841	\$1,595,712	2,663
South Dakota	\$5,030,871	\$392,408	1,530
Tennessee	\$29,522,772	\$2,302,776	926
Texas	\$134,956,016	\$10,526,569	4,893
Utah	\$17,005,006	\$1,326,390	1,135
Vermont	\$5,379,071	\$419,568	746
Virginia	\$42,761,980	\$3,335,434	2,780
Washington	\$34,712,990	\$2,707,613	4,141
West Virginia	\$8,644,366	\$674,261	1,732
Wisconsin	\$27,880,736	\$2,174,697	3,214
Wyoming	\$3,495,265	\$272,631	711
American Samoa	\$367,834	\$65,720	46
Guam	\$1,001,449	\$134,280	73
Northern Mariana Islands	\$267,531	-\$25,681	13
Virgin Islands	\$607,686	\$28,669	15
Federated States of Micronesia	\$593,312	\$10,219	3
Marshall Islands	\$364,661	\$6,280	15
Palau	\$115,607	\$1,991	11
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$1,689,876,866</b>	<b>\$131,810,395</b>	<b>169,375</b>

## Senior Nutrition

Senior nutrition programs are formula-based grants to States that provide congregate and home-delivered meals to seniors in need, many of whom suffer from limited mobility or geographic isolation. These meals help seniors remain healthy and independent in their communities, thus reducing the risk of disability and the need for more costly medical interventions.

# 17 Million

Fewer meals served

For more information on Federal funding for senior nutrition, click here: [Senior Nutrition programs](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
Alabama	\$12,748,557	\$994,387
Alaska	\$3,599,752	\$280,781
Arizona	\$15,426,259	\$1,203,248
Arkansas	\$8,905,848	\$694,656
California	\$77,482,961	\$6,043,671
Colorado	\$10,178,784	\$793,945
Connecticut	\$9,291,371	\$724,727
Delaware	\$3,849,236	\$300,240
District of Columbia	\$3,845,023	\$299,912
Florida	\$54,797,662	\$4,274,218
Georgia	\$19,183,738	\$1,496,332
Hawaii	\$3,718,778	\$290,065
Idaho	\$3,920,028	\$305,762
Illinois	\$32,449,254	\$2,531,042
Indiana	\$14,658,935	\$1,143,397
Iowa	\$9,265,390	\$722,700
Kansas	\$8,167,216	\$637,043
Kentucky	\$10,726,704	\$836,683
Louisiana	\$11,763,750	\$917,573
Maine	\$3,835,658	\$299,181
Maryland	\$12,875,523	\$1,004,291
Massachusetts	\$20,135,988	\$1,570,607
Michigan	\$27,908,122	\$2,176,834
Minnesota	\$12,280,576	\$957,885
Mississippi	\$7,032,533	\$548,538
Missouri	\$16,713,458	\$1,303,650
Montana	\$4,399,743	\$343,180
Nebraska	\$5,229,381	\$407,892
Nevada	\$6,170,037	\$481,263
New Hampshire	\$4,344,147	\$338,843

	<b>FY 13</b>	
	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>Sequester Cut</b>
New Jersey	\$21,977,363	\$1,714,234
New Mexico	\$6,096,342	\$475,515
New York	\$57,547,500	\$4,488,705
North Carolina	\$22,329,973	\$1,741,738
North Dakota	\$4,048,348	\$315,771
Ohio	\$30,167,791	\$2,353,088
Oklahoma	\$9,673,183	\$754,508
Oregon	\$10,034,380	\$782,682
Pennsylvania	\$38,123,314	\$2,973,618
Puerto Rico	\$3,780,956	\$294,915
Rhode Island	\$11,477,564	\$895,250
South Carolina	\$4,194,335	\$327,158
South Dakota	\$14,755,499	\$1,150,929
Tennessee	\$52,931,968	\$4,128,694
Texas	\$5,129,979	\$400,138
Utah	\$3,997,690	\$311,820
Vermont	\$17,666,619	\$1,377,996
Virginia	\$15,024,550	\$1,171,915
Washington	\$6,437,582	\$502,131
West Virginia	\$14,327,400	\$1,117,537
Wisconsin	\$4,030,912	\$314,411
Wyoming	\$731,341	\$57,045
American Samoa	\$2,014,237	\$157,110
Guam	\$468,427	\$36,537
Northern Mariana Islands	\$11,244,396	\$877,063
Virgin Islands	\$1,822,373	\$142,145
Native American set-aside	\$3,187,965	\$248,661
Undistributed	\$8,162,893	\$636,706
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$816,289,292</b>	<b>\$63,670,565</b>

## Department of Education

The Department of Education's mission is to close the achievement gap and ensure the nation's students are on track to graduate from high school ready for college and careers. The Department also provides support and assistance to help students enroll in and complete postsecondary education.

In fiscal year 2012, this subcommittee appropriated over \$68.1 billion in discretionary funding to the Department of Education, most of which will be subject to sequestration. This report analyzes the potential State-by-State impact of sequestration on key programs representing a combined \$35.9 billion, or 79 percent, of the Department's non-exempt discretionary funding. The total impact on each State would of course be much larger when all other programs are taken into account.

OMB recently determined that, under the terms of the Budget Control Act, discretionary and mandatory Pell Grant funding would be exempt from sequestration.

For many Department programs, it is difficult to estimate precisely the impact of sequestration on each State because the funding is awarded through competition or for other technical reasons. Below are data on the national impact on two of these programs.

**TRIO Programs:** TRIO programs provide competitive grants to institutions of higher education, public and private organizations, and high schools to help low-income, first generation students and students with disabilities access and complete college. They deliver a variety of services to students, including assistance in selecting and enrolling in college, tutoring,

### Arne Duncan, Secretary, Department of Education

#### Prepared testimony before the Senate Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee April 24, 2012

*"In a word, a large sequester could be devastating. It would jeopardize our Nation's ability to develop and support an educated, skilled workforce that can compete in the global economy.... For example, a 7.8 percent reduction in funding for large State formula grant programs that serve over 21 million students in high-poverty schools and 6.6 million students with special needs could force States, school districts, and schools to slash teacher salaries, lay off teachers, or reduce services to these needy children.... Because of the indiscriminate nature of a sequester, the story would be the same across all Department activities: we would no longer be able to provide essential Federal support that helps pay for the costs of educating students with disabilities, improving achievement for students from low-income families, turning around failing schools, advancing education reforms designed to help our kids compete in the global economy, supporting the students of military families, providing work-study jobs for postsecondary students, or helping parents pay for college."*

counseling and career workshops. A cut of \$66 million could eliminate services to as many as 61,000 low-income students.

**Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP):**

GEAR UP provides competitive grants to States and partnerships of local education agencies, institutions of higher education, and community-based organizations to ensure low-income elementary and secondary school students are prepared for and enroll in postsecondary education. Grants support early intervention services, such as mentoring, tutoring, financial aid assistance, college campus visits and scholarships. A cut of nearly \$24 million could eliminate services to as many as 57,000 low-income students.

## Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies

Title I is the cornerstone Federal program for helping all students, especially those from disadvantaged backgrounds, meet high academic standards. More than 90 percent of the Nation’s local educational agencies (LEAs) receive these funds, which are allocated by formula based largely on LEA family income levels.

# 1.8 Million

Fewer students served

For more information on Title I Grants to LEAs, click here: [Title I](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Schools Receiving Grant Funds	Fewer Students Served	Education Jobs Lost
Alabama	\$230,985,442	\$18,021,709	73	33,837	248
Alaska	\$37,233,204	\$2,080,759	16	2,449	29
Arizona	\$316,417,624	\$24,926,187	96	27,367	343
Arkansas	\$155,861,434	\$12,013,450	62	21,004	165
California	\$1,653,520,233	\$139,618,811	506	296,172	1,920
Colorado	\$147,752,993	\$13,482,192	59	18,491	185
Connecticut	\$105,079,994	\$9,128,434	43	9,361	126
Delaware	\$43,431,372	\$2,058,143	6	3,646	28
District of Columbia	\$46,617,745	\$2,635,653	10	3,705	36
Florida	\$735,494,836	\$65,829,655	162	118,166	905
Georgia	\$504,014,567	\$38,826,648	118	75,996	534
Hawaii	\$45,429,592	\$3,297,663	15	7,795	45
Idaho	\$55,341,836	\$4,809,693	35	7,166	66
Illinois	\$649,118,902	\$47,941,117	181	57,022	659
Indiana	\$263,971,239	\$21,486,916	72	18,901	295
Iowa	\$84,226,145	\$7,665,341	58	8,991	105
Kansas	\$107,416,585	\$9,433,034	59	11,249	130
Kentucky	\$223,141,249	\$17,723,167	65	31,021	244
Louisiana	\$288,698,949	\$22,611,413	72	37,885	311
Maine	\$51,744,996	\$4,628,893	36	2,774	64
Maryland	\$189,891,427	\$15,399,925	33	12,983	212
Massachusetts	\$210,740,945	\$18,178,351	87	26,495	250
Michigan	\$538,020,939	\$38,966,953	142	43,427	536
Minnesota	\$157,485,439	\$12,932,780	70	13,698	178
Mississippi	\$188,720,038	\$13,076,285	49	26,744	180
Missouri	\$233,344,053	\$18,849,004	94	27,139	259
Montana	\$45,162,946	\$2,859,495	43	3,625	39
Nebraska	\$70,799,745	\$6,437,059	46	11,132	89
Nevada	\$106,466,536	\$9,650,385	14	15,228	133
New Hampshire	\$39,231,375	\$2,236,672	15	1,349	31
New Jersey	\$302,750,141	\$24,087,979	115	30,260	331
New Mexico	\$119,499,159	\$9,234,962	47	18,039	127

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Schools Receiving Grant Funds	Fewer Students Served	Education Jobs Lost
New York	\$1,131,873,797	\$82,418,983	222	134,638	1,133
North Carolina	\$399,562,177	\$34,078,909	111	50,993	469
North Dakota	\$35,555,738	\$1,949,872	17	1,427	27
Ohio	\$588,161,695	\$43,633,138	168	58,246	600
Oklahoma	\$161,455,151	\$12,548,429	92	31,238	173
Oregon	\$146,664,001	\$12,944,562	52	17,780	178
Pennsylvania	\$574,388,686	\$43,166,671	136	45,781	594
Puerto Rico	\$481,347,715	\$26,891,474	81	27,878	370
Rhode Island	\$49,138,057	\$3,630,321	12	4,448	50
South Carolina	\$214,933,269	\$17,772,478	41	22,252	244
South Dakota	\$43,594,684	\$1,838,121	15	1,613	25
Tennessee	\$280,648,064	\$22,345,314	91	48,631	307
Texas	\$1,386,311,117	\$100,781,616	422	254,704	1,386
Utah	\$93,181,540	\$8,426,251	26	11,316	116
Vermont	\$34,500,778	\$1,895,900	13	2,821	26
Virginia	\$229,979,567	\$20,102,876	64	20,125	276
Washington	\$213,017,558	\$18,826,383	82	18,101	259
West Virginia	\$94,247,800	\$8,026,228	31	10,811	110
Wisconsin	\$227,547,885	\$17,755,173	92	20,856	244
Wyoming	\$33,627,421	\$1,799,426	10	1,186	25
American Samoa	\$11,017,839	\$890,056			
Guam	\$11,395,916	\$920,599			
Northern Mariana Islands	\$4,002,129	\$323,305			
Virgin Islands	\$14,805,192	\$1,196,012			
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$98,903,655	\$7,989,757	14	4,122	110
Other (non-State allocations)	\$8,984,455	\$0			
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$14,516,457,566</b>	<b>\$1,132,280,582</b>	<b>4,277</b>	<b>1,807,968</b>	<b>15,523</b>

## School Improvement Grants

SIG funding helps turn around persistently low-achieving schools across the Nation. The funds are allocated by formula to States, which award competitive grants to LEAs with failing schools.

Sequestration will deny 75 schools serving an estimated 33,441 students additional resources to implement significant turnaround plans.

For more information on the SIG program, click here: [SIG](#)

# \$41,617,031

not available for turning around Nation's lowest performing schools

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut
Alabama	\$8,125,392	\$633,780
Alaska	\$1,516,550	\$118,291
Arizona	\$10,482,548	\$817,639
Arkansas	\$5,382,593	\$419,842
California	\$61,828,852	\$4,822,650
Colorado	\$5,279,918	\$411,834
Connecticut	\$3,663,102	\$285,722
Delaware	\$1,484,496	\$115,791
District of Columbia	\$1,539,227	\$120,060
Florida	\$26,815,090	\$2,091,577
Georgia	\$17,231,799	\$1,344,080
Hawaii	\$1,606,273	\$125,289
Idaho	\$2,036,269	\$158,829
Illinois	\$22,223,783	\$1,733,455
Indiana	\$9,244,071	\$721,038
Iowa	\$3,034,352	\$236,679
Kansas	\$4,119,739	\$321,340
Kentucky	\$7,845,080	\$611,916
Louisiana	\$9,670,178	\$754,274
Maine	\$1,789,010	\$139,543
Maryland	\$6,821,529	\$532,080
Massachusetts	\$7,234,459	\$564,288
Michigan	\$17,801,726	\$1,388,535
Minnesota	\$5,509,059	\$429,706
Mississippi	\$6,188,167	\$482,677
Missouri	\$7,700,059	\$600,604
Montana	\$1,537,304	\$119,910
Nebraska	\$2,675,249	\$208,670
Nevada	\$3,824,945	\$298,345
New Hampshire	\$1,352,537	\$105,498

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>
New Jersey	\$10,487,838	\$818,051
New Mexico	\$4,143,996	\$323,231
New York	\$37,591,640	\$2,932,148
North Carolina	\$14,390,384	\$1,122,450
North Dakota	\$1,217,324	\$94,952
Ohio	\$20,254,289	\$1,579,835
Oklahoma	\$5,581,750	\$435,376
Oregon	\$5,450,167	\$425,113
Pennsylvania	\$20,224,608	\$1,577,519
Puerto Rico	\$14,239,090	\$1,110,649
Rhode Island	\$1,663,220	\$129,731
South Carolina	\$7,403,291	\$577,457
South Dakota	\$1,513,181	\$118,028
Tennessee	\$9,873,902	\$770,164
Texas	\$49,720,712	\$3,878,215
Utah	\$3,404,851	\$265,579
Vermont	\$1,212,682	\$94,589
Virginia	\$7,743,099	\$603,962
Washington	\$7,865,587	\$613,515
West Virginia	\$3,329,332	\$259,688
Wisconsin	\$8,074,622	\$629,821
Wyoming	\$1,171,017	\$91,340
American Samoa	\$373,814	\$29,158
Guam	\$386,641	\$30,158
Northern Mariana Islands	\$135,784	\$10,591
Virgin Islands	\$502,311	\$39,180
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$3,355,606	\$261,737
Other (non-State allocations)	\$26,677,584	\$2,080,852
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$533,551,678</b>	<b>\$41,617,031</b>

## Improving Teacher Quality State Grants

Improving Teacher Quality State Grants is a formula-based program that assists States and LEAs in developing, supporting and retaining a high-quality workforce of educators. Research shows that high-quality teachers and school leaders are critically important for improving student achievement.

# 198,748

Fewer teachers receiving professional development

For more information on Improving Teacher Quality State Grants, click here: [Teacher Quality](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Education Jobs Lost	Students Impacted	Fewer Teachers Receiving Professional Development	Students Impacted
Alabama	\$38,660,157	\$3,197,904	18	284	3,371	53,161
Alaska	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	81	984	16,029
Arizona	\$38,320,791	\$4,210,702	24	498	4,438	92,089
Arkansas	\$23,383,150	\$1,941,823	11	142	2,047	26,406
California	\$270,253,991	\$22,736,783	129	2,554	23,967	474,547
Colorado	\$27,122,152	\$2,448,943	14	238	2,581	43,800
Connecticut	\$22,557,047	\$1,444,001	8	104	1,522	19,695
Delaware	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	73	984	14,445
District of Columbia	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	59	984	11,670
Florida	\$109,847,566	\$10,167,198	58	831	10,717	153,575
Georgia	\$64,203,436	\$6,488,463	37	532	6,839	98,413
Hawaii	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	79	984	15,459
Idaho	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	91	984	17,889
Illinois	\$98,761,286	\$7,043,483	40	608	7,425	112,786
Indiana	\$41,589,412	\$3,775,208	21	353	3,979	66,887
Iowa	\$18,835,921	\$1,394,206	8	110	1,470	20,168
Kansas	\$19,284,937	\$1,478,490	8	109	1,558	21,298
Kentucky	\$37,816,656	\$2,704,191	15	243	2,850	46,170
Louisiana	\$54,186,525	\$3,059,217	17	237	3,225	44,892
Maine	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	58	984	11,405
Maryland	\$34,862,715	\$2,365,034	13	189	2,493	36,173
Massachusetts	\$43,677,504	\$2,630,770	15	205	2,773	37,962
Michigan	\$95,607,474	\$5,879,320	33	587	6,197	110,245
Minnesota	\$33,021,541	\$2,411,692	14	222	2,542	40,265
Mississippi	\$35,696,566	\$2,357,893	13	193	2,485	36,977
Missouri	\$41,651,914	\$3,206,622	18	244	3,380	45,765
Montana	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	67	984	13,264
Nebraska	\$11,770,611	\$933,150	5	66	984	13,058
Nevada	\$12,431,038	\$1,524,329	9	175	1,607	31,192
New Hampshire	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	64	984	12,526
New Jersey	\$54,955,531	\$3,866,605	22	266	4,076	49,360

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Education Jobs Lost	Students Impacted	Fewer Teachers Receiving Professional Development	Students Impacted
New Mexico	\$19,147,373	\$1,493,398	8	118	1,574	23,169
New York	\$195,517,680	\$10,331,876	59	760	10,891	140,276
North Carolina	\$53,878,382	\$5,875,340	33	466	6,193	87,445
North Dakota	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	57	984	11,178
Ohio	\$90,808,736	\$6,699,181	38	602	7,062	111,862
Oklahoma	\$27,960,275	\$2,360,206	13	200	2,488	38,241
Oregon	\$23,565,884	\$2,016,339	11	223	2,125	43,053
Pennsylvania	\$98,148,572	\$6,171,619	35	477	6,505	88,728
Puerto Rico	\$74,162,414	\$4,673,886	27	341	4,927	62,179
Rhode Island	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	64	984	12,566
South Carolina	\$30,487,767	\$2,848,444	16	246	3,003	46,216
South Dakota	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	66	984	13,058
Tennessee	\$41,694,436	\$3,994,675	23	342	4,211	62,660
Texas	\$200,179,559	\$18,515,903	105	1,529	19,518	284,182
Utah	\$16,138,221	\$1,678,251	10	223	1,769	39,466
Vermont	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	52	984	10,302
Virginia	\$43,066,713	\$3,420,772	19	334	3,606	63,393
Washington	\$39,717,936	\$3,260,985	19	368	3,437	66,575
West Virginia	\$20,417,745	\$1,014,375	6	84	1,069	14,891
Wisconsin	\$39,886,313	\$2,877,876	16	239	3,034	45,298
Wyoming	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	5	62	984	12,103
American Samoa	\$2,845,225	\$260,963	1	15	275	4,122
Guam	\$4,373,576	\$312,530	2	30	329	4,932
Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,360,068	\$114,525	1	15	121	1,814
Virgin Islands	\$3,692,303	\$269,133	2	22	284	3,087
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$12,271,172	\$957,151	5	75	1,009	15,125
Other (non-State allocations)	\$49,331,345	\$3,847,845	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,466,567,300</b>	<b>\$192,392,250</b>	<b>1,064</b>	<b>16,572</b>	<b>198,748</b>	<b>3,093,492</b>

## 21st Century Community Learning Centers

The 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers program enables States to provide funds on a competitive basis to local communities for the purpose of establishing expanded learning opportunities for students, through before- and after-school programs, summer school, and extended school year programs. Such programs can provide students with deeper learning and enrichment opportunities and safe environments for working families.

# 145,180

fewer students served

For more information on the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers program, click here: [21<sup>st</sup> Century Learning Centers](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Centers	Fewer Students Served
Alabama	\$17,422,148	\$1,358,928	11	881
Alaska	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	4	378
Arizona	\$24,198,421	\$1,887,476	16	4,454
Arkansas	\$11,915,040	\$929,373	9	1,190
California	\$124,077,384	\$9,678,035	71	37,349
Colorado	\$11,717,063	\$913,931	6	1,175
Connecticut	\$8,021,705	\$625,693	7	949
Delaware	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	4	295
District of Columbia	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	3	341
Florida	\$58,059,259	\$4,528,622	26	5,107
Georgia	\$40,361,648	\$3,148,208	23	2,817
Hawaii	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	1,082
Idaho	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	507
Illinois	\$50,297,549	\$3,923,209	28	4,186
Indiana	\$19,490,325	\$1,520,245	18	2,500
Iowa	\$5,956,271	\$464,589	4	477
Kansas	\$8,648,128	\$674,554	3	470
Kentucky	\$17,355,104	\$1,353,698	12	2,472
Louisiana	\$21,441,365	\$1,672,426	17	3,676
Maine	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	710
Maryland	\$14,262,844	\$1,112,502	10	934
Massachusetts	\$16,482,734	\$1,285,653	15	1,425
Michigan	\$41,284,256	\$3,220,172	27	3,631
Minnesota	\$12,439,164	\$970,255	8	1,683
Mississippi	\$14,433,678	\$1,125,827	16	1,634
Missouri	\$18,987,498	\$1,481,025	12	1,410
Montana	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	11	1,275
Nebraska	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	8	1,167
Nevada	\$7,643,861	\$596,221	5	1,269

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Centers	Fewer Students Served
New Hampshire	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5	738
New Jersey	\$22,798,466	\$1,778,281	9	1,213
New Mexico	\$8,729,513	\$680,902	9	1,060
New York	\$87,348,119	\$6,813,152	39	7,225
North Carolina	\$30,382,826	\$2,369,860	45	3,154
North Dakota	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6	654
Ohio	\$44,561,817	\$3,475,822	31	3,312
Oklahoma	\$11,863,563	\$925,358	8	1,469
Oregon	\$11,468,489	\$894,542	10	2,084
Pennsylvania	\$41,145,417	\$3,209,342	30	2,925
Puerto Rico	\$38,768,439	\$3,023,938	12	1,395
Rhode Island	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5	1,160
South Carolina	\$17,183,734	\$1,340,331	17	1,459
South Dakota	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5	960
Tennessee	\$21,168,384	\$1,651,133	22	2,558
Texas	\$104,440,061	\$8,146,324	57	15,652
Utah	\$6,287,988	\$490,463	6	1,671
Vermont	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	9	1,150
Virginia	\$18,840,833	\$1,469,585	12	2,019
Washington	\$16,504,291	\$1,287,335	14	1,855
West Virginia	\$7,098,334	\$553,670	12	1,230
Wisconsin	\$16,549,247	\$1,290,841	16	3,817
Wyoming	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	8	973
American Samoa	\$782,574	\$61,040		
Guam	\$958,862	\$74,791		
Northern Mariana Islands	\$307,597	\$23,992		
Virgin Islands	\$1,051,582	\$82,023		
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$8,416,117	\$656,459		
Other (non-State allocations)	\$11,516,732	\$898,305		
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,151,673,216</b>	<b>\$89,830,511</b>	<b>777</b>	<b>145,180</b>

## Impact Aid

Impact Aid provides formula-based grants to more than 1,000 school districts throughout the Nation. These funds offset the additional costs or lost revenue associated with educating students who have a parent on active military duty, reside on Indian lands or have some other connection to the federal government that either lowers the local tax base or increases the number of students served by the school district.

# \$89,976,095

less for impact aid schools

For more information on Impact Aid, click here: [Impact Aid](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Teachers Supported by Funding
Alabama	\$2,705,695	\$211,044	3
Alaska	\$141,678,576	\$11,050,929	166
Arizona	\$175,235,404	\$13,668,362	205
Arkansas	\$368,334	\$28,730	0
California	\$63,502,594	\$4,953,202	74
Colorado	\$18,994,093	\$1,481,539	22
Connecticut	\$4,281,262	\$333,939	5
Delaware	\$22,276	\$1,738	0
District of Columbia	\$944,414	\$73,665	1
Florida	\$5,668,284	\$442,126	7
Georgia	\$21,767,951	\$1,697,901	25
Hawaii	\$45,968,975	\$3,585,580	54
Idaho	\$5,840,985	\$455,597	7
Illinois	\$13,850,466	\$1,080,336	16
Indiana	\$115,435	\$9,004	0
Iowa	\$179,534	\$14,003	0
Kansas	\$26,712,251	\$2,083,555	31
Kentucky	\$816,331	\$63,674	1
Louisiana	\$8,433,038	\$657,777	10
Maine	\$2,014,830	\$157,157	2
Maryland	\$5,959,299	\$464,825	7
Massachusetts	\$225,606	\$17,597	0
Michigan	\$4,185,118	\$326,439	5
Minnesota	\$19,950,526	\$1,556,141	23
Mississippi	\$2,114,002	\$164,892	2
Missouri	\$20,641,880	\$1,610,066	24
Montana	\$43,190,856	\$3,368,887	51
Nebraska	\$17,750,815	\$1,384,564	21
Nevada	\$3,044,627	\$237,480	4
New Hampshire	\$5,606	\$437	0
New Jersey	\$11,278,274	\$879,705	13

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Teachers Supported by Funding
New Mexico	\$95,378,838	\$7,439,549	112
New York	\$34,145,761	\$2,663,370	40
North Carolina	\$15,393,777	\$1,200,715	18
North Dakota	\$26,846,455	\$2,094,023	31
Ohio	\$1,459,963	\$113,877	2
Oklahoma	\$35,182,707	\$2,744,251	41
Oregon	\$3,393,286	\$264,676	4
Pennsylvania	\$855,609	\$66,737	1
Puerto Rico	\$1,227,086	\$95,713	1
Rhode Island	\$1,528,035	\$119,187	2
South Carolina	\$1,505,771	\$117,450	2
South Dakota	\$51,490,604	\$4,016,268	60
Tennessee	\$3,642,989	\$284,154	4
Texas	\$100,669,130	\$7,852,192	118
Utah	\$8,117,466	\$633,162	9
Vermont	\$6,707	\$523	0
Virginia	\$35,523,961	\$2,770,869	42
Washington	\$42,689,912	\$3,329,813	50
West Virginia	\$10,576	\$825	0
Wisconsin	\$13,119,215	\$1,023,299	15
Wyoming	\$13,768,991	\$1,073,982	16
American Samoa	\$0	\$0	0
Guam	\$0	\$0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$135,506	\$10,569	0
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$0	\$0	0
Other (non-State allocations)	\$0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,153,539,682</b>	<b>\$89,976,095</b>	<b>1,350</b>

## Special Education Grants to States

The Special Education Grants to States program authorized under section 611 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act helps States and local communities meet the excess costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities. Most of these funds are provided to LEAs. More than 35 years ago, the Federal Government committed to pay 40 percent of such costs, but now provides only 16 percent.

# 10,899

Educators not supported by federal funds

States are required to provide a free and appropriate public education to students with disabilities, so decreased Federal revenue means that State and local revenue will need to cover required costs.

For more information on Special Education Grants to States, click here: [Special Education](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Jobs Supported by Funding
Alabama	\$181,561,826	\$14,096,777	170
Alaska	\$36,471,208	\$3,034,178	37
Arizona	\$188,005,122	\$15,875,179	192
Arkansas	\$111,979,248	\$8,906,480	107
California	\$1,224,661,066	\$99,380,923	1,199
Colorado	\$154,234,781	\$12,819,778	155
Connecticut	\$132,768,017	\$9,983,876	120
Delaware	\$34,446,453	\$2,908,663	35
District of Columbia	\$17,319,779	\$1,462,485	18
Florida	\$631,152,474	\$49,159,935	593
Georgia	\$328,077,843	\$27,603,658	333
Hawaii	\$39,851,841	\$3,218,489	39
Idaho	\$55,221,261	\$4,530,393	55
Illinois	\$505,651,259	\$38,986,222	471
Indiana	\$257,576,165	\$19,569,301	236
Iowa	\$121,910,726	\$9,124,289	110
Kansas	\$106,692,635	\$8,303,629	100
Kentucky	\$157,888,110	\$12,156,980	147
Louisiana	\$188,962,577	\$15,419,403	186
Maine	\$54,641,461	\$4,089,587	49
Maryland	\$199,916,833	\$15,367,344	185
Massachusetts	\$283,465,895	\$21,215,727	256
Michigan	\$399,883,942	\$32,063,707	387
Minnesota	\$189,532,481	\$14,545,082	176
Mississippi	\$119,980,160	\$9,682,672	117

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Jobs Supported by Funding
Missouri	\$226,829,933	\$17,016,801	205
Montana	\$37,221,455	\$3,034,178	37
Nebraska	\$74,564,188	\$5,580,684	67
Nevada	\$70,702,984	\$5,970,170	72
New Hampshire	\$47,389,192	\$3,553,798	43
New Jersey	\$360,945,645	\$27,014,623	326
New Mexico	\$91,005,697	\$6,885,437	83
New York	\$758,002,911	\$57,518,042	694
North Carolina	\$326,077,875	\$26,524,890	320
North Dakota	\$27,970,106	\$2,361,800	29
Ohio	\$436,958,357	\$34,797,635	420
Oklahoma	\$147,674,175	\$11,543,144	139
Oregon	\$128,760,236	\$10,075,163	122
Pennsylvania	\$426,427,814	\$33,805,753	408
Rhode Island	\$43,668,156	\$3,268,300	39
South Carolina	\$176,828,357	\$13,571,439	164
South Dakota	\$33,319,673	\$2,813,518	34
Tennessee	\$236,469,821	\$18,509,376	223
Texas	\$980,678,753	\$80,678,969	974
Utah	\$109,453,830	\$8,969,599	108
Vermont	\$26,968,524	\$2,277,226	27
Virginia	\$281,475,855	\$21,943,001	265
Washington	\$220,953,409	\$17,789,581	215
West Virginia	\$75,837,277	\$5,675,967	69
Wisconsin	\$207,862,974	\$15,964,667	193
Wyoming	\$28,292,653	\$2,389,036	29
American Samoa	\$6,358,510	\$61,452	1
Guam	\$14,098,659	\$136,257	2
Northern Mariana Islands	\$4,831,832	\$46,697	1
Puerto Rico	\$114,923,374	\$9,704,146	117
Virgin Islands	\$8,960,866	\$86,602	1
Freely Associated States	\$6,579,306	\$0	0
Department of the Interior	\$92,909,676	\$0	0
Other	\$25,000,000	\$0	0
<b>Totals</b>	<b>\$11,577,855,236</b>	<b>\$903,072,708</b>	<b>10,899</b>

## Special Education Preschool State Grants

The Special Education Preschool State Grants program authorized under section 619 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act provides formula-based grants to States that support high-quality early childhood education for children with disabilities ages 3-5. Most of these funds are provided to LEAs and education service agencies.

# 351

Education jobs not supported by federal funds

For more information on Special Education Preschool Grants, click here: [Preschool](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Jobs Supported by Funding
Alabama	\$5,485,537	\$420,358	5
Alaska	\$1,237,190	\$96,150	1
Arizona	\$5,233,837	\$454,072	5
Arkansas	\$5,261,053	\$391,710	5
California	\$37,657,903	\$3,233,960	39
Colorado	\$4,852,632	\$374,961	5
Connecticut	\$4,810,505	\$358,164	4
Delaware	\$1,230,715	\$95,853	1
District of Columbia	\$238,633	\$24,263	0
Florida	\$18,101,998	\$1,392,281	17
Georgia	\$9,597,428	\$770,585	9
Hawaii	\$973,364	\$88,085	1
Idaho	\$2,144,602	\$159,675	2
Illinois	\$17,308,047	\$1,299,511	16
Indiana	\$8,727,260	\$649,785	8
Iowa	\$3,914,752	\$291,471	4
Kansas	\$4,250,493	\$316,469	4
Kentucky	\$10,016,825	\$745,798	9
Louisiana	\$6,349,379	\$483,557	6
Maine	\$2,464,993	\$183,531	2
Maryland	\$6,542,419	\$494,352	6
Massachusetts	\$9,701,776	\$722,342	9
Michigan	\$12,310,135	\$939,274	11
Minnesota	\$7,285,511	\$542,441	7
Mississippi	\$4,145,779	\$311,218	4
Missouri	\$5,875,290	\$473,421	6
Montana	\$1,158,199	\$92,528	1
Nebraska	\$2,212,223	\$166,753	2
Nevada	\$2,195,571	\$180,990	2
New Hampshire	\$1,527,855	\$113,756	1
New Jersey	\$11,158,879	\$830,831	10

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Jobs Supported by Funding</b>
New Mexico	\$3,126,461	\$232,779	3
New York	\$33,100,968	\$2,465,252	30
North Carolina	\$11,094,802	\$826,061	10
North Dakota	\$789,830	\$75,676	1
Ohio	\$12,270,992	\$978,590	12
Oklahoma	\$3,563,976	\$298,390	4
Oregon	\$3,778,956	\$298,383	4
Pennsylvania	\$13,699,570	\$1,038,166	13
Rhode Island	\$1,639,323	\$122,055	1
South Carolina	\$7,003,167	\$521,418	6
South Dakota	\$1,437,077	\$106,996	1
Tennessee	\$6,750,220	\$515,583	6
Texas	\$22,325,688	\$1,952,535	24
Utah	\$3,491,122	\$268,163	3
Vermont	\$840,327	\$77,986	1
Virginia	\$8,952,199	\$666,532	8
Washington	\$8,011,726	\$596,511	7
West Virginia	\$3,416,814	\$254,398	3
Wisconsin	\$9,289,944	\$691,680	8
Wyoming	\$1,033,251	\$86,812	1
American Samoa	\$0	\$0	0
Guam	\$0	\$0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	\$0	0
Puerto Rico	\$3,058,171	\$294,223	4
Virgin Islands	\$0	\$0	0
Freely Associated States	\$0	\$0	0
Department of the Interior	\$0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$372,645,367</b>	<b>\$29,066,339</b>	<b>351</b>

## Special Education Grants for Infants and Families

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families support statewide systems of early intervention services for children from birth through age 2 and their families. Funds are provided by formula to each State.

# 26,949

Fewer children served

For more information on Special Education Grants for Infants and Families, click here: [Infants and Families](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Infants and Toddlers Served
Alabama	\$6,160,058	\$482,091	242
Alaska	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	55
Arizona	\$10,077,722	\$788,757	415
Arkansas	\$4,004,782	\$313,428	252
California	\$54,039,265	\$4,229,182	2,407
Colorado	\$7,091,150	\$554,975	422
Connecticut	\$4,052,879	\$317,207	352
Delaware	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	70
District of Columbia	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	31
Florida	\$22,745,155	\$1,780,055	1,030
Georgia	\$14,618,917	\$1,144,103	471
Hawaii	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	151
Idaho	\$2,457,525	\$192,319	136
Illinois	\$17,470,882	\$1,367,356	1,425
Indiana	\$8,684,021	\$679,643	788
Iowa	\$3,995,029	\$312,669	282
Kansas	\$4,053,473	\$317,235	309
Kentucky	\$5,615,768	\$439,503	363
Louisiana	\$6,459,881	\$505,465	368
Maine	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	73
Maryland	\$7,464,085	\$584,120	681
Massachusetts	\$7,508,214	\$587,624	1,187
Michigan	\$11,956,416	\$935,814	813
Minnesota	\$7,131,880	\$558,148	392
Mississippi	\$4,409,878	\$345,129	185
Missouri	\$7,909,044	\$618,991	355
Montana	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	57
Nebraska	\$2,659,318	\$208,115	127
Nevada	\$3,972,105	\$310,862	183
New Hampshire	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	142
New Jersey	\$10,815,217	\$846,445	828
New Mexico	\$2,970,033	\$232,432	404

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Infants and Toddlers Served</b>
New York	\$24,077,185	\$1,884,294	2,425
North Carolina	\$13,005,735	\$1,017,857	770
North Dakota	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	73
Ohio	\$14,423,420	\$1,128,885	1,164
Oklahoma	\$5,347,542	\$418,509	217
Oregon	\$4,859,147	\$380,290	230
Pennsylvania	\$14,524,309	\$1,136,701	1,358
Rhode Island	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	145
South Carolina	\$6,094,359	\$476,942	362
South Dakota	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	87
Tennessee	\$8,361,277	\$654,346	317
Texas	\$40,318,862	\$3,155,376	2,261
Utah	\$5,426,252	\$424,666	265
Vermont	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	62
Virginia	\$10,434,010	\$816,563	577
Washington	\$8,832,740	\$691,210	438
West Virginia	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	192
Wisconsin	\$7,127,800	\$557,850	480
Wyoming	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	90
Puerto Rico	\$4,727,814	\$369,996	407
AMERICAN SAMOA	\$592,157	\$46,188	5
GUAM	\$1,448,962	\$113,019	13
NORTHERN MARIANAS	\$454,283	\$35,434	4
VIRGIN ISLANDS	\$772,385	\$60,246	11
BIE	\$5,342,271	\$303,032	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>\$442,709,694</b>	<b>\$34,531,356</b>	<b>26,949</b>

## English Language Acquisition State Grants

English Language Acquisition State Grants help English language learners and recent immigrant students learn English and become proficient in academic content standards. Not less than 95 percent of the funding is passed on to the local level, primarily to LEAs.

# 350,327

Fewer students served

For more information on English Language Acquisition State Grants, click here: [English Language](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer English Language Learners Served
Alabama	\$3,881,821	\$305,814	1,468
Alaska	\$1,056,803	\$83,256	1,211
Arizona	\$18,302,619	\$1,441,903	8,770
Arkansas	\$3,112,455	\$245,203	2,105
California	\$161,603,338	\$12,731,312	113,574
Colorado	\$9,901,318	\$780,038	8,381
Connecticut	\$5,765,202	\$454,190	2,363
Delaware	\$1,230,843	\$96,967	545
District of Columbia	\$778,577	\$61,338	372
Florida	\$43,010,932	\$3,388,455	19,460
Georgia	\$15,210,575	\$1,198,308	5,815
Hawaii	\$3,498,901	\$275,648	1,412
Idaho	\$1,947,808	\$153,450	1,225
Illinois	\$28,373,428	\$2,235,294	12,079
Indiana	\$8,309,518	\$654,634	3,764
Iowa	\$3,215,751	\$253,340	1,649
Kansas	\$4,095,020	\$322,610	2,548
Kentucky	\$3,712,059	\$292,441	1,765
Louisiana	\$3,057,371	\$240,864	986
Maine	\$720,004	\$56,723	336
Maryland	\$10,000,845	\$787,879	3,906
Massachusetts	\$13,035,143	\$1,026,925	3,479
Michigan	\$10,570,367	\$832,746	5,035
Minnesota	\$8,589,712	\$676,708	5,078
Mississippi	\$1,642,315	\$129,384	372
Missouri	\$5,065,989	\$399,105	1,312
Montana	\$510,659	\$10,659	28
Nebraska	\$2,667,028	\$210,111	1,606
Nevada	\$8,798,885	\$693,187	6,786
New Hampshire	\$930,829	\$73,332	288
New Jersey	\$21,706,023	\$1,710,027	4,255
New Mexico	\$4,047,474	\$318,865	4,512
New York	\$55,532,684	\$4,374,934	18,227
North Carolina	\$15,381,023	\$1,211,736	8,685

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer English Language Learners Served
North Dakota	\$507,000	\$7,000	47
Ohio	\$9,599,078	\$756,228	3,118
Oklahoma	\$4,499,197	\$354,453	2,649
Oregon	\$7,668,179	\$604,108	4,141
Pennsylvania	\$14,209,092	\$1,119,410	2,326
Rhode Island	\$2,437,015	\$191,991	515
South Carolina	\$4,468,526	\$352,036	2,463
South Dakota	\$738,386	\$58,171	278
Tennessee	\$5,669,671	\$446,664	2,380
Texas	\$101,415,375	\$7,989,629	57,158
Utah	\$4,813,381	\$379,204	3,639
Vermont	\$504,288	\$4,288	11
Virginia	\$11,624,874	\$915,822	7,682
Washington	\$17,374,274	\$1,368,767	7,291
West Virginia	\$610,453	\$48,092	120
Wisconsin	\$6,611,998	\$520,901	3,111
Wyoming	\$500,000	\$0	0
American Samoa	\$959,034	\$74,804	
Guam	\$1,435,837	\$111,996	
Northern Mariana Islands	\$1,203,260	\$93,854	
Puerto Rico	\$3,379,468	\$265,549	
Virgin Islands	\$62,587	\$4,882	
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$5,000,000	\$0	
Other (non-State allocations)	\$47,589,336	\$3,711,968	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$732,143,628</b>	<b>\$57,107,203</b>	<b>350,327</b>

## State Grants for Career and Technical Education

State Grants for Career and Technical Education provide students in high schools, technical schools, and community colleges with core academic and employability skills as well as job-specific technical training. The program helps the United States compete in the 21<sup>st</sup> century economy by preparing students for employment in high-demand fields such as healthcare, renewable energy, science, technology, engineering, and mathematics.

# 1,133,981

Fewer students served

For more information on Career and Technical Education, click here: [Career and Technical Education](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Students Served
Alabama	\$19,175,065	\$0*	
Alaska	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Arizona	\$24,305,238	\$4,602,655	60,998
Arkansas	\$11,421,660	\$17,865	309
California	\$123,513,546	\$15,327,624	331,676
Colorado	\$15,419,857	\$2,020,289	17,500
Connecticut	\$9,403,428	\$1,048,689	14,757
Delaware	\$4,681,061	\$365,123	2,829
District of Columbia	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Florida	\$61,373,632	\$11,622,253	99,453
Georgia	\$37,580,242	\$7,116,526	86,898
Hawaii	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	2,782
Idaho	\$6,394,899	\$395,378	5,889
Illinois	\$40,924,618	\$1,990,444	24,919
Indiana	\$25,465,153	\$1,777,234	8,535
Iowa	\$11,963,946	\$0*	
Kansas	\$10,245,408	\$0*	
Kentucky	\$17,905,647	\$0*	
Louisiana	\$21,041,943	\$0*	
Maine	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	1,136
Maryland	\$15,487,207	\$674,900	7,184
Massachusetts	\$17,849,432	\$525,510	3,161
Michigan	\$38,708,045	\$3,692,571	24,013
Minnesota	\$16,684,637	\$0*	
Mississippi	\$13,363,550	\$0*	
Missouri	\$21,575,129	\$635,309	4,913
Montana	\$5,202,584	\$290,425	987
Nebraska	\$6,816,893	\$0*	
Nevada	\$9,226,209	\$1,747,157	17,969

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Students Served</b>
New Hampshire	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	1,475
New Jersey	\$22,566,330	\$1,536,142	12,366
New Mexico	\$8,198,470	\$181,048	1,885
New York	\$52,736,100	\$1,374,564	7,024
North Carolina	\$35,567,554	\$6,735,386	130,220
North Dakota	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Ohio	\$42,750,001	\$0*	
Oklahoma	\$15,094,180	\$0*	
Oregon	\$13,408,089	\$998,023	12,113
Pennsylvania	\$42,365,869	\$1,643,091	5,673
Rhode Island	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	2,006
South Carolina	\$18,678,722	\$2,044,020	26,891
South Dakota	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Tennessee	\$23,638,770	\$2,181,612	18,933
Texas	\$92,218,972	\$11,535,379	155,876
Utah	\$12,045,788	\$550,549	6,500
Vermont	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Virginia	\$24,011,928	\$764,914	11,195
Washington	\$20,629,135	\$1,044,891	25,681
West Virginia	\$8,428,617	\$0*	
Wisconsin	\$20,241,685	\$0*	
Wyoming	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
American Samoa	\$336,170	\$26,221	
Guam	\$633,921	\$49,446	236
Northern Mariana Islands	\$336,170	\$26,221	
Puerto Rico	\$18,458,484	\$0*	
Virgin Islands	\$573,136	\$5,602	
Indian set-aside (BIA)	\$14,037,878	\$1,094,954	
Other (non-State allocations)	\$2,961,254	\$230,978	
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,123,030,274</b>	<b>\$87,596,361</b>	<b>1,133,981</b>

\*No reduction because of "hold harmless" provision in authorizing statute.

## Federal Work Study

Federal Work Study (FWS) programs provide funding to colleges and universities to help low- and middle-income undergraduate and graduate students pay for postsecondary education through part-time employment at their college or university, public agency, private company, or nonprofit organization. The program helps leverage additional resources for student financial aid by requiring participating institutions or employers to contribute at least 25 percent of the student's part-time earnings. More than 680,000 students will receive FWS funding during academic year 2012-2013.

# 51,577

Fewer students receive aid

For more information on the FWS program, click here: [FWS](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Students Receiving Aid
Alabama	\$15,006,608	\$800,352	432
Alaska	\$703,125	\$33,224	15
Arizona	\$10,545,011	\$1,014,556	513
Arkansas	\$8,122,911	\$246,704	170
California	\$104,833,927	\$10,235,616	5,751
Colorado	\$12,694,352	\$1,179,553	664
Connecticut	\$11,462,369	\$843,929	735
Delaware	\$1,237,545	\$76,845	82
District of Columbia	\$12,037,983	\$1,501,355	793
Florida	\$39,624,663	\$5,137,287	2,646
Georgia	\$20,394,307	\$2,280,920	1,384
Hawaii	\$1,559,055	\$11,876	7
Idaho	\$2,134,825	\$66,405	61
Illinois	\$53,293,393	\$6,749,961	4,131
Indiana	\$19,919,210	\$2,048,632	1,599
Iowa	\$15,156,005	\$1,640,931	1,588
Kansas	\$8,384,666	\$280,370	213
Kentucky	\$16,101,027	\$1,171,259	735
Louisiana	\$12,879,456	\$262,366	167
Maine	\$8,018,504	\$108,238	86
Maryland	\$13,588,371	\$1,106,023	680
Massachusetts	\$44,457,388	\$1,460,815	1,246
Michigan	\$32,150,900	\$2,799,486	2,031
Minnesota	\$19,628,744	\$1,063,743	786
Mississippi	\$11,379,559	\$374,165	234
Missouri	\$22,170,124	\$1,806,746	1,166
Montana	\$2,694,540	\$21,167	16
Nebraska	\$5,032,534	\$273,641	235

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Students Receiving Aid</b>
Nevada	\$2,471,415	\$338,841	160
New Hampshire	\$5,942,187	\$171,942	197
New Jersey	\$19,462,636	\$1,410,625	1,007
New Mexico	\$6,141,396	\$157,762	74
New York	\$93,432,571	\$8,629,416	6,469
North Carolina	\$22,543,424	\$1,787,451	1,388
North Dakota	\$2,902,231	\$2,066	2
Ohio	\$40,782,263	\$3,229,660	2,260
Oklahoma	\$10,630,231	\$486,810	278
Oregon	\$12,445,918	\$506,341	432
Pennsylvania	\$56,420,705	\$4,139,531	3,564
Puerto Rico	\$17,567,597	\$732,566	614
Rhode Island	\$8,587,036	\$464,145	433
South Carolina	\$12,240,581	\$654,046	428
South Dakota	\$3,925,914	\$29,509	21
Tennessee	\$17,161,043	\$1,506,006	1,116
Texas	\$50,359,959	\$3,840,267	2,265
Utah	\$4,728,229	\$229,863	124
Vermont	\$5,983,276	\$141,482	154
Virginia	\$18,058,926	\$1,747,482	1,314
Washington	\$14,190,811	\$451,436	283
West Virginia	\$5,599,905	\$115,455	98
Wisconsin	\$17,921,179	\$712,519	652
Wyoming	\$1,047,615	\$75,918	59
American Samoa	\$62,233	\$15,947	13
Guam	\$587,931	\$0	0
Northern Mariana Islands	\$35,004	\$7,944	6
Virgin Islands	\$95,715	\$0	0
Freely Associated States	\$142,967	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$976,682,000</b>	<b>\$76,181,196</b>	<b>51,577</b>

## Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG) are allocated by formula to qualifying postsecondary institutions to provide grants to undergraduate students with exceptional financial need. The program helps leverage additional resources for student financial aid by requiring participating institutions to contribute at least 25 percent of the student's award. Nearly 1.4 million students will receive SEOG awards during academic year 2012-2013.

# 110,543

Fewer students receiving aid

For more information on the SEOG program, click here: [SEOG](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Students Receiving Aid
Alabama	\$12,108,313	\$1,005,387	1,466
Alaska	\$802,042	\$40,816	131
Arizona	\$18,118,645	\$2,298,810	3,609
Arkansas	\$4,634,089	\$328,233	589
California	\$76,895,168	\$6,691,712	14,976
Colorado	\$10,253,259	\$1,063,426	1,822
Connecticut	\$8,665,316	\$525,228	850
Delaware	\$1,529,480	\$89,087	232
District of Columbia	\$7,182,246	\$819,296	787
Florida	\$35,269,137	\$4,271,140	9,747
Georgia	\$17,123,929	\$1,964,406	3,882
Hawaii	\$1,470,529	\$32,467	40
Idaho	\$1,900,176	\$103,941	269
Illinois	\$38,844,609	\$3,553,069	5,120
Indiana	\$15,768,634	\$1,591,817	3,385
Iowa	\$13,628,278	\$1,693,005	3,698
Kansas	\$5,340,298	\$209,727	477
Kentucky	\$9,700,867	\$1,182,740	2,660
Louisiana	\$7,034,767	\$393,711	840
Maine	\$6,631,777	\$52,141	82
Maryland	\$10,215,455	\$597,770	1,193
Massachusetts	\$27,966,051	\$657,068	903
Michigan	\$25,907,754	\$1,883,685	3,885
Minnesota	\$16,812,380	\$906,796	1,431
Mississippi	\$7,765,298	\$443,589	797
Missouri	\$13,011,578	\$1,066,090	1,997
Montana	\$1,621,692	\$64,945	119
Nebraska	\$3,653,454	\$152,796	279
Nevada	\$2,139,378	\$267,991	406
New Hampshire	\$4,747,177	\$113,193	194

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Students Receiving Aid</b>
New Jersey	\$15,465,514	\$1,208,458	2,311
New Mexico	\$3,638,643	\$158,846	251
New York	\$56,545,543	\$4,030,823	7,048
North Carolina	\$16,680,570	\$1,235,363	1,794
North Dakota	\$2,688,347	\$4,485	9
Ohio	\$30,223,375	\$2,572,210	5,181
Oklahoma	\$6,811,325	\$394,556	714
Oregon	\$10,039,443	\$235,562	377
Pennsylvania	\$41,759,624	\$2,938,534	4,932
Puerto Rico	\$13,178,049	\$964,478	3,608
Rhode Island	\$5,828,741	\$282,474	534
South Carolina	\$9,641,911	\$948,573	1,291
South Dakota	\$2,805,614	\$82,030	139
Tennessee	\$12,585,072	\$1,195,586	2,594
Texas	\$42,065,105	\$4,057,690	7,368
Utah	\$3,994,017	\$243,839	822
Vermont	\$5,153,567	\$55,320	54
Virginia	\$14,672,910	\$1,459,324	3,314
Washington	\$12,158,894	\$354,126	681
West Virginia	\$4,714,158	\$192,968	320
Wisconsin	\$15,802,752	\$478,954	862
Wyoming	\$1,032,525	\$88,622	198
American Samoa	\$26,997	\$4,055	54
Guam	\$178,856	\$26,378	104
Northern Mariana Islands	\$11,478	\$2,026	20
Virgin Islands	\$67,241	\$7,028	11
Freely Associated States	\$86,955	\$12,334	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$734,599,000</b>	<b>\$57,298,722</b>	<b>110,543</b>

## Department of Labor

The Department of Labor (DOL) is the primary Federal agency that develops and protects the U.S. workforce. DOL provides services related to employment and training, worker protection and income and benefits security.

In fiscal year 2012, this subcommittee appropriated \$12.6 billion in discretionary funding to DOL, all of which will be subject to sequestration. This report analyzes the potential State-by-State impact of sequestration on six key DOL programs representing a combined \$5 billion, or 40 percent, of the department's discretionary funding. The total impact on each State would of course be much larger when other programs are taken into account.

For many DOL programs, it is difficult to estimate precisely the impact of sequestration on each state because the funding is awarded through competition or for other technical reasons. Below are data on the national impact on three of these programs.

**Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA):** Funding for OSHA would be cut by more than \$44 million, putting our nation's workers at unnecessary risk. A reduction of 81 employees could result in 2,100 fewer programmed inspections targeted to the most dangerous workplaces, likely leading to an increase in fatality and injury rates.

**Hilda L. Solis, Secretary, Department of Labor  
Testifying before the Senate Labor, Health and Human  
Services, and Education and Related Agencies  
Appropriations Subcommittee**

**March 14, 2012**

*"In terms of job-training programs, we are looking at a hit of about \$500 million to our workforce system, and also the inability ... of being able to reach 1.7 additional participants. And, of course, you and I know ... in a time of high unemployment, that is not a good sign. With respect to veterans, which I know this subcommittee is very focused on as well, we are looking at a reduction of about \$13 million overall in the efforts to try to find employment services and provide that for veterans."*

**Reemployment and Eligibility Assessments (REAs):** A cut of \$4.68 million could eliminate in-person reemployment assistance for 80,000 individuals on Unemployment Insurance (UI), costing state UI trust funds an estimated \$20 million. States conduct REAs for individuals receiving UI to review their efforts to find new employment, refer them to reemployment services or training, and provide labor market information to assist in their job search. REAs save money by helping beneficiaries exit the UI program faster.

**Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA):** A cut to MSHA of more than \$29 million could result in delays for resolving potentially unsafe conditions and lessen the agency's ability to respond to a mine emergency. Sequestration would also adversely impact MSHA's ability to conduct its required inspections.

## Workforce Investment Act State Grants

As our economy continues to recover from the worst economic period since the Great Depression, it is critical that we continue to invest in job training programs that prepare workers for jobs of the future and ensure businesses have workers to compete in the 21<sup>st</sup> century global economy. Workforce Investment Act (WIA) State Grants provide employment and training services to low-skilled, disadvantaged and underemployed adults; dislocated workers needing new or upgraded skills; and youth who have dropped out of high school and want to go back to school or enter the labor market.

# 413,546

Fewer adults, dislocated workers and youth receiving job training

For more information on WIA State Grants for the Adult and Dislocated Workers programs, click here: [Adult and Dislocated Workers](#) and for the Youth program click here: [Youth](#)

### WIA Adult State Grants

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Adults Served
Alabama	\$11,433,310	\$800,897	4,651
Alaska	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
Arizona	\$15,820,881	\$1,108,243	6,436
Arkansas	\$6,067,684	\$425,037	2,468
California	\$120,000,208	\$8,405,945	48,818
Colorado	\$10,859,799	\$760,723	4,418
Connecticut	\$7,932,575	\$555,673	3,227
Delaware	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
District of Columbia	\$1,973,348	\$138,232	803
Florida	\$53,270,412	\$3,731,561	21,671
Georgia	\$24,047,603	\$1,684,521	9,783
Hawaii	\$2,357,815	\$165,164	959
Idaho	\$3,566,489	\$249,830	1,451
Illinois	\$30,469,621	\$2,134,379	12,395
Indiana	\$13,618,422	\$953,962	5,540
Iowa	\$3,670,939	\$257,147	1,493
Kansas	\$4,614,871	\$323,269	1,877
Kentucky	\$13,197,513	\$924,477	5,369
Louisiana	\$10,605,200	\$742,889	4,314
Maine	\$2,687,582	\$188,263	1,093
Maryland	\$9,857,689	\$690,525	4,010
Massachusetts	\$13,525,014	\$947,419	5,502
Michigan	\$35,029,449	\$5,961,988	34,624
Minnesota	\$9,134,795	\$639,887	3,716
Mississippi	\$8,823,631	\$1,051,835	6,109
Missouri	\$14,003,193	\$980,916	5,697
Montana	\$2,348,495	\$164,511	955

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Adults Served</b>
Nebraska	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
Nevada	\$8,978,521	\$628,939	3,653
New Hampshire	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
New Jersey	\$20,260,335	\$1,419,225	8,242
New Mexico	\$4,727,107	\$331,131	1,923
New York	\$45,779,283	\$3,206,813	18,624
North Carolina	\$22,178,866	\$1,553,617	9,023
North Dakota	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
Ohio	\$27,089,923	\$1,897,633	11,021
Oklahoma	\$6,289,462	\$440,573	2,559
Oregon	\$10,151,677	\$711,119	4,130
Pennsylvania	\$26,000,980	\$1,821,354	10,578
Puerto Rico	\$22,849,985	\$3,889,052	22,586
Rhode Island	\$3,182,636	\$222,941	1,295
South Carolina	\$12,076,612	\$845,960	4,913
South Dakota	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
Tennessee	\$15,406,376	\$1,079,208	6,268
Texas	\$52,386,229	\$3,669,624	21,311
Utah	\$4,258,913	\$58,204	338
Vermont	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
Virginia	\$11,977,315	\$839,003	4,873
Washington	\$15,738,264	\$1,102,456	6,403
West Virginia	\$4,670,162	\$327,142	1,900
Wisconsin	\$10,586,754	\$741,595	4,307
Wyoming	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871
American Samoa	\$109,218	\$8,864	51
Guam	\$889,007	\$72,150	419
Northern Marianas	\$328,977	\$26,699	155
Palau	\$75,000	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$524,825	\$42,594	247
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$770,810,637</b>	<b>\$60,122,637</b>	<b>349,165</b>

### WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Dislocated Workers Served</b>
Alabama	\$15,469,879	\$1,206,661	700
Alaska	\$1,617,337	\$126,153	73
Arizona	\$21,499,925	\$1,677,008	973
Arkansas	\$7,022,211	\$547,737	318
California	\$167,279,720	\$13,047,926	7,571
Colorado	\$16,138,114	\$1,258,783	730
Connecticut	\$12,425,813	\$969,222	562
Delaware	\$2,364,143	\$184,404	107
District of Columbia	\$2,584,544	\$201,596	117
Florida	\$77,488,229	\$6,044,132	3,507
Georgia	\$36,619,541	\$2,856,348	1,657

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Dislocated Workers Served</b>
Hawaii	\$2,544,104	\$198,441	115
Idaho	\$4,848,656	\$378,199	219
Illinois	\$45,174,858	\$3,523,668	2,045
Indiana	\$19,764,183	\$1,541,619	895
Iowa	\$5,396,211	\$420,908	244
Kansas	\$6,269,130	\$488,996	284
Kentucky	\$14,426,545	\$1,125,280	653
Louisiana	\$10,053,020	\$784,142	455
Maine	\$3,411,860	\$266,128	154
Maryland	\$13,446,336	\$1,048,823	609
Massachusetts	\$18,123,153	\$1,413,617	820
Michigan	\$37,950,243	\$2,960,144	1,718
Minnesota	\$12,016,430	\$937,289	544
Mississippi	\$10,347,245	\$807,092	468
Missouri	\$19,339,341	\$1,508,481	875
Montana	\$2,228,454	\$173,821	101
Nebraska	\$1,769,045	\$137,987	80
Nevada	\$14,404,698	\$1,123,575	652
New Hampshire	\$2,023,863	\$157,863	92
New Jersey	\$30,891,644	\$2,409,568	1,398
New Mexico	\$4,691,620	\$365,949	212
New York	\$53,040,830	\$4,137,219	2,401
North Carolina	\$33,775,540	\$2,634,513	1,529
North Dakota	\$491,586	\$38,344	22
Ohio	\$37,410,700	\$2,918,059	1,693
Oklahoma	\$5,818,181	\$453,822	263
Oregon	\$14,179,357	\$1,105,999	642
Pennsylvania	\$33,628,882	\$2,623,074	1,522
Puerto Rico	\$13,792,527	\$1,075,826	624
Rhode Island	\$4,729,397	\$368,896	214
South Carolina	\$17,247,928	\$1,345,349	781
South Dakota	\$914,615	\$71,341	41
Tennessee	\$21,002,405	\$1,638,201	951
Texas	\$65,045,270	\$5,073,573	2,944
Utah	\$6,236,314	\$486,436	282
Vermont	\$1,060,351	\$82,708	48
Virginia	\$16,429,934	\$1,281,545	744
Washington	\$22,715,887	\$1,771,854	1,028
West Virginia	\$4,805,556	\$374,837	218
Wisconsin	\$15,286,735	\$1,192,376	692
Wyoming	\$909,374	\$70,932	41
American Samoa	\$174,596	\$14,170	8
Guam	\$1,421,166	\$115,341	67
Northern Marianas	\$525,903	\$42,682	25
Palau	\$119,895	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$838,985	\$68,092	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,011,232,009</b>	<b>\$78,876,749</b>	<b>45,770</b>

## WIA Youth State Grants

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequestration Cut	Fewer Youth Served
Alabama	\$11,711,479	\$822,867	238
Alaska	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46
Arizona	\$16,510,641	\$1,160,065	336
Arkansas	\$6,431,994	\$451,923	131
California	\$123,857,750	\$8,702,442	2,519
Colorado	\$11,882,561	\$834,888	242
Connecticut	\$8,794,724	\$617,932	179
Delaware	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46
District of Columbia	\$2,323,591	\$163,259	47
Florida	\$53,892,125	\$3,786,547	1,096
Georgia	\$25,482,266	\$1,790,424	518
Hawaii	\$2,243,958	\$157,663	46
Idaho	\$4,027,145	\$282,954	82
Illinois	\$32,767,678	\$2,302,309	666
Indiana	\$15,457,182	\$1,086,047	314
Iowa	\$4,962,142	\$348,648	101
Kansas	\$5,511,824	\$387,269	112
Kentucky	\$12,676,374	\$890,663	258
Louisiana	\$11,409,318	\$801,637	232
Maine	\$2,831,274	\$198,930	58
Maryland	\$10,354,690	\$727,537	211
Massachusetts	\$15,009,154	\$1,054,568	305
Michigan	\$37,407,571	\$6,366,788	1,843
Minnesota	\$10,523,152	\$739,374	214
Mississippi	\$9,452,885	\$1,119,652	324
Missouri	\$15,108,428	\$1,061,542	307
Montana	\$2,405,630	\$169,022	49
Nebraska	\$2,207,155	\$155,078	45
Nevada	\$9,104,832	\$639,719	185
New Hampshire	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46
New Jersey	\$20,322,861	\$1,427,917	413
New Mexico	\$4,918,291	\$345,567	100
New York	\$45,892,839	\$3,224,504	933
North Carolina	\$23,736,834	\$1,667,789	483
North Dakota	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46
Ohio	\$29,136,945	\$2,047,208	593
Oklahoma	\$6,676,111	\$469,073	136
Oregon	\$10,760,018	\$756,016	219
Pennsylvania	\$28,346,353	\$1,991,660	576
Puerto Rico	\$21,476,993	\$3,655,396	1,058
Rhode Island	\$3,687,520	\$259,091	75
South Carolina	\$12,754,206	\$896,131	259
South Dakota	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46
Tennessee	\$15,784,120	\$1,109,017	321

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequestration Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Youth Served</b>
Texas	\$55,664,646	\$3,911,087	1,132
Utah	\$5,347,985	\$193,748	56
Vermont	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46
Virginia	\$13,020,339	\$914,831	265
Washington	\$16,959,549	\$1,191,605	345
West Virginia	\$4,577,244	\$321,605	93
Wisconsin	\$12,342,748	\$867,221	251
Wyoming	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46
American Samoa	\$117,112	\$9,480	3
Guam	\$953,260	\$77,163	22
Northern Marianas	\$352,754	\$28,554	8
Palau	\$75,000	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$562,757	\$45,553	13
Native American set-aside	\$12,365,295	\$964,500	279
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$824,353,022</b>	<b>\$64,300,022</b>	<b>18,611</b>

## Job Corps

Job Corps provides economically at-risk youth with academic and vocational training that will help them secure a job, pursue more training or education, or join the military after graduating from the program. Since the first Job Corps center opened in 1965, the program has served more than 2 million at-risk youth. Currently, 60,000 students are enrolled in 125 centers across the country. Note: The analysis of impact on students is derived from the number of Job Corps enrollees who came from a particular state in Program Year 2011.

# 4,350

Fewer youth receiving education and training

For more information about Job Corps, click here: [Job Corps](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequestration Cut	Fewer Youth Served
Alabama	\$23,560,030	\$1,837,680	91
Alaska	\$12,644,080	\$986,240	18
Arizona	\$16,586,410	\$1,293,740	74
Arkansas	\$26,443,790	\$2,062,620	62
California	\$133,291,090	\$10,396,700	293
Colorado	\$20,725,490	\$1,616,590	64
Connecticut	\$16,780,580	\$1,308,890	67
Delaware	\$5,328,560	\$415,630	33
District of Columbia	\$66,216,070	\$5,164,850	49
Florida	\$50,282,420	\$3,922,030	239
Georgia	\$16,692,660	\$1,302,030	220
Hawaii	\$10,599,290	\$826,740	21
Idaho	\$31,540,830	\$2,460,180	22
Illinois	\$21,718,930	\$1,694,080	123
Indiana	\$16,315,360	\$1,272,600	81
Iowa	\$8,858,530	\$690,970	37
Kansas	\$94,072,750	\$7,337,670	33
Kentucky	\$23,859,270	\$1,861,020	64
Louisiana	\$23,631,340	\$1,843,240	90
Maine	\$30,864,630	\$2,407,440	27
Maryland	\$42,027,460	\$3,278,140	102
Massachusetts	\$34,806,580	\$2,714,910	92
Michigan	\$10,501,750	\$819,140	98
Minnesota	\$32,166,100	\$2,508,960	27
Mississippi	\$53,489,360	\$4,172,170	99
Missouri	\$22,411,650	\$1,748,110	122
Montana	\$31,067,740	\$2,423,280	30
Nebraska	\$8,130,510	\$634,180	25
Nevada	\$21,480,620	\$1,675,490	43

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequestration Cut	Fewer Youth Served
New Hampshire	\$0	\$0	12
New Jersey	\$19,797,380	\$1,544,200	68
New Mexico	\$20,745,420	\$1,618,140	54
New York	\$75,047,420	\$5,853,700	244
North Carolina	\$3,399,830	\$265,190	114
North Dakota	\$45,578,350	\$3,555,110	23
Ohio	\$43,107,740	\$3,362,400	99
Oklahoma	\$49,452,270	\$3,857,280	124
Oregon	\$61,535,500	\$4,799,770	81
Pennsylvania	\$20,624,640	\$1,608,720	201
Puerto Rico	\$7,739,940	\$603,720	67
Rhode Island	\$9,818,570	\$765,850	16
South Carolina	\$7,634,710	\$595,510	46
South Dakota	\$19,383,810	\$1,511,940	23
Tennessee	\$96,622,440	\$7,536,550	88
Texas	\$42,477,600	\$3,313,250	357
Utah	\$10,106,890	\$788,340	63
Vermont	\$26,520,990	\$2,068,640	9
Virginia	\$19,040,370	\$1,485,150	82
Washington	\$36,661,620	\$2,859,610	130
West Virginia	\$21,236,850	\$1,656,470	19
Wisconsin	\$25,402,800	\$1,981,420	47
Wyoming*	\$1,049,000	\$81,820	9
American Samoa	\$0	\$0	3
Virgin Islands	\$0	\$0	16
Palau	\$0	\$0	2
Marshall Islands	\$0	\$0	6
Federated States of Micronesia	\$0	\$0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$1,569,078,020</b>	<b>\$122,388,100</b>	<b>4,350</b>

\* Although a Job Corps center in Wyoming has not opened, Job Corps funding is distributed to Wyoming because an Outreach and Recruitment contract is based there.

## Employment Service

The Employment Service is a central component of the workforce development system and is the only free, public labor exchange system in the country that connects jobseekers with employment opportunities within local and regional economies. Through the “one stop” system, the program helps disadvantaged populations obtain employment. It also serves middle- and high-skill workers who are unemployed for the first time and need assistance in understanding their local job market and career opportunities available to them. Employment Service funding is allotted by formula to States and then is distributed to local employment service offices.

# 1,216,690

Fewer jobseekers receiving employment assistance

For more information about the Employment Service, click here: [Employment Service](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Fewer Jobseekers Served
Alabama	\$9,114,728	\$702,929	15,645
Alaska	\$7,618,486	\$594,244	13,226
Arizona	\$13,416,510	\$1,034,684	23,029
Arkansas	\$5,641,422	\$442,379	9,846
California	\$83,874,952	\$6,468,449	143,967
Colorado	\$11,123,996	\$857,884	19,094
Connecticut	\$7,886,732	\$608,227	13,537
Delaware	\$1,957,574	\$152,691	3,398
District of Columbia	\$2,361,773	\$189,273	4,213
Florida	\$41,597,929	\$3,251,190	72,361
Georgia	\$20,518,463	\$1,582,443	35,220
Hawaii	\$2,474,455	\$194,261	4,324
Idaho	\$6,347,555	\$495,111	11,020
Illinois	\$28,905,034	\$2,265,654	50,426
Indiana	\$13,614,524	\$1,071,799	23,855
Iowa	\$6,439,570	\$505,782	11,257
Kansas	\$5,924,673	\$464,682	10,342
Kentucky	\$9,063,496	\$698,977	15,557
Louisiana	\$8,712,855	\$688,843	15,331
Maine	\$3,774,830	\$294,438	6,553
Maryland	\$11,687,183	\$912,478	20,309
Massachusetts	\$14,148,935	\$1,108,181	24,665
Michigan	\$23,547,173	\$1,883,321	41,917
Minnesota	\$11,868,691	\$934,318	20,795
Mississippi	\$6,118,274	\$480,028	10,684
Missouri	\$12,837,723	\$1,004,546	22,358
Montana	\$5,187,254	\$404,608	9,005
Nebraska	\$6,234,060	\$486,259	10,823

	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Fewer Jobseekers Served</b>
Nevada	\$6,505,421	\$509,992	11,351
New Hampshire	\$2,803,840	\$220,676	4,912
New Jersey	\$19,163,297	\$1,477,876	32,893
New Mexico	\$5,821,012	\$454,041	10,106
New York	\$39,748,915	\$3,117,877	69,394
North Carolina	\$19,836,199	\$1,550,972	34,520
North Dakota	\$5,282,176	\$412,011	9,170
Ohio	\$25,946,567	\$2,048,860	45,601
Oklahoma	\$6,779,019	\$533,685	11,878
Oregon	\$8,758,927	\$686,806	15,286
Pennsylvania	\$26,310,462	\$2,065,395	45,969
Puerto Rico	\$7,686,516	\$615,999	13,710
Rhode Island	\$2,618,648	\$205,481	4,573
South Carolina	\$9,785,215	\$768,108	17,096
South Dakota	\$4,881,946	\$380,793	8,475
Tennessee	\$13,308,517	\$1,026,356	22,843
Texas	\$49,945,739	\$3,851,823	85,729
Utah	\$7,113,078	\$570,043	12,687
Vermont	\$2,286,981	\$178,385	3,970
Virginia	\$15,905,779	\$1,226,657	27,302
Washington	\$14,673,520	\$1,131,624	25,186
West Virginia	\$5,587,868	\$435,856	9,701
Wisconsin	\$12,597,349	\$990,211	22,039
Wyoming	\$3,787,650	\$295,438	6,576
Guam	\$327,940	\$25,579	569
Virgin Islands	\$1,380,469	\$107,677	2,397
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$700,841,900</b>	<b>\$54,665,900</b>	<b>1,216,690</b>

## Veterans Employment and Training

The Jobs for Veterans State Grants Program provides grants on a formula basis to State workforce agencies. This funding is used to increase employment opportunities for veterans. In June 2012, veterans who served in our military in or after September 2001 had an unemployment rate of 9.5 percent, a rate 17 percent higher than nonveterans.

# 51,419

Fewer veterans served

For more information on the Jobs for Veterans State grants program, click here: [Veterans Employment and Training](#)

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequestration Cut	Fewer Veterans Served
Alabama	\$2,414,000	\$188,000	752
Alaska	\$550,000	\$43,000	528
Arizona	\$3,583,000	\$279,000	797
Arkansas	\$1,362,000	\$107,000	701
California	\$18,528,000	\$1,445,000	1,563
Colorado	\$3,053,000	\$238,000	609
Connecticut	\$1,803,000	\$141,000	197
Delaware	\$544,000	\$42,000	162
District of Columbia	\$550,000	\$43,000	64
Florida	\$11,202,000	\$874,000	3,232
Georgia	\$5,857,000	\$457,000	3,031
Hawaii	\$629,000	\$49,000	248
Idaho	\$779,000	\$60,000	346
Illinois	\$6,652,000	\$519,000	2,008
Indiana	\$3,585,000	\$280,000	658
Iowa	\$1,451,000	\$113,000	496
Kansas	\$1,467,000	\$114,000	229
Kentucky	\$2,417,000	\$188,000	715
Louisiana	\$2,049,000	\$160,000	262
Maine	\$803,000	\$63,000	631
Maryland	\$2,868,000	\$224,000	689
Massachusetts	\$2,982,000	\$233,000	764
Michigan	\$5,738,000	\$447,000	1,357
Minnesota	\$2,747,000	\$214,000	281
Mississippi	\$1,495,000	\$117,000	634
Missouri	\$3,317,000	\$258,000	1,178
Montana	\$550,000	\$43,000	1,342
Nebraska	\$871,000	\$68,000	497
Nevada	\$1,816,000	\$142,000	1,009
New Hampshire	\$743,000	\$58,000	171
New Jersey	\$3,686,000	\$287,000	1,476
New Mexico	\$1,017,000	\$79,000	491
New York	\$7,841,000	\$611,000	2,151

	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequestration Cut	Fewer Veterans Served
North Carolina	\$5,446,000	\$425,000	4,989
North Dakota	\$550,000	\$43,000	271
Ohio	\$6,752,000	\$527,000	395
Oklahoma	\$1,930,000	\$151,000	387
Oregon	\$2,274,000	\$178,000	1,220
Pennsylvania	\$6,181,000	\$482,000	750
Puerto Rico	\$544,000	\$42,000	10
Rhode Island	\$651,000	\$51,000	148
South Carolina	\$2,702,000	\$211,000	950
South Dakota	\$550,000	\$43,000	368
Tennessee	\$3,574,000	\$278,000	1,645
Texas	\$11,573,000	\$903,000	6,279
Utah	\$1,092,000	\$86,000	343
Vermont	\$544,000	\$42,000	304
Virginia	\$4,537,000	\$353,000	1,104
Washington	\$4,194,000	\$327,000	1,727
West Virginia	\$877,000	\$69,000	324
Wisconsin	\$2,965,000	\$231,000	508
Wyoming	\$544,000	\$42,000	322
American Samoa	\$0	\$0	0
Guam	\$69,000	\$5,000	47
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0	\$0	0
Virgin Islands	\$58,000	\$5,000	59
Native American set-aside	\$0	\$0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$162,556,000</b>	<b>\$12,678,000</b>	<b>51,419</b>

## Social Security Administration

Social Security is the centerpiece of America's social safety net, providing insurance against poverty from old age, the loss of a loved one, or a debilitating disability. The Social Security Administration (SSA) is responsible for administering the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Disability Insurance, and Supplemental Security Income programs, as well as supporting in the administration of Medicare.

In fiscal year 2012 SSA's had an administrative budget of \$11.45 billion. This represents less than 1.5% of the over \$800 billion it will pay in benefits. The sequester would cut SSA's administrative budget by \$890 million in fiscal year 2013. As a result, in fiscal year 2013 SSA would lose 5,000 staff through attrition and the loss of temporary hires. In addition, SSA's approximately 65,000 employees and 15,000 State Disability Determinations Services employees would face approximately 6 weeks of furloughs.

# 6 Weeks

Of employee furloughs when Social Security offices will be closed for business

### Degradation of Basic Services

Nationwide, this budget cut and continued loss of staff would force millions of Americans filing for retirement and disability benefits to wait longer for the benefits they've earned, and backlogs of those with pending disability claims and hearings could reach record levels.

The processing time for the 3.2 million Americans who will file disability claims would increase from 111 days in fiscal year 2012 to an estimated 180 days in fiscal year 2013. The number of pending disability claims would increase from 861,000 in fiscal year 2012 to almost 1.5 million by the end of fiscal year 2013. As field offices and telephone-service centers close their doors for 30 days throughout the year, the waiting time for the 45 million field office visitors and 63 million 1-800 number callers would increase dramatically.

# 111 days ➡ 180 days

Increase in average disability claim processing time

### Combating Waste, Fraud, and Abuse

This year the SSA will conduct 435,000 continuing disability reviews, to ensure individuals receiving disability benefits are still disabled, and 2.4 million SSI redeterminations, to ensure individuals receiving SSI still meet income and resources

# \$500 million

Lost program integrity savings

limitations. Combined, these two program integrity activities are expected to save \$5.9 billion over 10 years, approximately \$8 for each \$1 spent. Under the sequester, SSA would be able to conduct 35,000 fewer continuing disability reviews and 500,000 fewer SSI redeterminations. This would cost the Federal government \$500 million over 10 years from otherwise preventable waste, fraud, and abuse.

# State-by-State Tables



## Alabama

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$126,116,169	\$9,837,061	330 Head Start jobs lost and 1,584 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$42,841,727	\$3,341,655	1,253 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,460,552	\$893,923	29,046 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$14,227,291	\$1,109,729	185 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$3,302,581	\$257,601	6,440 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,232,272	\$174,117	691 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$2,888,000	\$225,264	3,297 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$9,103,210	\$722,385	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification	\$5,130,748	\$400,198	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$47,081,144	\$2,289,831	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$12,363,601	\$964,361	27,057 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$381,901	\$29,788	879 domestic violence victims not served and 680 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$23,669,104	\$1,846,190	1,694 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$12,748,557	\$994,387	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$230,985,442	\$18,021,709	248 education jobs lost, 33,837 fewer students served, and 73 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$8,125,392	\$633,780	1 fewer schools receive grant funds and 570 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$38,660,157	\$3,197,904	3,371 fewer teachers, serving 53,161 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$17,422,148	\$1,358,928	11 fewer centers and 881 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$2,705,695	\$211,044	3 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$181,561,826	\$14,096,777	170 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$5,485,537	\$420,358	5 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$6,160,058	\$482,091	242 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$3,881,821	\$305,814	1,468 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$19,175,065	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$15,006,608	\$800,352	432 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$12,108,313	\$1,005,387	1,466 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$11,433,310	\$800,897	4,651 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$15,469,879	\$1,206,661	700 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$11,711,479	\$822,867	238 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$9,114,728	\$702,929	15,645 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$23,560,030	\$1,837,680	91 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,414,000	\$188,000	752 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

# Alaska

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$14,419,094	\$1,124,689	38 Head Start jobs lost and 180 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$4,533,086	\$353,581	215 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,091,945	\$85,172	37,504 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$809,434	\$63,136	11 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,077,036	\$84,009	2,100 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$3,037,037	\$236,889	940 fewer women screened for cancer
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$561,519	\$43,798	174 fewer women screened for cancer in the Artic Slope Native Association
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$670,000	\$52,260	207 fewer women screened for cancer by the Southeast Alaska Regional Health Corporation
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,322,326	\$103,141	409 fewer women screened for cancer by the Southcentral Foundation
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$615,000	\$47,970	190 fewer women screened for cancer by the Yukon-Kuskokwim Health Corporation
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,918,000	\$149,604	2,190 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,197,971	\$276,861	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification	\$934,756	\$72,911	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$10,641,099	\$878,293	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$2,630,144	\$205,151	1,271 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$965,349	\$75,297	731 domestic violence victims not served and 938 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$4,903,771	\$382,494	649 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$3,599,752	\$280,781	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$37,233,204	\$2,080,759	29 education jobs lost, 2,449 fewer students served, and 16 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,516,550	\$118,291	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 16,029 students, receive professional development

21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	4 fewer centers and 378 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$141,678,576	\$11,050,929	166 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$36,471,208	\$3,034,178	37 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$1,237,190	\$96,150	1 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	55 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$1,056,803	\$83,256	1,211 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$703,125	\$33,224	15 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$802,042	\$40,816	131 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$1,617,337	\$126,153	73 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$7,618,486	\$594,244	13,226 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$12,644,080	\$986,240	18 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$550,000	\$43,000	528 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of "hold harmless" provision in authorizing statute.

## Arizona

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$122,132,816	\$9,526,360	316 Head Start jobs lost and 1,517 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$56,867,397	\$4,435,657	1,412 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$6,808,014	\$531,025	102,178 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$12,183,295	\$950,297	159 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$3,711,339	\$289,484	7,237 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,600,486	\$202,838	805 fewer women screened for cancer
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$516,917	\$40,320	160 fewer women screened for cancer in the Hopi tribe
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$871,458	\$67,974	270 fewer women screened for cancer in the Navajo Nation
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,514,000	\$274,092	4,012 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$11,931,236	\$966,057	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$4,052,915	\$316,127	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$21,904,148	\$1,008,442	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$5,504,936	\$429,385	16,598 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,037,454	\$158,921	508 domestic violence victims not served and 765 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$37,009,944	\$2,886,776	7,606 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$15,426,259	\$1,203,248	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$316,417,624	\$24,926,187	343 education jobs lost, 27,367 fewer students served, and 96 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$10,482,548	\$817,639	2 fewer schools receive grant funds and 735 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$38,320,791	\$4,210,702	4,438 fewer teachers, serving 92,089 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$24,198,421	\$1,887,476	16 fewer centers and 4,454 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$175,235,404	\$13,668,362	205 education jobs lost

Special Education Grants to States	\$188,005,122	\$15,875,179	192 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$5,233,837	\$454,072	5 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$10,077,722	\$788,757	415 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$18,302,619	\$1,441,903	8,770 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$24,305,238	\$4,602,655	60,998 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$10,545,011	\$1,014,556	513 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$18,118,645	\$2,298,810	3,609 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$15,820,881	\$1,108,243	6,436 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$21,499,925	\$1,677,008	973 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$16,510,641	\$1,160,065	336 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$13,416,510	\$1,034,684	23,029 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$16,586,410	\$1,293,740	74 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$3,583,000	\$279,000	797 fewer veterans served

## Arkansas

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$75,414,696	\$5,882,346	198 Head Start jobs lost and 949 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$28,143,488	\$2,195,192	659 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$6,937,391	\$541,116	107,366 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$4,869,589	\$379,828	63 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,672,521	\$130,457	3,261 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,365,779	\$184,531	732 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,563,000	\$121,914	1,784 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,741,223	\$440,697	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$5,367,433	\$418,660	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$28,537,364	\$1,759,363	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$9,167,693	\$715,080	17,957 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,381,543	\$107,760	705 domestic violence victims not served and 328 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$13,234,062	\$1,032,257	592 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$8,905,848	\$694,656	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$155,861,434	\$12,013,450	165 education jobs lost, 21,004 fewer students served, and 62 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$5,382,593	\$419,842	1 fewer schools receive grant funds and 378 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$23,383,150	\$1,941,823	2,047 fewer teachers, serving 26,406 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$11,915,040	\$929,373	9 fewer centers and 1190 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$368,334	\$28,730	
Special Education Grants to States	\$111,979,248	\$8,906,480	107 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$5,261,053	\$391,710	5 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$4,004,782	\$313,428	252 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$3,112,455	\$245,203	2,105 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$11,421,660	\$17,865	309 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$8,122,911	\$246,704	170 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$4,634,089	\$328,233	589 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$6,067,684	\$425,037	2,468 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$7,022,211	\$547,737	318 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$6,431,994	\$451,923	131 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$5,641,422	\$442,379	9,846 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$26,443,790	\$2,062,620	62 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,362,000	\$107,000	701 fewer veterans served

## California

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$961,007,656	\$74,958,597	2,480 Head Start jobs lost and 11,902 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$244,004,509	\$19,032,352	5,172 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$41,389,219	\$3,228,359	396,019 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$124,357,140	\$9,699,857	1,621 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$17,504,189	\$1,365,327	34,133* fewer people tested for HIV statewide
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$14,264,539	\$1,112,634	27,816 fewer people tested for HIV in Los Angeles
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$7,655,336	\$597,116	14,928 fewer people tested for HIV in San Francisco
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$6,878,103	\$536,492	2,129 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$21,604,000	\$1,685,112	24,665 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$42,839,937	\$4,146,439	Reduced ability for the State to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$20,059,493	\$1,515,329	Reduced ability for Los Angeles to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$42,635,006	\$3,325,530	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$153,259,035	\$12,264,177	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$60,113,871	\$4,688,882	261,521 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$7,860,844	\$613,146	7,184 domestic violence victims not served and 8,680 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$248,892,428	\$19,413,608	14,919 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$77,482,961	\$6,043,671	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$1,653,520,233	\$139,618,811	1,920 education jobs lost, 296,172 fewer students served, and 506 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$61,828,852	\$4,822,650	9 fewer schools receive grant funds and 4,337 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$270,253,991	\$22,736,783	23,967 fewer teachers, serving 474,547 students, receive professional development

21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$124,077,384	\$9,678,035	71 fewer centers and 37,349 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$63,502,594	\$4,953,202	74 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$1,224,661,066	\$99,380,923	1,199 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding to States
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$37,657,903	\$3,233,960	39 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$54,039,265	\$4,229,182	2,407 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$161,603,338	\$12,731,312	113,574 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$123,513,546	\$15,327,624	331,676 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$104,833,927	\$10,235,616	5,751 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$76,895,168	\$6,691,712	14,976 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$120,000,208	\$8,405,945	48,818 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$167,279,720	\$13,047,926	7,571 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$123,857,750	\$8,702,442	2,519 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$83,874,952	\$6,468,449	143,967 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$133,291,090	\$10,396,700	293 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$18,528,000	\$1,445,000	1,563 fewer veterans served

\* Funding for San Francisco and Los Angeles shown separately

## Colorado

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$81,054,790	\$6,322,274	212 Head Start jobs lost and 1,016 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$28,442,448	\$2,218,511	781 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$7,115,244	\$554,989	28,494 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$11,721,327	\$914,264	153 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$4,240,679	\$330,773	8,269 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$3,681,532	\$287,159	1,140 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,063,000	\$238,914	3,497 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$9,810,527	\$760,087	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$5,547,917	\$432,738	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$47,308,286	\$4,312,838	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$5,856,056	\$456,772	13,700 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,780,301	\$138,863	2,766 domestic violence victims not served and 4,974 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$26,103,262	\$2,036,054	4,256 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$10,178,784	\$793,945	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$147,752,993	\$13,482,192	185 education jobs lost, 18,491 fewer students served, and 59 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$5,279,918	\$411,834	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 370 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$27,122,152	\$2,448,943	2,581 fewer teachers, serving 43800 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$11,717,063	\$913,931	6 fewer centers and 1175 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$18,994,093	\$1,481,539	22 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$154,234,781	\$12,819,778	155 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$4,852,632	\$374,961	5 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$7,091,150	\$554,975	422 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$9,901,318	\$780,038	8,381 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$15,419,857	\$2,020,289	17,500 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$12,694,352	\$1,179,553	664 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$10,253,259	\$1,063,426	1,822 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$10,859,799	\$760,723	4,418 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$16,138,114	\$1,258,783	730 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$11,882,561	\$834,888	242 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$11,123,996	\$857,884	19,094 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$20,725,490	\$1,616,590	64 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$3,053,000	\$238,000	609 fewer veterans served

## Connecticut

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$58,941,861	\$4,597,465	153 Head Start jobs lost and 735 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$14,940,222	\$1,165,337	421 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$4,653,966	\$363,009	66,604 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$10,972,770	\$855,876	143 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$5,454,822	\$425,476	10,637 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,192,129	\$92,986	369 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$2,147,000	\$167,466	2,451 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$7,916,637	\$540,171	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$6,407,982	\$499,823	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$79,531,964	\$5,626,249	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$8,132,631	\$634,345	34,063 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,505,736	\$117,447	1,533 domestic violence victims not served and 1,385 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$16,883,413	\$1,316,906	2,914 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$9,291,371	\$724,727	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$105,079,994	\$9,128,434	126 education jobs lost, 9,361 fewer students served, and 43 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$3,663,102	\$285,722	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 257 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$22,557,047	\$1,444,001	1,522 fewer teachers, serving 19,695 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$8,021,705	\$625,693	7 fewer centers and 949 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$4,281,262	\$333,939	5 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$132,768,017	\$9,983,876	120 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$4,810,505	\$358,164	4 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$4,052,879	\$317,207	352 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$5,765,202	\$454,190	2,363 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$9,403,428	\$1,048,689	14,757 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$11,462,369	\$843,929	735 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$8,665,316	\$525,228	850 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$7,932,575	\$555,673	3,227 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$12,425,813	\$969,222	562 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$8,794,724	\$617,932	179 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$7,886,732	\$608,227	13,537 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$16,780,580	\$1,308,890	67 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,803,000	\$141,000	197 fewer veterans served

## Delaware

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$15,390,494	\$1,200,459	40 Head Start jobs lost and 194 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$5,529,727	\$431,319	285 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,940,853	\$151,387	2,843 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$3,146,550	\$245,431	41 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,405,574	\$109,635	2,741 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,049,867	\$81,890	325 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$513,000	\$40,014	586 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,409,756	\$135,709	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,024,656	\$79,923	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$11,956,809	\$746,778	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	822 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,000,767	\$78,060	69 domestic violence victims not served and 124 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	517 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$3,849,236	\$300,240	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$43,431,372	\$2,058,143	28 education jobs lost, 3,646 fewer students served, and 6 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,484,496	\$115,791	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 14,445 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	4 fewer centers and 295 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$22,276	\$1,738	
Special Education Grants to States	\$34,446,453	\$2,908,663	35 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$1,230,715	\$95,853	1 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	70 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$1,230,843	\$96,967	545 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$4,681,061	\$365,123	2,829 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$1,237,545	\$76,845	82 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$1,529,480	\$89,087	232 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$2,364,143	\$184,404	107 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$1,957,574	\$152,691	3,398 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$5,328,560	\$415,630	33 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$544,000	\$42,000	162 fewer veterans served

## District of Columbia

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$27,955,348	\$2,180,517	73 Head Start jobs lost and 349 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,962,184	\$231,050	84 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$7,028,787	\$548,245	13,098 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$15,234,729	\$1,188,309	199 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$6,479,212	\$505,379	12,634 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$510,020	\$39,782	158 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$502,000	\$39,156	573 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,336,749	\$90,941	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,201,179	\$93,692	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$10,687,141	\$882,093	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$11,077,094	\$864,013	7,707 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$944,874	\$73,700	24 domestic violence victims not served
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	472 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$3,845,023	\$299,912	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$46,617,745	\$2,635,653	36 education jobs lost, 3,705 fewer students served, and 10 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,539,227	\$120,060	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 11,670 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	3 fewer centers and 341 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$944,414	\$73,665	1 education job lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$17,319,779	\$1,462,485	18 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$238,633	\$24,263	Less Federal support for pre-school programs

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	31 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$778,577	\$61,338	372 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$12,037,983	\$1,501,355	793 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$7,182,246	\$819,296	787 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,973,348	\$138,232	803 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$2,584,544	\$201,596	117 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,323,591	\$163,259	47 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$2,361,773	\$189,273	4,213 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$66,216,070	\$5,164,850	49 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$550,000	\$43,000	64 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Florida

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$314,303,816	\$24,515,698	816 Head Start jobs lost and 3915 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$121,009,572	\$9,438,747	4,634 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$18,474,161	\$1,440,985	66,014 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$105,949,179	\$8,264,036	1,381 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$28,707,460	\$2,239,182	55,980 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$4,800,000	\$374,400	1,486 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$10,186,000	\$794,508	11,629 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$29,547,908	\$2,841,533	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$12,281,411	\$957,950	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$78,019,715	\$3,591,942	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$19,595,462	\$1,528,446	55,802 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$4,378,984	\$341,561	4,436 domestic violence victims not served and 8,163 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$99,581,639	\$7,767,368	15,906 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$54,797,662	\$4,274,218	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$735,494,836	\$65,829,655	905 education jobs lost, 118,166 fewer students served, and 162 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$26,815,090	\$2,091,577	4 fewer schools receive grant funds and 1,881 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$109,847,566	\$10,167,198	10,717 fewer teachers, serving 153,575 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$58,059,259	\$4,528,622	26 fewer centers and 5107 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$5,668,284	\$442,126	7 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$631,152,474	\$49,159,935	593 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$18,101,998	\$1,392,281	17 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$22,745,155	\$1,780,055	1,030 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$43,010,932	\$3,388,455	19,460 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$61,373,632	\$11,622,253	99,453 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$39,624,663	\$5,137,287	2,646 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$35,269,137	\$4,271,140	9,747 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$53,270,412	\$3,731,561	21,671 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$77,488,229	\$6,044,132	3,507 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$53,892,125	\$3,786,547	1,096 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$41,597,929	\$3,251,190	72,361 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$50,282,420	\$3,922,030	239 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$11,202,000	\$874,000	3,232 fewer veterans served

## Georgia

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$199,225,857	\$15,539,617	518 Head Start jobs lost and 2,486 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$92,991,494	\$7,253,337	3,302 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$15,881,443	\$1,238,753	78,728 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$42,315,784	\$3,300,631	553 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$4,514,127	\$352,102	8,803 fewer people tested for HIV in Fulton County
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$6,910,211	\$538,996	13,475* fewer people tested for HIV statewide
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$4,130,000	\$322,140	1,278 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$5,712,000	\$445,536	6,521 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$16,224,868	\$1,464,142	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$6,272,498	\$489,255	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$61,702,366	\$2,840,710	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$18,136,089	\$1,414,615	29,598 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,659,313	\$207,426	3,668 domestic violence victims not served and 5,565 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$50,140,789	\$3,910,982	4,033 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$19,183,738	\$1,496,332	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$504,014,567	\$38,826,648	534 education jobs lost, 75,996 fewer students served, and 118 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$17,231,799	\$1,344,080	3 fewer schools receive grant funds and 1,209 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$64,203,436	\$6,488,463	6839 fewer teachers, serving 98,413 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$40,361,648	\$3,148,208	23 fewer centers and 2,817 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$21,767,951	\$1,697,901	25 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$328,077,843	\$27,603,658	333 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$9,597,428	\$770,585	9 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$14,618,917	\$1,144,103	471 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$15,210,575	\$1,198,308	5,815 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$37,580,242	\$7,116,526	86,898 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$20,394,307	\$2,280,920	1,384 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$17,123,929	\$1,964,406	3,882 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$24,047,603	\$1,684,521	9,783 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$36,619,541	\$2,856,348	1,657 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$25,482,266	\$1,790,424	518 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$20,518,463	\$1,582,443	35,220 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$16,692,660	\$1,302,030	220 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$5,857,000	\$457,000	3,031 fewer veterans served

\* Funding for Fulton County shown separately

## Hawaii

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$25,675,399	\$2,002,681	67 Head Start jobs lost and 320 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$7,682,628	\$599,245	524 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$2,229,697	\$173,916	12,463 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$2,208,862	\$172,291	29 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,510,475	\$117,817	2,945 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,134,616	\$88,500	351 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,032,000	\$80,496	1,178 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,918,135	\$205,589	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,200,886	\$93,669	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$6,107,011	\$290,491	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	3,525 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,088,011	\$84,865	127 domestic violence victims not served and 406 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$7,576,229	\$590,946	370 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$3,718,778	\$290,065	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$45,429,592	\$3,297,663	45 education jobs lost, 7,795 fewer students served, and 15 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,606,273	\$125,289	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 15,459 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6 fewer centers and 1,082 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$45,968,975	\$3,585,580	54 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$39,851,841	\$3,218,489	39 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$973,364	\$88,085	1 job no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	151 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$3,498,901	\$275,648	1,412 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	2,782 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$1,559,055	\$11,876	7 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$1,470,529	\$32,467	40 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$2,357,815	\$165,164	959 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$2,544,104	\$198,441	115 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,243,958	\$157,663	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$2,474,455	\$194,261	4,324 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$10,599,290	\$826,740	21 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$629,000	\$49,000	248 fewer veterans served

## Idaho

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$27,338,956	\$2,132,439	71 Head Start jobs lost and 340 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$14,244,639	\$1,111,082	332 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$3,179,584	\$248,008	21,587 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$1,247,995	\$97,344	16 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$821,800	\$64,100	1,603 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,660,235	\$207,498	823 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,211,000	\$94,458	1,383 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$5,072,309	\$236,916	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,845,704	\$143,965	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$19,577,889	\$1,615,915	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,522,847	\$274,782	17,997 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,127,124	\$87,916	1,923 domestic violence victims not served and 817 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$6,855,073	\$534,696	1,204 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$3,920,028	\$305,762	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$55,341,836	\$4,809,693	66 education jobs lost, 7,166 fewer students served, and 35 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$2,036,269	\$158,829	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 17,889 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6 fewer centers and 507 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$5,840,985	\$455,597	7 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$55,221,261	\$4,530,393	55 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$2,144,602	\$159,675	2 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,457,525	\$192,319	136 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$1,947,808	\$153,450	1,225 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$6,394,899	\$395,378	5,889 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$2,134,825	\$66,405	61 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$1,900,176	\$103,941	269 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$3,566,489	\$249,830	1,451 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$4,848,656	\$378,199	219 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$4,027,145	\$282,954	82 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$6,347,555	\$495,111	11,020 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$31,540,830	\$2,460,180	22 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$779,000	\$60,000	346 fewer veterans served

## Illinois

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$315,321,673	\$24,595,090	823 Head Start jobs lost and 3,948 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$80,078,508	\$6,246,124	3,348 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$21,193,206	\$1,653,070	306,343 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$39,527,629	\$3,083,155	515 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$8,133,928	\$634,446	15,861 fewer people tested for HIV in Chicago
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$3,714,830	\$289,757	7,244* fewer people tested for HIV statewide
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,777,813	\$138,669	550 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$7,144,000	\$557,232	8,156 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$9,847,147	\$416,018	Reduced ability for Chicago to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$17,315,437	\$1,531,758	Reduced ability for the State to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$15,731,423	\$1,227,051	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$185,683,819	\$15,572,488	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$31,849,056	\$2,484,226	77,206 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$3,252,367	\$253,685	4,475 domestic violence victims not served and 13,579 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$69,343,892	\$5,408,824	8029 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$32,449,254	\$2,531,042	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$649,118,902	\$47,941,117	659 education jobs lost, 57,022 fewer students served, and 181 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$22,223,783	\$1,733,455	3 fewer schools receive grant funds and 1,559 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$98,761,286	\$7,043,483	7425 fewer teachers, serving 112,786 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$50,297,549	\$3,923,209	28 fewer centers and 4,186 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$13,850,466	\$1,080,336	16 education jobs lost

Special Education Grants to States	\$505,651,259	\$38,986,222	471 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$17,308,047	\$1,299,511	16 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$17,470,882	\$1,367,356	1,425 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$28,373,428	\$2,235,294	12,079 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$40,924,618	\$1,990,444	24,919 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$53,293,393	\$6,749,961	4,131 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$38,844,609	\$3,553,069	5,120 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$30,469,621	\$2,134,379	12,395 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$45,174,858	\$3,523,668	2,045 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$32,767,678	\$2,302,309	666 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$28,905,034	\$2,265,654	50,426 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$21,718,930	\$1,694,080	123 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$6,652,000	\$519,000	2,008 fewer veterans served

\* Funding for Chicago shown separately

## Indiana

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$115,587,883	\$9,015,855	302 Head Start jobs lost and 1,449 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$52,761,493	\$4,115,396	1,651 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,565,001	\$902,070	28,904 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$8,388,581	\$654,309	109 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$2,921,999	\$227,916	5,698 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$6,315,920	\$492,642	1,955 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,786,000	\$295,308	4,322 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$11,641,890	\$979,929	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$6,848,082	\$534,150	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$79,998,845	\$7,050,784	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$9,817,018	\$765,727	55,501 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,054,773	\$160,272	2,568 domestic violence victims not served and 5,336 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$33,055,561	\$2,578,334	2,180 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$14,658,935	\$1,143,397	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$263,971,239	\$21,486,916	295 education jobs lost, 18,901 fewer students served, and 72 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$9,244,071	\$721,038	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 648 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$41,589,412	\$3,775,208	3,979 fewer teachers, serving 66,887 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$19,490,325	\$1,520,245	18 fewer centers and 2,500 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$115,435	\$9,004	
Special Education Grants to States	\$257,576,165	\$19,569,301	236 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$8,727,260	\$649,785	8 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$8,684,021	\$679,643	788 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$8,309,518	\$654,634	3,764 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$25,465,153	\$1,777,234	8,535 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$19,919,210	\$2,048,632	1,599 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$15,768,634	\$1,591,817	3,385 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$13,618,422	\$953,962	5,540 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$19,764,183	\$1,541,619	895 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$15,457,182	\$1,086,047	314 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$13,614,524	\$1,071,799	23,855 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$16,315,360	\$1,272,600	81 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$3,585,000	\$280,000	658 fewer veterans served

## Iowa

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$59,455,800	\$4,637,552	156 Head Start jobs lost and 747 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$21,097,600	\$1,645,613	734 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$6,442,068	\$502,481	25,694 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$2,332,076	\$181,902	30 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,223,831	\$95,459	2,386 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,000,000	\$156,000	619 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,800,000	\$140,400	2,055 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,888,712	\$460,410	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$5,505,864	\$429,457	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$54,812,821	\$4,996,985	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$7,296,867	\$569,156	28,501 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,406,156	\$109,680	2,223 domestic violence victims not served and 4,823 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$13,422,031	\$1,046,918	4,677 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$9,265,390	\$722,700	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$84,226,145	\$7,665,341	105 education jobs lost, 8991 fewer students served, and 58 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$3,034,352	\$236,679	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$18,835,921	\$1,394,206	1,470 fewer teachers, serving 20,168 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,956,271	\$464,589	4 fewer centers and 477 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$179,534	\$14,003	
Special Education Grants to States	\$121,910,726	\$9,124,289	110 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$3,914,752	\$291,471	4 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$3,995,029	\$312,669	282 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$3,215,751	\$253,340	1,649 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$11,963,946	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$15,156,005	\$1,640,931	1,588 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$13,628,278	\$1,693,005	3,698 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$3,670,939	\$257,147	1,493 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$5,396,211	\$420,908	244 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$4,962,142	\$348,648	101 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$6,439,570	\$505,782	11,257 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$8,858,530	\$690,970	37 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,451,000	\$113,000	496 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Kansas

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$59,990,295	\$4,679,243	158 Head Start jobs lost and 757 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$21,639,826	\$1,687,906	968 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$4,626,576	\$360,873	19,329 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$2,450,805	\$191,163	32 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,300,621	\$101,448	2,536 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,269,995	\$177,060	703 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,697,000	\$132,366	1,937 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,871,271	\$431,206	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$4,685,833	\$365,495	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$32,118,334	\$2,294,840	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$5,503,188	\$429,249	5,845 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,369,693	\$106,836	1,347 domestic violence victims not served and 1,837 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$12,198,382	\$951,474	1,659 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$8,167,216	\$637,043	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$107,416,585	\$9,433,034	130 education jobs lost, 11,249 fewer students served, and 59 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$4,119,739	\$321,340	1 fewer schools receive grant funds and 289 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$19,284,937	\$1,478,490	1,558 fewer teachers, serving 21,298 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$8,648,128	\$674,554	3 fewer centers and 470 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$26,712,251	\$2,083,555	31 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$106,692,635	\$8,303,629	100 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$4,250,493	\$316,469	4 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$4,053,473	\$317,235	309 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$4,095,020	\$322,610	2,548 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$10,245,408	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$8,384,666	\$280,370	213 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$5,340,298	\$209,727	477 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$4,614,871	\$323,269	1,877 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$6,269,130	\$488,996	284 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$5,511,824	\$387,269	112 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$5,924,673	\$464,682	10,342 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$94,072,750	\$7,337,670	33 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,467,000	\$114,000	229 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Kentucky

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$125,903,734	\$9,820,491	329 Head Start jobs lost and 1,579 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$39,580,516	\$3,087,280	1,445 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,131,291	\$868,241	44,265 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$7,241,722	\$564,854	94 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,665,675	\$129,923	3,248 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,680,066	\$209,045	830 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,838,000	\$143,364	2,098 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$8,664,857	\$655,829	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$4,886,254	\$381,128	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$46,423,070	\$3,669,204	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$11,366,397	\$886,579	39,373 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,650,136	\$128,711	2,518 domestic violence victims not served and 2,267 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$20,508,321	\$1,599,649	1,800 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$10,726,704	\$836,683	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$223,141,249	\$17,723,167	244 education jobs lost, 31,021 fewer students served, and 65 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$7,845,080	\$611,916	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 550 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$37,816,656	\$2,704,191	2,850 fewer teachers, serving 46,170 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$17,355,104	\$1,353,698	12 fewer centers and 2472 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$816,331	\$63,674	1 education job lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$157,888,110	\$12,156,980	147 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$10,016,825	\$745,798	9 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$5,615,768	\$439,503	363 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$3,712,059	\$292,441	1,765 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$17,905,647	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$16,101,027	\$1,171,259	735 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$9,700,867	\$1,182,740	2,660 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$13,197,513	\$924,477	5,369 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$14,426,545	\$1,125,280	653 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$12,676,374	\$890,663	258 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$9,063,496	\$698,977	15,557 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$23,859,270	\$1,861,020	64 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,417,000	\$188,000	715 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Louisiana

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$168,513,211	\$13,144,030	440 Head Start jobs lost and 2,111 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$42,490,869	\$3,314,288	1,978 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$13,010,428	\$1,014,813	30,504 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$20,407,188	\$1,591,761	266 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$6,407,932	\$499,819	12,495 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,693,558	\$132,098	524 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$2,368,000	\$184,704	2,704 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$9,046,664	\$685,151	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$6,232,351	\$486,123	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$43,421,576	\$2,357,230	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$15,828,093	\$1,234,591	25,513 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,686,743	\$131,566	1,478 domestic violence victims not served and 3,650 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$25,654,671	\$2,001,064	2,230 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$11,763,750	\$917,573	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$288,698,949	\$22,611,413	311 education jobs lost, 37,885 fewer students served, and 72 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$9,670,178	\$754,274	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 678 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$54,186,525	\$3,059,217	3,225 fewer teachers, serving 44,892 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$21,441,365	\$1,672,426	17 fewer centers and 3,676 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$8,433,038	\$657,777	10 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$188,962,577	\$15,419,403	186 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$6,349,379	\$483,557	6 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$6,459,881	\$505,465	368 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$3,057,371	\$240,864	986 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$21,041,943	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$12,879,456	\$262,366	167 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$7,034,767	\$393,711	840 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$10,605,200	\$742,889	4,314 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$10,053,020	\$784,142	455 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$11,409,318	\$801,637	232 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$8,712,855	\$688,843	15,331 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$23,631,340	\$1,843,240	90 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,049,000	\$160,000	262 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Maine

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$31,634,330	\$2,467,478	82 Head Start jobs lost and 393 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$7,791,183	\$607,712	108 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$3,357,188	\$261,861	14,551 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$1,019,181	\$79,496	13 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,213,626	\$94,663	2,367 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,266,695	\$176,802	702 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,013,000	\$79,014	1,157 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,775,927	\$200,762	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,581,376	\$201,347	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$38,520,365	\$3,511,692	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,554,397	\$277,243	16,847 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,081,985	\$84,395	1,038 domestic violence victims not served and 2,538 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	1,369 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$3,835,658	\$299,181	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$51,744,996	\$4,628,893	64 education jobs lost, 2,774 fewer students served, and 36 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,789,010	\$139,543	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 11,405 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6 fewer centers and 710 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$2,014,830	\$157,157	2 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$54,641,461	\$4,089,587	49 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$2,464,993	\$183,531	2 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	73 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$720,004	\$56,723	336 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	1,136 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$8,018,504	\$108,238	86 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$6,631,777	\$52,141	82 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$2,687,582	\$188,263	1,093 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$3,411,860	\$266,128	154 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,831,274	\$198,930	58 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$3,774,830	\$294,438	6,553 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$30,864,630	\$2,407,440	27 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$803,000	\$63,000	631 fewer veterans served

## Maryland

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$89,677,330	\$6,994,832	233 Head Start jobs lost and 1,117 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$27,564,114	\$2,150,001	1,164 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,798,448	\$920,279	54,877 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$29,800,019	\$2,324,401	389 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$3,107,563	\$242,390	6,060 fewer people tested for HIV in Baltimore
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$8,787,185	\$685,400	17,135* fewer people tested for HIV statewide
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$4,538,523	\$354,005	1,405 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$2,806,000	\$218,868	3,204 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$11,447,761	\$872,586	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$3,976,327	\$310,154	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$69,790,309	\$4,307,948	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$9,251,270	\$721,599	22,439 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,920,755	\$149,819	1,252 domestic violence victims not served and 3,475 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$31,737,430	\$2,475,520	3,560 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$12,875,523	\$1,004,291	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$189,891,427	\$15,399,925	212 education jobs lost, 12,983 fewer students served, and 33 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$6,821,529	\$532,080	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 478 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$34,862,715	\$2,365,034	2,493 fewer teachers, serving 36,173 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$14,262,844	\$1,112,502	10 fewer centers and 934 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$5,959,299	\$464,825	7 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$199,916,833	\$15,367,344	185 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$6,542,419	\$494,352	6 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$7,464,085	\$584,120	681 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$10,000,845	\$787,879	3,906 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$15,487,207	\$674,900	7,184 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$13,588,371	\$1,106,023	680 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$10,215,455	\$597,770	1,193 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$9,857,689	\$690,525	4,010 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$13,446,336	\$1,048,823	609 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$10,354,690	\$727,537	211 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$11,687,183	\$912,478	20,309 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$42,027,460	\$3,278,140	102 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,868,000	\$224,000	689 fewer veterans served

\* Funding for Baltimore shown separately

## Massachusetts

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$123,113,621	\$9,602,862	318 Head Start jobs lost and 1,524 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$27,066,102	\$2,111,156	1,174 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,257,008	\$878,047	100,073 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$15,045,733	\$1,173,567	196 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$7,346,706	\$573,043	14,326 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,692,904	\$132,047	524 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$4,023,000	\$313,794	4,593 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$13,215,674	\$989,575	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$9,179,358	\$715,990	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$132,678,036	\$11,249,861	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$16,798,721	\$1,310,300	55,560 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,066,817	\$161,212	71 domestic violence victims not served and 883 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$34,073,216	\$2,657,711	5,557 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$20,135,988	\$1,570,607	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$210,740,945	\$18,178,351	250 education jobs lost, 26,495 fewer students served, and 87 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$7,234,459	\$564,288	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 507 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$43,677,504	\$2,630,770	2,773 fewer teachers, serving 37,962 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$16,482,734	\$1,285,653	15 fewer centers and 1,425 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$225,606	\$17,597	
Special Education Grants to States	\$283,465,895	\$21,215,727	256 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$9,701,776	\$722,342	9 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$7,508,214	\$587,624	1,187 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$13,035,143	\$1,026,925	3,479 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$17,849,432	\$525,510	3,161 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$44,457,388	\$1,460,815	1,246 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$27,966,051	\$657,068	903 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$13,525,014	\$947,419	5,502 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$18,123,153	\$1,413,617	820 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$15,009,154	\$1,054,568	305 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$14,148,935	\$1,108,181	24,665 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$34,806,580	\$2,714,910	92 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,982,000	\$233,000	764 fewer veterans served

## Michigan

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$268,517,307	\$20,944,350	701 Head Start jobs lost and 3,364 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$70,025,126	\$5,461,960	2,460 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$18,486,757	\$1,441,967	462,933 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$12,996,772	\$1,013,748	169 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$6,296,938	\$491,161	12,279 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$8,693,584	\$678,100	2,691 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$6,011,000	\$468,858	6,863 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$17,122,558	\$1,493,763	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$11,701,483	\$912,716	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$172,428,540	\$14,740,292	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$24,841,427	\$1,937,631	40,675 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,696,294	\$210,311	3,261 domestic violence victims not served and 7,002 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$57,459,952	\$4,481,876	5,056 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$27,908,122	\$2,176,834	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$538,020,939	\$38,966,953	536 education jobs lost, 43,427 fewer students served, and 142 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$17,801,726	\$1,388,535	3 fewer schools receive grant funds and 1,249 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$95,607,474	\$5,879,320	6,197 fewer teachers, serving 110,245 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$41,284,256	\$3,220,172	27 fewer centers and 3631 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$4,185,118	\$326,439	5 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$399,883,942	\$32,063,707	387 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$12,310,135	\$939,274	11 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$11,956,416	\$935,814	813 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$10,570,367	\$832,746	5,035 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$38,708,045	\$3,692,571	24,013 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$32,150,900	\$2,799,486	2,031 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$25,907,754	\$1,883,685	3,885 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$35,029,449	\$5,961,988	34,624 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$37,950,243	\$2,960,144	1,718 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$37,407,571	\$6,366,788	1,843 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$23,547,173	\$1,883,321	41,917 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$10,501,750	\$819,140	98 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$5,738,000	\$447,000	1,357 fewer veterans served

## Minnesota

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$84,052,860	\$6,556,123	220 Head Start jobs lost and 1,055 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$30,690,970	\$2,393,896	1,337 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$8,939,248	\$697,261	14,239 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$5,976,431	\$466,162	78 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$2,546,896	\$198,658	4,966 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$4,409,466	\$343,938	1,365 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,226,000	\$251,628	3,683 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$11,303,489	\$801,608	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$8,824,207	\$688,288	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$116,838,721	\$10,651,548	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$8,113,344	\$632,841	55,984 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,832,140	\$142,907	1,002 domestic violence victims not served and 10,975 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$24,707,075	\$1,927,152	2,536 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$608,939	\$47,497	13 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs in the Red Lake Band of Chippewa
Senior Nutrition	\$12,280,576	\$957,885	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$157,485,439	\$12,932,780	178 education jobs lost, 13,698 fewer students served, and 70 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$5,509,059	\$429,706	1 fewer schools receive grant funds and 386 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$33,021,541	\$2,411,692	2,542 fewer teachers, serving 40,265 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$12,439,164	\$970,255	8 fewer centers and 1683 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$19,950,526	\$1,556,141	23 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$189,532,481	\$14,545,082	176 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$7,285,511	\$542,441	7 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$7,131,880	\$558,148	392 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$8,589,712	\$676,708	5,078 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$16,684,637	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$19,628,744	\$1,063,743	786 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$16,812,380	\$906,796	1,431 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$9,134,795	\$639,887	3,716 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$12,016,430	\$937,289	544 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$10,523,152	\$739,374	214 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$11,868,691	\$934,318	20,795 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$32,166,100	\$2,508,960	27 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,747,000	\$214,000	281 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of "hold harmless" provision in authorizing statute.

## Mississippi

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$180,887,414	\$14,109,218	477 Head Start jobs lost and 2,287 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$33,334,909	\$2,600,123	1,585 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$9,509,272	\$741,723	28,437 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$7,533,479	\$587,611	98 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$2,816,120	\$219,657	5,491 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,905,217	\$226,607	899 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,595,000	\$124,410	1,821 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,826,045	\$448,462	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,346,837	\$183,053	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$31,530,677	\$1,973,039	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$10,723,501	\$836,433	10,266 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,391,238	\$108,517	3,230 domestic violence victims not served and 2,748 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$14,150,075	\$1,103,706	1,499 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$7,032,533	\$548,538	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$188,720,038	\$13,076,285	180 education jobs lost, 26744 fewer students served, and 49 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$6,188,167	\$482,677	1 fewer schools receive grant funds and 434 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$35,696,566	\$2,357,893	2485 fewer teachers, serving 36977 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$14,433,678	\$1,125,827	16 fewer centers and 1634 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$2,114,002	\$164,892	2 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$119,980,160	\$9,682,672	117 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$4,145,779	\$311,218	4 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$4,409,878	\$345,129	185 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$1,642,315	\$129,384	372 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$13,363,550	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$11,379,559	\$374,165	234 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$7,765,298	\$443,589	797 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$8,823,631	\$1,051,835	6,109 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$10,347,245	\$807,092	468 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$9,452,885	\$1,119,652	324 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$6,118,274	\$480,028	10,684 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$53,489,360	\$4,172,170	99 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,495,000	\$117,000	634 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Missouri

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$139,405,592	\$10,873,636	364 Head Start jobs lost and 1,745 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$44,384,770	\$3,462,012	1,791 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$12,144,817	\$947,296	68,291 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$10,245,688	\$799,164	134 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$4,215,691	\$328,824	8,221 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,111,748	\$164,716	654 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,418,000	\$266,604	3,902 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$11,189,315	\$905,136	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$11,164,056	\$870,796	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$68,231,128	\$6,220,260	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$18,656,835	\$1,455,233	12,773 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,961,394	\$152,989	274 domestic violence victims not served and 6624 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$25,960,043	\$2,024,883	3,313 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$16,713,458	\$1,303,650	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$233,344,053	\$18,849,004	259 education jobs lost, 27,139 fewer students served, and 94 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$7,700,059	\$600,604	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 540 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$41,651,914	\$3,206,622	3,380 fewer teachers, serving 45765 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$18,987,498	\$1,481,025	12 fewer centers and 1410 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$20,641,880	\$1,610,066	24 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$226,829,933	\$17,016,801	205 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$5,875,290	\$473,421	6 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$7,909,044	\$618,991	355 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$5,065,989	\$399,105	1,312 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$21,575,129	\$635,309	4,913 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$22,170,124	\$1,806,746	1,166 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$13,011,578	\$1,066,090	1,997 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$14,003,193	\$980,916	5,697 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$19,339,341	\$1,508,481	875 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$15,108,428	\$1,061,542	307 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$12,837,723	\$1,004,546	22,358 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$22,411,650	\$1,748,110	122 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$3,317,000	\$258,000	1,178 fewer veterans served

## Montana

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$24,061,558	\$1,876,802	63 Head Start jobs lost and 301 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$6,771,331	\$528,164	229 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$2,387,773	\$186,246	135,35 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$806,772	\$62,928	11 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,003,703	\$78,289	1,957 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,167,744	\$169,084	671 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$574,000	\$44,772	655 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,366,055	\$149,535	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,023,982	\$157,871	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$19,915,857	\$1,643,809	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,272,842	\$255,282	8,896 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,018,028	\$79,406	826 domestic violence victims not served and 1,814 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	788 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$4,399,743	\$343,180	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$45,162,946	\$2,859,495	39 education jobs lost, 3,625 fewer students served, and 43 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,537,304	\$119,910	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 13,264 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	11 fewer centers and 1275 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$43,190,856	\$3,368,887	51 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$37,221,455	\$3,034,178	37 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$1,158,199	\$92,528	1 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	57 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$510,659	\$10,659	28 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$5,202,584	\$290,425	987 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$2,694,540	\$21,167	16 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$1,621,692	\$64,945	119 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$2,348,495	\$164,511	955 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$2,228,454	\$173,821	101 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,405,630	\$169,022	49 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$5,187,254	\$404,608	9,005 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$31,067,740	\$2,423,280	30 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$550,000	\$43,000	1,342 fewer veterans served

## Nebraska

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$42,321,541	\$3,301,080	110 Head Start jobs lost and 530 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$13,438,942	\$1,048,237	599 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$3,964,615	\$309,240	8,539 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$2,505,306	\$195,414	33 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,012,726	\$78,993	1,975 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$3,307,063	\$257,951	1,024 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,043,000	\$81,354	1,191 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$5,421,224	\$276,024	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,965,847	\$231,336	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$30,207,576	\$2,494,750	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$4,699,568	\$366,566	9,204 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,175,949	\$91,724	2,003 domestic violence victims not served and 3,872 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$7,833,059	\$610,979	1,644 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$5,229,381	\$407,892	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$70,799,745	\$6,437,059	89 education jobs lost, 11,132 fewer students served, and 46 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$2,675,249	\$208,670	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,770,611	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 13,058 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	8 fewer centers and 1167 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$17,750,815	\$1,384,564	21 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$74,564,188	\$5,580,684	67 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$2,212,223	\$166,753	2 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,659,318	\$208,115	127 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$2,667,028	\$210,111	1606 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$6,816,893	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$5,032,534	\$273,641	235 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$3,653,454	\$152,796	279 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$1,769,045	\$137,987	80 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,207,155	\$155,078	45 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$6,234,060	\$486,259	10,823 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$8,130,510	\$634,180	25 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$871,000	\$68,000	497 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Nevada

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$30,055,175	\$2,344,304	77 Head Start jobs lost and 371 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$16,530,472	\$1,289,377	238 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,715,978	\$133,846	13,852 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$6,009,328	\$468,728	81 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$2,452,681	\$191,309	4,783 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,362,021	\$106,238	422 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,568,000	\$122,304	1,790 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,824,877	\$408,147	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,167,428	\$169,059	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$11,202,561	\$515,754	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	2,018 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,340,905	\$104,591	505 domestic violence victims not served and 84 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$13,745,028	\$1,072,112	868 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$6,170,037	\$481,263	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$106,466,536	\$9,650,385	133 education jobs lost, 15,228 fewer students served, and 14 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$3,824,945	\$298,345	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 268 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$12,431,038	\$1,524,329	1,607 fewer teachers, serving 31,192 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$7,643,861	\$596,221	5 fewer centers and 1269 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$3,044,627	\$237,480	4 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$70,702,984	\$5,970,170	72 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$2,195,571	\$180,990	2 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$3,972,105	\$310,862	183 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$8,798,885	\$693,187	6,786 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$9,226,209	\$1,747,157	17,969 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$2,471,415	\$338,841	160 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$2,139,378	\$267,991	406 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$8,978,521	\$628,939	3,653 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$14,404,698	\$1,123,575	652 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$9,104,832	\$639,719	185 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$6,505,421	\$509,992	11,351 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$21,480,620	\$1,675,490	43 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,816,000	\$142,000	1,009 fewer veterans served

## New Hampshire

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$15,590,172	\$1,216,033	41 Head Start jobs lost and 194 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$5,353,209	\$417,550	243 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,976,851	\$154,194	17,411 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$1,014,766	\$79,152	13 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,196,820	\$93,352	2,334 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,793,001	\$217,854	865 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$927,000	\$72,306	1,058 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,881,449	\$198,965	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,274,105	\$99,380	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$26,055,007	\$2,150,521	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	9,551 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,079,741	\$84,220	877 domestic violence victims not served and 713 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	429 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$4,344,147	\$338,843	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$39,231,375	\$2,236,672	31 education jobs lost, 1,349 fewer students served, and 15 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,352,537	\$105,498	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 12,526 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5 fewer centers and 738 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$5,606	\$437	
Special Education Grants to States	\$47,389,192	\$3,553,798	43 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$1,527,855	\$113,756	1 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	142 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$930,829	\$73,332	288 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	1,475 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$5,942,187	\$171,942	197 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$4,747,177	\$113,193	194 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$2,023,863	\$157,863	92 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$2,803,840	\$220,676	4,912 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$0	\$0	12 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$743,000	\$58,000	171 fewer veterans served

## New Jersey

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$150,054,190	\$11,704,227	387 Head Start jobs lost and 1,855 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$40,080,473	\$3,126,277	1,796 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,433,939	\$891,847	68,852 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$39,308,960	\$3,066,099	512 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$15,033,218	\$1,172,591	29,315 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,484,330	\$115,778	459 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$5,367,000	\$418,626	6,127 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$16,033,232	\$1,328,762	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$7,861,137	\$613,169	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$136,745,901	\$10,447,925	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$18,447,769	\$1,438,926	24,668 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,490,291	\$194,243	2,248 domestic violence victims not served and 6,680 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$46,585,408	\$3,633,662	4,484 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$21,977,363	\$1,714,234	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$302,750,141	\$24,087,979	331 education jobs lost, 30,260 fewer students served, and 115 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$10,487,838	\$818,051	2 fewer schools receive grant funds and 736 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$54,955,531	\$3,866,605	4,076 fewer teachers, serving 49360 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$22,798,466	\$1,778,281	9 fewer centers and 1,213 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$11,278,274	\$879,705	13 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$360,945,645	\$27,014,623	326 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$11,158,879	\$830,831	10 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$10,815,217	\$846,445	828 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$21,706,023	\$1,710,027	4,255 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$22,566,330	\$1,536,142	12,366 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$19,462,636	\$1,410,625	1,007 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$15,465,514	\$1,208,458	2,311 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$20,260,335	\$1,419,225	8,242 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$30,891,644	\$2,409,568	1,398 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$20,322,861	\$1,427,917	413 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$19,163,297	\$1,477,876	32,893 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$19,797,380	\$1,544,200	68 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$3,686,000	\$287,000	1,476 fewer veterans served

## New Mexico

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$62,748,895	\$4,894,414	163 Head Start jobs lost and 783 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$20,077,317	\$1,566,031	1,085 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$4,221,223	\$329,255	23,033 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$2,257,390	\$176,076	29 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,683,100	\$131,282	3,282 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,787,555	\$217,429	863 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,074,000	\$83,772	1,226 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,716,529	\$311,214	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,367,957	\$184,701	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$15,715,158	\$1,297,094	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,696,732	\$288,345	9,179 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,219,884	\$95,151	447 domestic violence victims not served and 1,083 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$8,909,981	\$694,979	398 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$6,096,342	\$475,515	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$119,499,159	\$9,234,962	127 education jobs lost, 18039 fewer students served, and 47 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$4,143,996	\$323,231	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 291 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$19,147,373	\$1,493,398	1,574 fewer teachers, serving 23,169 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$8,729,513	\$680,902	9 fewer centers and 1060 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$95,378,838	\$7,439,549	112 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$91,005,697	\$6,885,437	83 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$3,126,461	\$232,779	3 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,970,033	\$232,432	404 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$4,047,474	\$318,865	4,512 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$8,198,470	\$181,048	1,885 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$6,141,396	\$157,762	74 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$3,638,643	\$158,846	251 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$4,727,107	\$331,131	1,923 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$4,691,620	\$365,949	212 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$4,918,291	\$345,567	100 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$5,821,012	\$454,041	10,106 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$20,745,420	\$1,618,140	54 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,017,000	\$79,000	491 fewer veterans served

## New York

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$495,549,593	\$38,652,868	1,275 Head Start jobs lost and 6,119 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$101,521,406	\$7,918,670	6,065 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$40,033,023	\$3,122,576	101,6704 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$119,859,704	\$9,349,057	1,563 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$32,298,387	\$2,519,274	43,347* fewer people tested for HIV statewide
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$22,229,164	\$1,733,875	62,982 fewer people tested for HIV in New York City
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$3,271,548	\$255,181	1,013 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$9,803,000	\$764,634	11,192 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$19,926,605	\$1,693,159	Reduced ability for the State to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$18,657,853	\$1,261,688	Reduced ability for New York City to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$18,435,063	\$1,437,935	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$375,509,667	\$34,095,887	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$58,516,371	\$4,564,277	38,905 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$4,487,820	\$350,050	10,954 domestic violence victims not served and 15,374 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$114,637,337	\$8,941,712	9,449 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$57,547,500	\$4,488,705	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$1,131,873,797	\$82,418,983	1,133 education jobs lost, 134,638 fewer students served, and 222 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$37,591,640	\$2,932,148	6 fewer schools receive grant funds and 2,637 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$195,517,680	\$10,331,876	10,891 fewer teachers, serving 140,276 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$87,348,119	\$6,813,152	39 fewer centers and 7,225 fewer students served

Impact Aid	\$34,145,761	\$2,663,370	40 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$758,002,911	\$57,518,042	694 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$33,100,968	\$2,465,252	30 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$24,077,185	\$1,884,294	2,425 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$55,532,684	\$4,374,934	18,227 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$52,736,100	\$1,374,564	7,024 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$93,432,571	\$8,629,416	6,469 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$56,545,543	\$4,030,823	7,048 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$45,779,283	\$3,206,813	18,624 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$53,040,830	\$4,137,219	2,401 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$45,892,839	\$3,224,504	933 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$39,748,915	\$3,117,877	69,394 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$75,047,420	\$5,853,700	244 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$7,841,000	\$611,000	2,151 fewer veterans served

\* Funding for New York City shown separately

## North Carolina

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$172,280,427	\$13,437,873	447 Head Start jobs lost and 2,146 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$76,128,077	\$5,937,990	4,031 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$16,273,588	\$1,269,340	65,925 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$27,069,633	\$2,111,431	353 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$6,819,608	\$531,929	13,298 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,357,718	\$183,902	730 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$4,853,000	\$378,534	5,541 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$14,976,630	\$1,441,144	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$8,166,412	\$636,980	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$81,534,565	\$4,993,614	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$17,678,537	\$1,378,926	9,166 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,630,600	\$205,187	4,715 domestic violence victims not served and 6,990 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$39,601,511	\$3,088,918	4,843 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$22,329,973	\$1,741,738	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$399,562,177	\$34,078,909	469 education jobs lost, 50,993 fewer students served, and 111 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$14,390,384	\$1,122,450	2 fewer schools receive grant funds and 1,009 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$53,878,382	\$5,875,340	6,193 fewer teachers, serving 87,445 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$30,382,826	\$2,369,860	45 fewer centers and 3,154 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$15,393,777	\$1,200,715	18 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$326,077,875	\$26,524,890	320 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$11,094,802	\$826,061	10 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$13,005,735	\$1,017,857	770 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$15,381,023	\$1,211,736	8,685 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$35,567,554	\$6,735,386	130,220 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$22,543,424	\$1,787,451	1,388 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$16,680,570	\$1,235,363	1,794 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$22,178,866	\$1,553,617	9,023 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$33,775,540	\$2,634,513	1,529 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$23,736,834	\$1,667,789	483 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$19,836,199	\$1,550,972	34,520 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$3,399,830	\$265,190	114 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$5,446,000	\$425,000	4,989 fewer veterans served

## North Dakota

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$20,123,364	\$1,569,622	52 Head Start jobs lost and 251 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$4,156,452	\$324,203	182 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,793,733	\$139,911	9,998 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$255,423	\$19,923	3 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$710,257	\$55,400	1,385 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$8,269,773	\$645,042	2,560 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,033,000	\$80,574	1,179 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,197,971	\$316,689	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,614,911	\$125,963	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$20,554,636	\$1,696,533	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,257,579	\$254,091	1,936 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$958,246	\$74,743	442 domestic violence victims not served and 289 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$5,440,418	\$424,353	502 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$4,048,348	\$315,771	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$35,555,738	\$1,949,872	27 education jobs lost, 1,427 fewer students served, and 17 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,217,324	\$94,952	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 11,178 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	6 fewer centers and 654 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$26,846,455	\$2,094,023	31 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$27,970,106	\$2,361,800	29 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$789,830	\$75,676	1 job no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	73 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$507,000	\$7,000	47 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$2,902,231	\$2,066	2 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$2,688,347	\$4,485	9 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$491,586	\$38,344	22 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$5,282,176	\$412,011	9,170 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$45,578,350	\$3,555,110	23 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$550,000	\$43,000	271 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Ohio

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$287,577,410	\$22,431,038	752 Head Start jobs lost and 3,608 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$80,388,630	\$6,270,313	2,076 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$21,670,282	\$1,690,282	341,153 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$16,705,054	\$1,302,994	218 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$6,048,850	\$471,810	11,795 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$4,197,806	\$327,429	1,299 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$6,885,000	\$537,030	7,861 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$18,538,073	\$1,743,568	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$16,101,293	\$1,255,901	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$165,463,488	\$13,776,192	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$26,281,578	\$2,049,963	67,152 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$3,008,176	\$234,638	4,053 domestic violence victims not served and 7,033 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$66,155,781	\$5,160,151	7,190 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$30,167,791	\$2,353,088	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$588,161,695	\$43,633,138	600 education jobs lost, 58,246 fewer students served, and 168 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$20,254,289	\$1,579,835	3 fewer schools receive grant funds and 1,421 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$90,808,736	\$6,699,181	7,062 fewer teachers, serving 111,862 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$44,561,817	\$3,475,822	31 fewer centers and 3,312 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$1,459,963	\$113,877	2 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$436,958,357	\$34,797,635	420 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$12,270,992	\$978,590	12 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$14,423,420	\$1,128,885	1,164 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$9,599,078	\$756,228	3,118 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$42,750,001	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$40,782,263	\$3,229,660	2,260 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$30,223,375	\$2,572,210	5,181 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$27,089,923	\$1,897,633	11,021 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$37,410,700	\$2,918,059	1,693 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$29,136,945	\$2,047,208	593 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$25,946,567	\$2,048,860	45,601 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$43,107,740	\$3,362,400	99 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$6,752,000	\$527,000	395 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Oklahoma

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$97,976,084	\$7,642,135	258 Head Start jobs lost and 1,236 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$33,886,650	\$2,643,159	1,235 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$7,101,708	\$553,933	173,342 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$4,717,089	\$367,933	61 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,958,549	\$152,767	3,819 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,241,041	\$96,801	384 fewer women screened for cancer
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$846,660	\$66,039	262 fewer women screened for cancer in the Cherokee Nation
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$369,358	\$28,810	114 fewer women screened for cancer in the Kaw Nation
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$2,041,000	\$159,198	2,330 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$7,895,438	\$566,960	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$5,563,543	\$433,956	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$32,787,515	\$1,926,885	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$8,062,881	\$628,905	10,597 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,539,183	\$120,056	948 domestic violence victims not served and 1,207 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$17,579,842	\$1,371,228	1,899 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$9,673,183	\$754,508	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$161,455,151	\$12,548,429	173 education jobs lost, 31,238 fewer students served, and 92 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$5,581,750	\$435,376	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 392 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$27,960,275	\$2,360,206	2,488 fewer teachers, serving 38,241 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$11,863,563	\$925,358	8 fewer centers and 1469 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$35,182,707	\$2,744,251	41 education jobs lost

Special Education Grants to States	\$147,674,175	\$11,543,144	139 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$3,563,976	\$298,390	4 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$5,347,542	\$418,509	217 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$4,499,197	\$354,453	2,649 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$15,094,180	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$10,630,231	\$486,810	278 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$6,811,325	\$394,556	714 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$6,289,462	\$440,573	2,559 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$5,818,181	\$453,822	263 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$6,676,111	\$469,073	136 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$6,779,019	\$533,685	11,878 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$49,452,270	\$3,857,280	124 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,930,000	\$151,000	387 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Oregon

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$70,527,514	\$5,501,146	188 Head Start jobs lost and 902 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$26,225,420	\$2,045,583	1,062 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$6,092,388	\$475,206	256,239 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$4,968,716	\$387,560	65 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$2,269,360	\$177,010	4,425 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,182,532	\$170,237	676 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$2,281,000	\$177,918	2,604 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$8,145,629	\$579,009	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$3,774,504	\$294,411	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$36,012,085	\$3,319,234	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$5,375,818	\$419,314	48,702 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,554,226	\$121,230	2,405 domestic violence victims not served and 14,323 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$17,801,059	\$1,388,483	5,858 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$10,034,380	\$782,682	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$146,664,001	\$12,944,562	178 education jobs lost, 17,780 fewer students served, and 52 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$5,450,167	\$425,113	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 382 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$23,565,884	\$2,016,339	2,125 fewer teachers, serving 43,053 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$11,468,489	\$894,542	10 fewer centers and 2,084 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$3,393,286	\$264,676	4 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$128,760,236	\$10,075,163	122 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$3,778,956	\$298,383	4 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$4,859,147	\$380,290	230 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$7,668,179	\$604,108	4,141 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$13,408,089	\$998,023	12,113 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$12,445,918	\$506,341	432 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$10,039,443	\$235,562	377 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$10,151,677	\$711,119	4,130 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$14,179,357	\$1,105,999	642 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$10,760,018	\$756,016	219 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$8,758,927	\$686,806	15,286 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$61,535,500	\$4,799,770	81 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,274,000	\$178,000	1,220 fewer veterans served

## Pennsylvania

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$262,631,620	\$20,485,266	689 Head Start jobs lost and 3,305 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$69,645,391	\$5,432,340	4,522 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$23,928,485	\$1,866,422	95,342 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$30,114,428	\$2,348,925	393 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$7,280,576	\$567,885	14,197 fewer people tested for HIV in Philadelphia
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$5,502,205	\$429,172	10,729* fewer people tested for HIV statewide
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,585,219	\$201,647	800 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$7,213,000	\$562,614	8235 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$20,201,109	\$1,919,773	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$10,212,671	\$796,588	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$209,548,185	\$18,324,280	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$28,544,571	\$2,226,477	43,889 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$3,228,167	\$251,797	7,513 domestic violence victims not served and 11,294 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$58,639,671	\$4,573,894	5,013 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$38,123,314	\$2,973,618	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$574,388,686	\$43,166,671	594 education jobs lost, 45,781 fewer students served, and 136 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$20,224,608	\$1,577,519	3 fewer schools receive grant funds and 1,419 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$98,148,572	\$6,171,619	6,505 fewer teachers, serving 88,728 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$41,145,417	\$3,209,342	30 fewer centers and 2,925 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$855,609	\$66,737	1 education job lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$426,427,814	\$33,805,753	408 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$13,699,570	\$1,038,166	13 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$14,524,309	\$1,136,701	1,358 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$14,209,092	\$1,119,410	2,326 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$42,365,869	\$1,643,091	5,673 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$56,420,705	\$4,139,531	3,564 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$41,759,624	\$2,938,534	4,932 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$26,000,980	\$1,821,354	10,578 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$33,628,882	\$2,623,074	1,522 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$28,346,353	\$1,991,660	576 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$26,310,462	\$2,065,395	45,969 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$20,624,640	\$1,608,720	201 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$6,181,000	\$482,000	750 fewer veterans served

\* Funding for Philadelphia shown separately

## Rhode Island

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$25,123,227	\$1,959,612	65 Head Start jobs lost and 312 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$5,621,733	\$438,495	262 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,725,038	\$134,553	10,956 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$2,570,166	\$200,473	34 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,218,672	\$95,056	2,376 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,544,551	\$120,475	478 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$723,000	\$56,394	825 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,574,482	\$159,080	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,035,051	\$158,734	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$23,175,439	\$1,847,283	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,727,051	\$290,710	11,512 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,029,945	\$80,336	887 domestic violence victims not served and 1,209 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$6,670,567	\$520,304	549 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$11,477,564	\$895,250	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$49,138,057	\$3,630,321	50 education jobs lost, 4,448 fewer students served, and 12 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,663,220	\$129,731	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 12,566 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5 fewer centers and 1160 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$1,528,035	\$119,187	2 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$43,668,156	\$3,268,300	39 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$1,639,323	\$122,055	1 job no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	145 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$2,437,015	\$191,991	515 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$5,523,624	\$430,842	2,006 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$8,587,036	\$464,145	433 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$5,828,741	\$282,474	534 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$3,182,636	\$222,941	1,295 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$4,729,397	\$368,896	214 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$3,687,520	\$259,091	75 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$2,618,648	\$205,481	4,573 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$9,818,570	\$765,850	16 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$651,000	\$51,000	148 fewer veterans served

## South Carolina

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$99,522,604	\$7,762,763	260 Head Start jobs lost and 1,246 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$41,232,806	\$3,216,159	917 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,201,150	\$873,690	24,647 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$14,015,418	\$1,093,203	183 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$5,519,479	\$430,519	10,763 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$3,092,870	\$241,244	957 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$2,546,000	\$198,588	2,907 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$9,764,874	\$699,054	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,558,304	\$199,548	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$36,269,889	\$1,831,201	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$10,359,538	\$808,044	17,072 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,704,101	\$132,920	1,756 domestic violence victims not served and 2,258 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$20,457,841	\$1,595,712	2,663 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$4,194,335	\$327,158	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$214,933,269	\$17,772,478	244 education jobs lost, 22,252 fewer students served, and 41 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$7,403,291	\$577,457	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 519 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$30,487,767	\$2,848,444	3003 fewer teachers, serving 46,216 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$17,183,734	\$1,340,331	17 fewer centers and 1,459 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$1,505,771	\$117,450	2 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$176,828,357	\$13,571,439	164 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$7,003,167	\$521,418	6 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$6,094,359	\$476,942	362 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$4,468,526	\$352,036	2,463 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$18,678,722	\$2,044,020	26,891 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$12,240,581	\$654,046	428 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$9,641,911	\$948,573	1,291 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$12,076,612	\$845,960	4,913 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$17,247,928	\$1,345,349	781 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$12,754,206	\$896,131	259 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$9,785,215	\$768,108	17,096 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$7,634,710	\$595,510	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,702,000	\$211,000	950 fewer veterans served

## South Dakota

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$21,673,818	\$1,690,558	57 Head Start jobs lost and 272 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$6,221,279	\$485,260	271 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$2,220,682	\$173,213	9,275 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$730,845	\$57,006	10 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$672,265	\$52,437	1,311 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$811,951	\$63,332	251 fewer women screened for cancer
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$409,708	\$31,957	127 fewer women screened for cancer in the Cheyenne River Sioux tribe
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,295,000	\$101,010	1,478 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,197,971	\$166,871	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,561,207	\$121,774	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$17,507,368	\$1,445,017	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$2,928,123	\$228,394	4,331 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$984,963	\$76,827	790 domestic violence victims not served and 1,229 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$5,030,871	\$392,408	1,530 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$14,755,499	\$1,150,929	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$43,594,684	\$1,838,121	25 education jobs lost, 1,613 fewer students served, and 15 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,513,181	\$118,028	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 13,058 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	5 fewer centers and 960 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$51,490,604	\$4,016,268	60 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$33,319,673	\$2,813,518	34 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$1,437,077	\$106,996	1 job no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	87 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$738,386	\$58,171	278 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$3,925,914	\$29,509	21 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$2,805,614	\$82,030	139 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$914,615	\$71,341	41 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$4,881,946	\$380,793	8,475 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$19,383,810	\$1,511,940	23 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$550,000	\$43,000	368 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of "hold harmless" provision in authorizing statute.

## Tennessee

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$137,557,725	\$10,729,503	358 Head Start jobs lost and 1,717 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$52,889,987	\$4,125,419	2,474 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$11,426,365	\$891,256	75,054 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$17,532,848	\$1,367,562	229 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$5,041,421	\$393,231	9,831 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$1,197,505	\$93,405	371 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,538,000	\$275,964	4,039 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$11,424,097	\$959,118	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$4,393,836	\$342,719	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$55,405,327	\$3,716,826	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$13,282,226	\$1,036,014	41,226 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,028,791	\$158,246	2,524 domestic violence victims not served and 3,355 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$29,522,772	\$2,302,776	926 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$52,931,968	\$4,128,694	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$280,648,064	\$22,345,314	307 education jobs lost, 48,631 fewer students served, and 91 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$9,873,902	\$770,164	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 693 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$41,694,436	\$3,994,675	4,211 fewer teachers, serving 62,660 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$21,168,384	\$1,651,133	22 fewer centers and 2558 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$3,642,989	\$284,154	4 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$236,469,821	\$18,509,376	223 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$6,750,220	\$515,583	6 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$8,361,277	\$654,346	317 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$5,669,671	\$446,664	2,380 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$23,638,770	\$2,181,612	18,933 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$17,161,043	\$1,506,006	1,116 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$12,585,072	\$1,195,586	2,594 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$15,406,376	\$1,079,208	6,268 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$21,002,405	\$1,638,201	951 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$15,784,120	\$1,109,017	321 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$13,308,517	\$1,026,356	22,843 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$96,622,440	\$7,536,550	88 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$3,574,000	\$278,000	1,645 fewer veterans served

## Texas

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$561,394,575	\$43,788,777	1,463 Head Start jobs lost and 7,022 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$242,999,338	\$18,953,948	6,580 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$33,132,883	\$2,584,365	951,122 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$64,616,560	\$5,040,092	842 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$15,796,929	\$1,232,160	30,804 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$6,467,652	\$504,477	2,002 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$13,297,000	\$1,037,166	15,181 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$37,551,857	\$3,800,371	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$35,066,008	\$2,735,149	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$129,832,056	\$5,977,324	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$32,435,360	\$2,529,958	58,944 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$5,576,091	\$434,935	6,413 domestic violence victims not served and 18,057 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$134,956,016	\$10,526,569	4,893 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$5,129,979	\$400,138	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$1,386,311,117	\$100,781,616	1,386 education jobs lost, 254,704 fewer students served, and 422 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$49,720,712	\$3,878,215	7 fewer schools receive grant funds and 3,487 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$200,179,559	\$18,515,903	19,518 fewer teachers, serving 284,182 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$104,440,061	\$8,146,324	57 fewer centers and 15,652 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$100,669,130	\$7,852,192	118 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$980,678,753	\$80,678,969	974 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$22,325,688	\$1,952,535	24 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$40,318,862	\$3,155,376	2,261 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$101,415,375	\$7,989,629	57,158 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$92,218,972	\$11,535,379	155,876 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$50,359,959	\$3,840,267	2,265 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$42,065,105	\$4,057,690	7,368 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$52,386,229	\$3,669,624	21,311 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$65,045,270	\$5,073,573	2,944 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$55,664,646	\$3,911,087	1,132 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$49,945,739	\$3,851,823	85,729 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$42,477,600	\$3,313,250	357 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$11,573,000	\$903,000	6,279 fewer veterans served

## Utah

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$45,256,053	\$3,529,972	118 Head Start jobs lost and 567 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$27,265,984	\$2,126,747	571 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$5,934,685	\$462,905	15,517 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$3,208,987	\$250,301	42 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$910,740	\$71,038	1,776 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,244,920	\$175,104	695 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,686,000	\$131,508	1,925 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$6,664,430	\$417,719	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$2,169,360	\$169,210	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$24,100,402	\$1,994,144	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,480,348	\$271,467	18,564 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,352,856	\$105,523	234 domestic violence victims not served and 2,570 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$17,005,006	\$1,326,390	1,135 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$3,997,690	\$311,820	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$93,181,540	\$8,426,251	116 education jobs lost, 11,316 fewer students served, and 26 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$3,404,851	\$265,579	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 239 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$16,138,221	\$1,678,251	1,769 fewer teachers, serving 39,466 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$6,287,988	\$490,463	6 fewer centers and 1,671 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$8,117,466	\$633,162	9 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$109,453,830	\$8,969,599	108 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$3,491,122	\$268,163	3 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$5,426,252	\$424,666	265 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$4,813,381	\$379,204	3,639 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$12,045,788	\$550,549	6,500 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$4,728,229	\$229,863	124 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$3,994,017	\$243,839	822 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$4,258,913	\$58,204	338 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$6,236,314	\$486,436	282 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$5,347,985	\$193,748	56 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$7,113,078	\$570,043	12,687 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$10,106,890	\$788,340	63 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$1,092,000	\$86,000	343 fewer veterans served

## Vermont

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$15,191,416	\$1,184,930	39 Head Start jobs lost and 187 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$3,203,680	\$249,887	206 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,676,345	\$130,755	25,964 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$392,356	\$30,604	5 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,097,967	\$85,641	2,141 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$2,578,483	\$201,122	798 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,040,000	\$81,120	1,187 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,197,971	\$343,133	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,295,344	\$101,037	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$19,529,156	\$1,611,893	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	5,097 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$949,406	\$74,054	800 domestic violence victims not served and 731 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$5,379,071	\$419,568	746 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$17,666,619	\$1,377,996	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$34,500,778	\$1,895,900	26 education jobs lost, 2,821 fewer students served, and 13 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,212,682	\$94,589	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 10,302 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	9 fewer centers and 1,150 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$6,707	\$523	
Special Education Grants to States	\$26,968,524	\$2,277,226	27 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$840,327	\$77,986	1 job no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	62 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$504,288	\$4,288	11 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$5,983,276	\$141,482	154 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$5,153,567	\$55,320	54 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$1,060,351	\$82,708	48 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$2,286,981	\$178,385	3,970 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$26,520,990	\$2,068,640	9 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$544,000	\$42,000	304 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Virginia

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$115,652,122	\$9,020,866	301 Head Start jobs lost and 1,444 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$43,445,456	\$3,388,746	1,090 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$12,160,138	\$948,491	32,273 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$22,478,977	\$1,753,360	293 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$6,732,464	\$525,132	13,128 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$997,700	\$77,821	309 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$4,819,000	\$375,882	5,502 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$15,098,787	\$1,209,234	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$4,748,591	\$370,390	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$80,436,332	\$5,247,562	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$10,794,220	\$841,949	18,202 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,341,060	\$182,603	1,879 domestic violence victims not served and 2,753 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$42,761,980	\$3,335,434	2,780 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$15,024,550	\$1,171,915	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$229,979,567	\$20,102,876	276 education jobs lost, 20,125 fewer students served, and 64 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$7,743,099	\$603,962	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 543 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$43,066,713	\$3,420,772	3,606 fewer teachers, serving 63,393 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$18,840,833	\$1,469,585	12 fewer centers and 2019 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$35,523,961	\$2,770,869	42 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$281,475,855	\$21,943,001	265 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$8,952,199	\$666,532	8 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$10,434,010	\$816,563	577 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$11,624,874	\$915,822	7,682 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$24,011,928	\$764,914	11,195 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$18,058,926	\$1,747,482	1,314 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$14,672,910	\$1,459,324	3,314 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$11,977,315	\$839,003	4,873 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$16,429,934	\$1,281,545	744 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$13,020,339	\$914,831	265 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$15,905,779	\$1,226,657	27,302 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$19,040,370	\$1,485,150	82 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$4,537,000	\$353,000	1,104 fewer veterans served

## Washington

Department of Health and Human Services	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Head Start	\$117,831,024	\$9,190,820	303 Head Start jobs lost and 1,456 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$39,115,017	\$3,050,971	2,390 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$8,799,423	\$686,355	76,887 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$11,539,533	\$900,084	150 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$3,478,393	\$271,315	6,783 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$4,432,050	\$345,700	1,372 fewer women screened for cancer
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$508,752	\$39,683	157 fewer women screened for cancer in the South Puget Sioux tribe
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,899,000	\$304,122	4,451 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$12,242,591	\$1,016,312	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$7,300,491	\$569,438	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$57,967,554	\$5,285,361	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$7,989,634	\$623,191	60,452 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$2,100,198	\$163,815	1,259 domestic violence victims not served and 3764 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$34,712,990	\$2,707,613	4,141 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$6,437,582	\$502,131	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

Department of Education	FY 12 Funding	FY 13 Sequester Cut	Impact
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$213,017,558	\$18,826,383	259 education jobs lost, 18,101 fewer students served, and 82 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$7,865,587	\$613,515	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 552 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$39,717,936	\$3,260,985	3,437 fewer teachers, serving 66,575 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$16,504,291	\$1,287,335	14 fewer centers and 1,855 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$42,689,912	\$3,329,813	50 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$220,953,409	\$17,789,581	215 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$8,011,726	\$596,511	7 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$8,832,740	\$691,210	438 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$17,374,274	\$1,368,767	7,291 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$20,629,135	\$1,044,891	25,681 fewer students receive education and skills for high-demand jobs
Federal Work Study	\$14,190,811	\$451,436	283 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$12,158,894	\$354,126	681 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$15,738,264	\$1,102,456	6,403 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$22,715,887	\$1,771,854	1,028 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$16,959,549	\$1,191,605	345 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$14,673,520	\$1,131,624	25,186 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$36,661,620	\$2,859,610	130 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$4,194,000	\$327,000	1,727 fewer veterans served

## West Virginia

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$58,385,484	\$4,554,068	153 Head Start jobs lost and 734 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$14,361,718	\$1,120,214	426 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$6,327,167	\$493,519	89,475 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$1,488,804	\$116,127	19 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$1,249,602	\$97,469	2,437 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$3,125,115	\$243,759	967 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$1,037,800	\$80,948	1,185 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$5,425,674	\$280,052	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$3,029,975	\$236,338	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$29,699,517	\$2,451,331	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$7,547,596	\$588,712	9,773 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,180,978	\$92,116	1,502 domestic violence victims not served and 539 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$8,644,366	\$674,261	1,732 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$14,327,400	\$1,117,537	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$94,247,800	\$8,026,228	110 education jobs lost, 10,811 fewer students served, and 31 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$3,329,332	\$259,688	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 234 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$20,417,745	\$1,014,375	1,069 fewer teachers, serving 14,891 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$7,098,334	\$553,670	12 fewer centers and 1230 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$10,576	\$825	
Special Education Grants to States	\$75,837,277	\$5,675,967	69 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$3,416,814	\$254,398	3 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	192 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$610,453	\$48,092	120 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$8,428,617	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$5,599,905	\$115,455	98 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$4,714,158	\$192,968	320 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$4,670,162	\$327,142	1,900 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$4,805,556	\$374,837	218 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$4,577,244	\$321,605	93 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$5,587,868	\$435,856	9,701 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$21,236,850	\$1,656,470	19 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$877,000	\$69,000	324 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Wisconsin

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$105,517,607	\$8,230,373	276 Head Start jobs lost and 1,324 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$36,035,227	\$2,810,748	940 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$10,659,233	\$831,420	18,952 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$5,337,323	\$416,311	70 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$2,163,675	\$168,767	4,219 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$4,050,607	\$315,947	1,254 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$3,469,000	\$270,582	3,961 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$11,727,640	\$859,502	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$7,124,160	\$555,684	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$105,171,626	\$9,587,923	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$8,203,350	\$639,861	29,553 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$1,904,421	\$148,545	2,963 domestic violence victims not served and 7,336 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$27,880,736	\$2,174,697	3,214 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$4,030,912	\$314,411	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$227,547,885	\$17,755,173	244 education jobs lost, 20,856 fewer students served, and 92 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$8,074,622	\$629,821	1 fewer school receives grant funds and 566 fewer students served
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$39,886,313	\$2,877,876	3,034 fewer teachers, serving 45,298 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$16,549,247	\$1,290,841	16 fewer centers and 3,817 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$13,119,215	\$1,023,299	15 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$207,862,974	\$15,964,667	193 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$9,289,944	\$691,680	8 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$7,127,800	\$557,850	480 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$6,611,998	\$520,901	3,111 fewer students served
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$20,241,685	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$17,921,179	\$712,519	652 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$15,802,752	\$478,954	862 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 13		Impact
	FY 12 Funding	Sequester Cut	
WIA Adult State Grants	\$10,586,754	\$741,595	4,307 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$15,286,735	\$1,192,376	692 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$12,342,748	\$867,221	251 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$12,597,349	\$990,211	22,039 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$25,402,800	\$1,981,420	47 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$2,965,000	\$231,000	508 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.

## Wyoming

<b>Department of Health and Human Services</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Head Start	\$13,480,863	\$1,051,507	35 Head Start jobs lost and 169 fewer children served
Child Care and Development Block Grant	\$2,981,813	\$232,581	234 fewer children receive child care subsidies
Maternal and Child Health Block grant	\$1,236,266	\$96,429	25,917 fewer women, children, and families served
AIDS Drug Assistance Program	\$226,847	\$17,694	3 fewer patients receive life-saving drugs
HIV Prevention and Testing	\$767,270	\$59,847	1,496 fewer people tested for HIV
Breast and Cervical Cancer Screening	\$683,359	\$53,302	212 fewer women screened for cancer
Childhood Immunization Grants	\$319,000	\$24,882	364 fewer children receive MMR, Tdap, flu and Hepatitis B vaccinations
Public Health Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$4,197,971	\$343,133	Reduced ability to respond to biological, radiological, chemical, and natural emergencies
Survey and Certification of Health Care and Long-Term Care Facilities	\$1,141,670	\$89,050	Transplant and ambulatory surgery centers would be recertified once every 30 years as compared to current schedule of once every 3-4 years
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$9,501,674	\$783,427	Less funding to provide home heating and cooling assistance to low-income individuals and families
Community Services Block Grant	\$3,561,406	\$277,790	4,547 fewer low-income individuals served
Family Violence Prevention and Services	\$937,686	\$73,140	456 domestic violence victims not served and 4,846 local crisis calls not answered
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment	\$3,495,265	\$272,631	711 fewer admissions to substance abuse treatment programs
Senior Nutrition	\$731,341	\$57,045	Less funding to provide congregate and home-delivered meals to needy seniors

<b>Department of Education</b>	<b>FY 12 Funding</b>	<b>FY 13 Sequester Cut</b>	<b>Impact</b>
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$33,627,421	\$1,799,426	25 education jobs lost, 1,186 fewer students served, and 10 fewer schools receive grant funds
School Improvement Grants	\$1,171,017	\$91,340	Diminished capacity to turn around failing schools
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	\$11,493,668	\$933,150	984 fewer teachers, serving 12,103 students, receive professional development
21st Century Community Learning Centers	\$5,643,199	\$440,170	8 fewer centers and 973 fewer students served
Impact Aid	\$13,768,991	\$1,073,982	16 education jobs lost
Special Education Grants to States	\$28,292,653	\$2,389,036	29 jobs no longer supported by Federal funding
Special Education Preschool State Grants	\$1,033,251	\$86,812	1 job no longer supported by Federal funding

Special Education Grants for Infants and Families	\$2,170,499	\$169,868	90 fewer infants and children served
English Language Acquisition State Grants	\$500,000	\$0	
State Grants for Career and Technical Education	\$4,214,921	\$0*	
Federal Work Study	\$1,047,615	\$75,918	59 fewer students receive financial assistance
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	\$1,032,525	\$88,622	198 fewer students receive Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant financial aid

Department of Labor	FY 12 Funding	FY 13	
		Sequester Cut	Impact
WIA Adult State Grants	\$1,922,209	\$149,931	871 fewer adults served
WIA Dislocated Worker State Grants	\$909,374	\$70,932	41 fewer dislocated workers served
WIA Youth State Grants	\$2,024,817	\$157,937	46 fewer at-risk youth served
Employment Service	\$3,787,650	\$295,438	6,576 fewer jobseekers served
Job Corps	\$1,049,000	\$81,820	9 fewer at-risk youth served
Veterans Employment and Training	\$544,000	\$42,000	322 fewer veterans served

\*No funding reduction because of “hold harmless” provision in authorizing statute.



## Policy Roundtable for Child Care

222 South Hill Street, Fifth Floor, Los Angeles, CA 90012

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Date: September 24, 2012

To: Patricia Carbajal  
Intergovernmental Relations and External Affairs

From: Kathleen Malaske-Samu, Director  
Office of Child Care  
Service Integration Branch

Michele P. Sartell, Program Specialist III  
Office of Child Care  
Service Integration Branch

### RECOMMENDATIONS FOR COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES STATE LEGISLATIVE AGENDA FOR FIRST SESSION OF 2013-14 CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT ITEMS

This memorandum responds to the request for review and update of the County's State Legislative Agenda for the first year of the 2013-14 legislative session. These recommendations, which are specific to issues relating to child care and development and include input from the Child Care Planning Committee (Planning Committee), were approved by the Policy Roundtable for Child Care (Roundtable) on September 12, 2012.

Attached to this memorandum is the Planning Committee and Roundtable's Public Policy Platform identifying each of the legislative items in bold as written or proposed for inclusion in the County's State Legislative Agenda accompanied by examples of specific positions of the respective items. As such, the Roundtable recommends referencing the availability of the Public Policy Platform document in the material presented to the Board of Supervisors and be made available to the general public through the County and/or Office of Child Care website.

The next part of this memo outlines proposed changes to sub-section 1.3 Child Care and Development with the rationale for the change, followed by the list of items to retain as currently written.

#### **1.3 Child Care and Development**

The Roundtable recommends changes to the existing State Legislative Agenda as follows:

##### *A) New Item 1*

#### **1. Support efforts for a coherent and aligned system between early care and education and K-12 education.**

Jeannette Aguirre  
Nora Armenta  
Maria Calix  
Sam Chan, Ph.D.  
Fran Chasen  
Duane C. Dennis

Ann E. Franzen  
Robert Gilchick, M.D., M.P.H.  
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Keesha Woods  
Mika Yamamoto  
Ruth M. Yoon

Such efforts would include, but not be limited to:

- Maintaining the administration of subsidized early care and education services under the auspices of the California Department of Education/Child Development Division (CDE/CDD).
- Opposing proposals that would result in splitting subsidized early care and education between Proposition 98 and non-Proposition 98.
- Establishing stronger coordination between early care and education and K-12 education.
- Promoting the value of quality standards to early learning beginning with infants and toddlers through the preschool years that sets a solid foundation for school and life success.
- Charging the CDE/CDD to shift from its current emphasis on contractor administrative compliance to contractor performance.

*B) Move existing item 7 to become item 2 and edit as indicated in yellow highlights as follows:*

- 2. Support ~~efforts to streamline~~ streamlining of CDE/CDD administrative processes to expand access for low-income families, ensure continuity of care, and promote flexible use of early care and education funding to meet the needs of families.**

*Rationale for New Item 1 and Moving Item 7 to the Item 2 Position with Edits*

As background, the Governor's proposed State Budget for 2012-13 included restructuring subsidized child care and development services (except Part-day State Preschool) by shifting administration from the CDE to county welfare departments effective 2013-14.

The Governor's proposal would have jeopardized the system of child care and development serving children (infants and toddlers, preschoolers, and school age children up to 13 years old) that is currently required to meet Title 5 standards of the California Education Code. Title 5 standards are substantially higher than the health and safety standards required by licensing under Title 22. Under Title 5, centers holding contracts with the CDE are required to meet higher standards related to staff qualifications and staff to child ratios. Title 5 programs are also subject to programmatic and parent engagement standards, where as Title 22 regulations are silent on those topics.

The Board of Supervisors approved a motion by Supervisor Mark Ridley-Thomas on May 22, 2012 opposing moving the subsidized services out of the CDE to county welfare agencies. Alternatively, the Board of Supervisors recommended streamlining the child care and development system administered by the CDE in a way to minimize the need to cut dollars from the programs and to do so in a timely manner to avoid disruption in care, thus ensuring that low-income working families continue to have access to higher quality services. While the legislature rejected the Governor's proposal during this year's budget negotiations, concern is

that the Governor may re-introduce his proposal for restructuring of child care and development services when he introduces his State Budget plan for 2013-14.

The new item 1 and raising the priority of item 7 are consistent with the Board's motion and existing County policy.

*C) Retain Existing, Re-numbered Items 3 through 10*

- 3. Support efforts to enhance the quality of early care and education that set high standards for all services and program types and address the needs of all children, including those with disabilities and other special needs, and their families.**
- 4. Support efforts to develop and implement a statewide quality rating and improvement system and a system to adjust reimbursement rates based on demonstrated quality.**
- 5. Support efforts to develop and sustain a well educated and highly skilled professional workforce prepared to serve the culturally and linguistically diverse child and family populations of Los Angeles County.**
- 6. Support efforts to ensure the health and safety of all children cared for in licensed early care and education facilities as afforded by timely, regular, and frequent on-site monitoring by the California Department of Social Services, Community Care Licensing Division (CCLD).**
- 7. Support efforts to adequately fund high quality early care and education services for all children from low and moderate income families.**
- 8. Support efforts to expand the supply of appropriate early care and education services by including these services into city and county general plans.**
- 9. Support proposals designed to prevent, detect, investigate and, when appropriate, prosecute fraud in subsidized child care programs.**
- 10. Support efforts to ensure that vulnerable children and their families have access to consistent, uninterrupted subsidized early care and education services.**

If you have any questions regarding these recommendations, please contact Kathy by e-mail at [kmalaske@ceo.lacounty.gov](mailto:kmalaske@ceo.lacounty.gov) or by telephone at (213) 974-2440 or Michele by e-mail at [msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov](mailto:msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov) or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

KMS:MPS

cc: Trish Ploehn, Service Integration Branch/Chief Executive Office  
Lesley Blacher, Service Integration Branch/Chief Executive Office  
Laura Escobedo, Child Care Planning Committee  
Jacquelyn McCroskey, Policy Roundtable for Child Care  
Karla Howell, Child Care Planning Committee

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Fact Sheet  
Ballot Initiative – Proposition 38 – “Our Children, Our Future:  
Local Schools and Early Education Investment and Bond Reduction Act”  
Potential Statewide Impact on Early Care and Education

**OVERVIEW**

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On November 6, 2012, California voters will decide whether to pass Proposition 38. If passed, the measure will significantly boost investments in education – K-12 and early care and education – through a sliding scale income tax increase based on taxpayers’ ability to pay through 2023.<sup>1</sup>

A portion of the new revenues will be allocated to the state’s subsidized early care and education system to benefit programs serving low-income children from birth to kindergarten entry and their families as follows:

- During the first four years, ten percent of the funds (approximately \$1.02 billion per year) will fund early care and education. \$235 million will go towards restoration and system building and the other \$785 million will be used to enhance the quality of and expand access to early care and education programs.
- In the subsequent eight years, 15 percent (an estimated \$1.9 billion in 2017 growing to \$2.5 billion in 2023) of the new revenues will be used for restoration and systems building as well as to enhance the quality of and expand access to programs.

**BUILDING INFRASTRUCTURE**

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Twenty-three percent of the allocation for early care and education will:

- help restore funding lost through cuts since 2008-09,
- increase the frequency of licensing inspections,
- develop, implement and maintain the Early Learning Quality Rating and Improvement System (QRIS), and
- develop and implement a database to track the educational progress of children who have participated in the state’s early care and education program.

**For Infants and Toddlers**

Twenty-five percent of the strengthening and expanding funds will be allocated to benefit children from birth to three years old by:

- raising reimbursement rates to early care and education programs for children younger than 18 months old, and
- establishing a new California Early Head Start modeled on the federal Early Head Start Program.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> If passed, extension of the measure will be put before voters at a statewide election held in November of 2024.

<sup>2</sup> In addition to providing California Early Head Start in licensed centers and family child care homes, services are to be provided

**For Preschoolers**

Seventy-five percent of the funds will go towards preschool programs serving children ages three to five years old to:

- expand the number of children served by high quality preschool programs that meet the two highest quality ratings established under the QRIS system.

**For Infants and Toddlers and Preschoolers**

In addition, *Proposition 38* would require that:

- a tiered reimbursement system aligned with demonstrated quality standards be developed and implemented, and
- at least 65 percent of the early care and education spaces created statewide provide full-day, full-year services.

**STATEWIDE IMPACT ON CHILDREN AND FAMILIES**

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The Advancement Project estimates the statewide impact for 2013-14 as follows:

- almost 88,000 three and four year olds would gain access to preschool,
- about 7,300 infants and toddlers would be served through the California Early Head Start program, and
- approximately 20,000 families and caregivers would be able to participate in strengthening programs for families and caregivers of children who are not enrolled in a California Early Head Start group care setting.

By 2017-2018, full implementation estimates:

- approximately 170,000 three and four year olds would gain access to preschool,
- over 14,000 infants and toddlers would be served through the California Early Head Start program, and
- approximately 38,000 families and caregivers would be able to participate in strengthening programs for families and caregivers of children who are not enrolled in a California Early Head Start group care setting.

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Visit [www.prop38forlocalschools.org](http://www.prop38forlocalschools.org) for more information on Proposition 38 and its overall potential impact on K-12 schools and early care and education programs.

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to families and caregivers of children not enrolled in group care settings, including license-exempt family, friend and neighbor providers.



County of Los Angeles  
Child Care Planning Committee and Policy Roundtable for Child Care



**Winners and Losers**  
**A Report on the California State Budget and Legislation - Second Session of 2011-12**  
**Child Care and Development**

**California State Budget 2012-13**

Governor Jerry Brown's proposed budget package for 2012-13 released in January 2012 included significant cuts to child care and development services by reducing reimbursement rates, lowering the income eligibility ceiling and requiring families participating in programs funded with non-Proposition 98 monies meet federal work requirements currently applied to families receiving cash aid from the CalWORKs program. Additionally, the Governor proposed restructuring child care and development services (except part-day State Preschool) by shifting administration from the California Department of Education (CDE) to county welfare departments effective fiscal year 2013-14.<sup>1</sup> The Governor's revised 2012-13 budget package, released in May, contained modifications to his original proposal for significantly reducing funding for child care and development services, however his overall plan to shift most services to the county welfare departments remained intact.<sup>2</sup>

In the end, negotiations between the legislative leadership and the Governor resulted in a series of compromises, including changes to the Governor's original proposals and preserving the existing infrastructure. Nevertheless, substantial cuts were made to subsidized child care and development services available to children of low income families.

The 2012-13 Budget:

- Funds all State Preschool as Part-day slots under Proposition 98; the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to encourage State Preschool contracting agencies to offer *wraparound* general child care and development services for the remainder of the day or year to meet the needs of eligible parents.<sup>3,4</sup>
- Deems State Preschool as developmentally appropriate designed to facilitate the transition to kindergarten for three and four year old children; aligns State Preschool eligibility to new kindergarten start dates to three and four year old children who will have their birthdates prior to November 1 for 2012-13, before October 1 for 2013-14, before September 1 for 2014-15, and each fiscal year thereafter.<sup>5</sup>
- Requires Part-day State Preschool programs to provide parents and legal guardians with opportunities to work with their children on interactive literacy activities, parenting education and, as needed, referrals to adult education and English as a Second Language to improve their academic skills.<sup>6</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Brown Jr., Governor E.G. *Governor's Budget Summary 2012-13*. January 10, 2012.

<sup>2</sup> *Governor's Budget May Revision 2012-13*. May 14, 2012.

<sup>3</sup> AB 1464, Chapter 21: 2012-13 Budget, Approved: June 27, 2012; p.507.

<sup>4</sup> SB 1016, Chapter 38: Education Finance, Approved: June 27, 2012; p. 35.

<sup>5</sup> Ibid, p. 33.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid, pp. 34-35.

- Makes available family literacy supplemental grants in the amount of \$2,500 to State Preschool classrooms; assigns priority for allocating the grants to State Preschool programs contracted to receive funding prior to July 1, 2012.<sup>7</sup>
- Requires fees to be assessed and collected for families participating in Part-day State Preschool as well as wraparound child care services and other child care and development services.<sup>8</sup>
- Reduces contract amounts for General Child Care, Migrant Care, the Alternative Payment (AP) Program (see bulleted item below regarding additional reduction to the AP Program), CalWORKs Stage 3 Child Care, and the Allowance for Handicapped Program by 8.7 percent effective July 1, 2012.<sup>9</sup> The CDE may consider the contractors' performance and whether the contract serves children in underserved areas when determining contract reductions, however the aggregate reduction must be achieved. As of July 1, 2012, programs are to dis-enroll families beginning with the highest income families relative to family size and then families with the same income but enrolled the longest. Families with children receiving child protective services or deemed at risk for neglect or abuse regardless of family income are lowest priority for disenrollment.<sup>10</sup>
- Suspends the cost of living adjustment (COLA) through fiscal year 2014-15.<sup>11</sup>

Additionally, the Governor exercised his line item veto authority, deepening cuts to child care and development services than was negotiated with legislators as follows:

- Reduces funding for Part-day State Preschool by 5.8 percent, eliminating an additional 12,500 slots.<sup>12</sup>
- Reduces funding for the AP Program by an additional 9.2 percent, eliminating approximately 3,400 slots statewide for 2012-13.<sup>13</sup>
- Eliminates the State augmentation for supplemental child nutrition reimbursement to private child development centers.<sup>14</sup>

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Ibid, p. 36.

<sup>9</sup> Reduces state spending by an estimated \$80 million, eliminating 10,600 child care slots for 2012-13. California Budget Project. *Governor Signs 2012-13 Spending Plan*. June 29, 2012.

<sup>10</sup> SB 1016, Chapter 38: Education Finance, Approved: June 27, 2012; p. 40.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid, p. 12.

<sup>12</sup> AB 1464, Chapter 21: 2012-13 Budget, Approved: June 27, 2012; Line Item Reduction to Item 6110-196-0001, p. 4.

<sup>13</sup> AB 1497, Chapter 29: Budget Act of 2012, Approved: July 27, 2012; Line Item Reduction to Item 6110-194-0001, p. 3.

<sup>14</sup> AB 1464, Chapter 21: Budget Act of 2012, Approved: July 27, 2012; Line Item Reduction to Item 6110-202-0001, p. 4.

**California State Legislature – Second Session of 2011-12<sup>15</sup>**

**Introduction**

Legislators introduced 23 bills of interest to the child care and development community during the Second Session of 2011-12; an additional 18 bills remained on their docket from the First Session. Eight bills made it to the Governor’s desk for his consideration, of which three were signed and five were vetoed. Additionally, the Senate adopted a resolution relative to early childhood education. This section contains a brief summary of the bills that passed the legislature for the Governor’s consideration and his actions. Approved bills take effect on January 1, 2012 unless otherwise noted in the bill.

**School Age Children**

AB 1991 (Smythe)	Amends existing law by exempting from licensure a public recreation program for K-12 that operates less than 20 hours per week and for a total of 14 weeks or less during a 12 month period.	Chapter 122 Signed by Governor: July 13, 2012
SB 1087 (Walters)	Allows After School Education and Safety (ASES) Programs to operate for up to 60 hours per week (up from 30 hours) without obtaining a license or special permit, however would limit an individual pupil’s participation in an ASES Program to no more than 30 hours per week. Would expand the scope of the licensing exemption to organized camps or similar organizations.	Chapter 652 Signed by Governor: September 27, 2012

**Professional Development**

AB 1853 (Bonilla)	Would have authorized the Commission on Teacher Credentialing (CTC) to convene a workgroup to develop standards for issuance of recognition of study in transitional kindergarten (TK) for holders of a multiple subject teacher credential who will be teaching pupils enrolled in TK. In addition, CTC would have been authorized to add recognition of study in TK to multiple subject teaching credential and post on their website best practices from school districts and schools on curriculum and professional development for implementing and sustaining a TK.	Vetoed: September 21, 2012 <i>Veto Message, in part:</i> “This bill would require the Commission on Teacher Credentialing to create a committee to do the preliminary work that would be required to create yet another teaching credential - - - something we don’t need.”
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**Family Child Care Homes**

AB 1872 (Alejo)	Would have required family child care homes to provide to their enrolled children meals and snacks that meet recommended servings under the four basic food groups – dairy, fruits and vegetables, grains/breads, and meat/meat alternative – as specified by the United States Department of Agriculture Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP). The Department of Social Services Community Care Licensing Division would have been charged with monitoring whether providers met the requirements during routine inspections and referring providers to resources for information on meeting the nutritional requirements and CACFP to explore reimbursement for the meals and snacks served to children of low-income families.	Vetoed: September 28, 2012 <i>Veto message, in part:</i> “I can support a measure that helps family child care providers learn about nutrition and serve healthier foods at a lower cost, but this bill goes beyond that. Small businesses such as family day care providers don’t need another confusing mandate that adds to their struggles to stay afloat.”
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<sup>15</sup> To obtain additional information about any legislation, go to [www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.htm](http://www.leginfo.ca.gov/bilinfo.htm).

<b>Miscellaneous</b>		
AB 823 (Dickenson)	Would have established the <i>California Children's Coordinating Council</i> to serve as an advisory for improving the collaboration among agencies that serve children and youth. Membership was to include the Superintendent of Public Instruction, Secretary of CA Health and Human Services, Chief Justice of CA, and heads of eight identified state agencies plus members representing the Senate and Assembly.	Vetoed: September 17, 2012 <i>Veto message, in part:</i> "For almost two years now, my administration has worked to eliminate unnecessary boards, commissions, advisory bodies, and reports, so that government is not so overloaded with the work of form over the work of function."
AB 889 (Ammiano)	Would have regulated wages, hours and working conditions of domestic work employees. Did not apply to certain child care providers exempt from licensing serving families receiving subsidized child care and development services (AP or CalWORKs), however would have pertained to nannies.	Vetoed: September 30, 2012 <i>Veto message, in part:</i> "I find it more prudent to do the studies [on impact of regulations and more] before considering an untested legal regime for those that work in our homes."
AB 2109 (Pan)	Amends existing law pertaining to the exemption from immunization. Effective January 1, 2014, the parent, guardian or adult assuming care and custody of the child will be required to submit a letter or affidavit stating which immunizations have been given and those not given on the basis that the immunizations are contrary to their beliefs. The child's health care practitioner must provide the parent, guardian or other caregiver with a signed form prescribed by the Department of Public Health indicating that they provided information regarding the benefits and risks of immunization and the health risks of specified communicable diseases.	Chapter 821 Signed by Governor: September 30, 2012
SB 885 (Simitian)	Would have amended expression of legislative intent that design and implementation of high quality, comprehensive and longitudinal preschool through higher education (P-20) statewide data system should support a system of continuous learning, provide educators and parents with tools to inform instruction and learning, integrate disparate resources, and anticipate and provide technological capacity for sharing appropriate non-educational data from state sources.	Vetoed: September 26, 2012 <i>Veto message, in part:</i> "This bill is unnecessary because the majority of the entities impacted by this measure have already established an interagency agreement. Should these entities choose to form a joint powers agreement in the future, they do not need additional statutory authority to do so."
SR 32 (Price)	Proclaims the importance of early childhood education programs. Each house of the Legislature is to promote early childhood education programs with appropriate and meaningful activities to educate the public about the value of preschool and other early childhood education programs and encourage consumers to enroll their children in such programs.	Senate Resolution No. 32 Approved by the Senate: June 21, 2012

Questions or comments relating to this document may be referred to Michele Sartell, Los Angeles County Office of Child Care within the Service Integration Branch of the Chief Executive Office, by e-mail at [msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov](mailto:msartell@ceo.lacounty.gov) or by telephone at (213) 974-5187.

# THE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON HIGH QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Topic: Preserving Quality and Access in Childcare

Tuesday, October 9, 2012  
12:30pm-3:30pm

State Capitol, Room 126  
Sacramento, Ca 95814

## Chair's Opening Remarks

### Panel 1: LAO Overview on Childcare & Budget Cuts

- Rachel Ehlers, Legislative Analyst's Office

### Panel 2: Impact of Recent Budget Cuts in the Field

- Catherine Ertz-Berger, Executive Director, Contra Costa Child Care Council
- Mike Kurtz, Executive Director, National Human Development Foundation
- Deborah Kong, Communications and Policy Director, Preschool California
- Rachel Bymon, Family Childcare Provider, Contra Costa County Childcare Providers United
- Parent

### Panel 3: Best Practices in Supporting Early Childhood Education

- Dr. Jacquelyn McCroskey, John Milner Professor of Child Welfare, University of Southern California School of Social Work

### Panel 4: Next Steps – Setting the Stage for Policy Changes

- Nina Buthee, Executive Director, California Child Development Administrators Association
- Dr. Michael Olenick, President and CEO, Child Care Resource Center
- Dr. Moira Kenney, Executive Director, First 5 Association of California

## Public Comment

THE ASSEMBLY SELECT COMMITTEE ON HIGH QUALITY EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION  
Topic: Preserving Quality and Access in Childcare, October 9, 2012

Dr. Jacquelyn McCroskey  
John Milner Professor of Child Welfare  
USC School of Social Work

**Best Practices in Supporting Early Childhood Education**

Good afternoon. I am a professor at the USC School of Social Work and a former Ex Officio First 5 LA Commissioner, but I am speaking here today more in my capacity as Chair of the LA County Policy Roundtable for Child Care. Established by the Board of Supervisors in 2001, and staffed by the County Office of Child Care (OCC), the mission of the Roundtable is to build and strengthen early care and education (ECE) making recommendations to the Board on policy, systems, and infrastructure improvement. The 24 Commission members include about a third representing key local ECE groups, a third BOS designees and a third representing County departments -- including the Departments of Public Social Services (DPSS), Children and Family Services (DCFS), Mental Health (DMH), Public Health (DPH), Probation, and Parks and Recreation.

While the focus of the Child Care Planning Committee (which is represented on the Roundtable) is largely within the ECE world, the Roundtable focuses on connecting ECE with allied stakeholders and assuring that it is considered in county-level policies and systemic changes. As the first Roundtable Chair in 2001, I can tell you that many ECE leaders were not familiar with other fields and were uneasy in the bureaucratic hierarchal structure of County government. I'm proud of how far we've come. Together we have:

- Completed two "policy frameworks" adopted by the BOS in 2009 and 2011, providing opportunities to engage BOS members and their deputies in high-priority ECE issues. The goals of the 2011 policy framework include improving quality of the child care supply; maximizing use of local, state and federal resources; incentivizing county departments to work with the community to ensure use of available child care; working with LACOE and local school districts around articulation (between ECE and K), transition kindergarten, and exploration of nontraditional funding (including Title 1).
- Engaged DCFS, DMH, DPH and Probation in ongoing efforts to incorporate ECE into their service networks and created a Strengthening Families Learning Community led by the CEO which also includes Libraries, Parks & Recreation and of course DPSS.
- Partnered with First 5 LA (since its creation, the Roundtable has had an Ex Officio representative on the First 5 Commission) and LACOE to share data and enroll DCFS children in Head Start.

- Worked with LAUP to improve and consolidate our quality rating efforts. The OCC has already generated quality ratings of 183 centers and 180 FCC, for a total of 363 STEP (Steps to Excellence Program) ratings. We estimate that by FY 15-16, the Office of Child Care will have generated **1,416 quality ratings**.
- Worked with the Commission on Children and Families to establish a shared priority around pregnant and parenting teens known to DCFS and Probation who need two-generation approaches that integrate and coordinate work with both parents and children.

1. I don't want to take up my entire time telling you about the Roundtable, but I did want to give you a flavor so that you would understand why my first recommendation for a "best practice" that should be more widely encouraged is to **assure that ECE collaborates more effectively at both County and State levels with the many allied agencies and groups that serve families and children**. Why? Because you can't have too many friends and supporters during a budget crunch and the best way to maintain infrastructure over the long term is to assure that people well beyond the "usual suspects" in the ECE world understand its importance.

Equally importantly, ECE advocates need to work within their own circles to document results and assure that every dollar is well spent, and they need to reach beyond ECE to communicate more effectively with other stakeholders who could be competitors for limited dollars, but should be friends and allies since they share a passionate concern for children and families. I haven't even mentioned the obvious – that just as many families need more than one kind of help, service providers may need additional help and expertise to guide families.

2. My second recommendation is **to improve data collection and ramp up analysis of existing data so that decision makers better understand the ecology of the whole ECE system when they make policy and budget decisions** -- taking potential impacts on the whole system into account, not just state subsidized programs, but programs funded by Head Start, First 5, school districts and fee-for-service. By "improving data collection" I mean that CDE and other funders will have to develop performance-driven systems, rather than relying on outmoded compliance-driven systems.

You may have seen the "Shrinking Investments Yield Smaller Returns" report produced by the Advancement Project & Healthy City with support from First 5 LA, which demonstrated one approach to "ramping up analysis of existing data" by mapping losses to LA's child care infrastructure since 2008. The essential conditions for that study were willingness to share data and the collaborative spirit of leaders from the Child Care Resource Center, OCC, LACOE, LAUP and many others. My hope is that we will move on to demonstrate how to use available technology (like apps for smart phones) to track openings in ECE programs so that smaller providers aren't tackling outreach on their own and those who see the highest need families can help them enroll their children.

3. As you might guess, I'm thinking particularly of DCFS children, the children of juvenile probationers and other needy families where participation in high-quality programs can

make a lifelong difference. My third recommendation is that **the State and Counties build on work in Illinois and other states to take new knowledge about brain development into account when assessing the needs of very young children who are abused, neglected and traumatized.** DCFS in Illinois was among the first to shift its child welfare agency focus away from “raising children” and toward “strengthening families” and the first to require that all 3-5 year old children be enrolled in Head Start. With the explosion of knowledge about the architecture of young brains and the impacts of toxic stress, I don’t see how we can ignore the fact that too many of the very young children involved with child protective services will likely have education and employment deficits, as well as lifelong physical and mental health issues without concerted efforts at early intervention, improving parenting programs and enrollment in high-quality ECE. I understand that the numbers – 10,668 children under age 3 & 8,813 children ages 3-5 in care as of July 1, 2012 -- are overwhelming to many in the ECE world, but these children are undeniably among those most in need of high quality ECE services.

4. My final recommendation is that **CDE work with First 5 CA and local First 5 Commissions to better articulate the relationship between quality rating processes and measurable outcomes for children.** As I understand the research literature, longitudinal evaluations of the highest-quality programs like Perry Preschool and Carolina Abcederian demonstrated long term benefits and early work by ABT and others begin to set out the attributes of quality that should be woven into program operations, but there still seems to be some conflation of these findings so that a few people either think that all programs have high quality or that any child care program will improve outcomes for children. As you well know, there is no proof that low quality programs improve school readiness, either in cognitive or social and emotional domains. Several recent studies suggest that a quality threshold is needed to assure beneficial outcomes for participating children. Burchinal et al (2010) note that:

“There was no or smaller detected relation between quality and outcome gains (for emotional support and child outcomes, and for Instructional Quality and reading outcomes) until quality reached a certain point on the scale and after that minimum, gains in learning increased as quality increased and did not level off.”

Clearly, the authors focused on subsidized preschool programs where the purpose is to improve child outcomes, rather than on programs whose purpose is to support maternal employment, but I believe that these initial findings are potentially of great importance in California. They deserve the kind of in-depth analysis and wide communication that perhaps only First 5 could muster.

Thank you for your attention. I would be happy to respond to any questions.

### *References*

For more information on the LA County Office of Child Care in the Service Integration Branch of the Chief Executive Office, please see the website:

<http://ceo.lacounty.gov/ccp/>

For the Policy Roundtable for Child Care's 2011 Policy Framework see

[http://ceo.lacounty.gov/ccp/pdf/PRCC/Child%20Care%20Policy%20Framework 2011-2013.pdf](http://ceo.lacounty.gov/ccp/pdf/PRCC/Child%20Care%20Policy%20Framework%202011-2013.pdf)

For more information on how states are addressing developmental issues in child welfare, see:

Center for Advanced Studies in Child Welfare. (Winter 2012). Using a developmental approach in child welfare practice. *CW 360*. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota School of Social Work.

[http://www.cehd.umn.edu/ssw/cascw/attributes/PDF/publications/CW360-CEED\\_Winter2012.pdf](http://www.cehd.umn.edu/ssw/cascw/attributes/PDF/publications/CW360-CEED_Winter2012.pdf)

Burchinal, M., Vandergrift, N., Painta, R. & Mashburn, A. (2010). *Threshold analysis of association between child care quality and child outcomes for low-income children in pre-kindergarten programs*. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 25: 166-176.

*Shrinking investments yield smaller returns, Mapping the loss of early childhood education investment and Infrastructure in LA County during the 2008-2011 great recession*. Los Angeles, CA: advancement Project.

[http://www.healthycity.org/c/au/sc/page\\_view/page\\_id/22/ft//fa/Advancement%20Project/yk/071](http://www.healthycity.org/c/au/sc/page_view/page_id/22/ft//fa/Advancement%20Project/yk/071)

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## CHILD CARE FUNDING REDUCTIONS (2008-2012)

California's Child Care and Development system has been subject to consistent and significant decreases in funding since the 2008-2009 fiscal year. None of the child care programs have been exempt from funding cuts, which range from 14% in cuts to the CalWORKs Stage 2 program, to a 67% reduction to CalWORKs Stage 3 program. In light of recent research that indicates each dollar spent on child care in California returns a minimum of nearly three dollars to the state's economy (MacGillvary & Lucia, 2011), significant consideration should be given to the effects of any further cuts to the state's child care and development programs.

CHILD CARE FUNDING ALLOCATIONS 2008-2012 FISCAL YEARS (in millions) <sup>1</sup>								
PROGRAM	2008-09	2008-2009 (Revision)	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012 Trigger Cuts (Reductions)	Changes 2008-2012 (Amount)	Changes 2008-2012 (Percent)
<b>CalWORKs Child Care</b>								
Stage 1 <sup>2</sup>	\$611	\$610	\$507	\$480	\$428		-\$183	-30%
Stage 2	\$517	\$490	\$476	\$431	\$442		-\$74	-14%
Stage 3	\$433	\$418	\$412	\$288 <sup>3</sup>	\$145	(\$2)	-\$290	-67%
Subtotal	\$1,561	\$1,517	\$1,395	\$1,199	\$1,016	(\$2)	-\$547	-35%
<b>Non-CalWORKs Child Care</b>								
State Preschool (Prop. 98 funds)	\$445	\$429	\$439	\$439	\$374	(\$6)	-\$77	-17%
General Child Care <sup>4</sup>	\$810	\$779	\$797	\$797	\$686	(\$11)	-\$135	-17%
Alternative Payment	\$259	\$259	\$275	\$271	\$217	(\$3)	-\$45	-17%
Other child care <sup>5</sup>	\$79	\$70	\$46	\$35	\$31	(\$1)	-\$49	-62%
Subtotal (Non-Prop. 98 funds)	\$1,148	\$1,108	\$1,118	\$1,103	\$933	(\$15)	-\$230	-20%
Subtotal (all programs)	\$1,593	\$1,538	\$1,557	\$1,541	\$1,307	(\$21)	-\$307	-19%
Quality Improvement/Support <sup>6</sup>	\$106	\$106	\$109	\$100	\$76		-\$30	-28%
<b>Total Child Care Funding</b>	<b>\$3,259</b>	<b>\$3,161</b>	<b>\$3,060</b>	<b>\$2,682</b>	<b>\$2,399</b>	<b>(\$23)</b>	<b>-\$883</b>	<b>-27%</b>



## CHILD CARE ENROLLMENT REDUCTIONS (2008-2012)

<b>CHILD CARE MAXIMUM ENROLLMENT 2008-2012 FISCAL YEARS<sup>1</sup></b>							
<b>PROGRAM</b>	<b>2008-2009</b>	<b>2008-2009 (Revision)</b>	<b>2009-2010</b>	<b>2010-2011</b>	<b>2011-2012</b>	<b>Changes 2008-2012 (Amount)</b>	<b>Changes 2008-2012 (Percent)</b>
<b>CalWORKs Child Care</b>							
Stage 1 <sup>2</sup>	63,739	63,645	53,208	51,236	44,294	-19,445	-31%
Stage 2	69,219	66,491	61,854	59,980	64,724	-4,495	-6%
Stage 3	58,507	56,168	55,839	na <sup>3</sup>	22,383	-36,124	-62%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>191,465</b>	<b>186,304</b>	<b>170,901</b>	<b>111,216</b>	<b>131,401</b>	<b>-60,064</b>	<b>-31%</b>
<b>Non-CalWORKs Child Care</b>							
State Preschool	118,445	114,264	116,832	116,847	99,334	-19,111	-16%
General Child Care <sup>4</sup>	87,575	84,274	86,169	86,169	73,418	-14,157	-16%
Alternative Payment	34,982	34,791	37,186	38,777	32,052	-2,930	-8%
Other child care <sup>5</sup>	17,654	15,630	10,180	7,561	6,654	-11,000	-62%
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>258,656</b>	<b>248,959</b>	<b>250,367</b>	<b>249,354</b>	<b>211,458</b>	<b>-47,198</b>	<b>-18%</b>
<b>Total Maximum Enrollment</b>	<b>450,121</b>	<b>435,263</b>	<b>421,268</b>	<b>360,570</b>	<b>342,859</b>	<b>-107,262</b>	<b>-24%</b>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Finance. California Child Care Programs Local Assistance Budget Charts 2008-2012. Total state and federal funding amount allocated and maximum enrollment estimated for child care services in the Final Budget Act. Totals and percentage change calculation results were rounded to the nearest million.

<sup>2</sup>Funding reductions and maximum enrollment estimates for fiscal years 2009-2010 to 2011-2012 reflect the implementation of a "voluntary" young child exemption which excludes families with one child under 23 months or more than two children under 6 years from CalWORKs work participation requirement.

<sup>3</sup>Legislative Analyst's Office. 2011-12 California Spending Plan report. The 2010-2011 CalWORKs Stage 3 funding amount reported reflects the final expenditure due to significant changes in allocated funding over the course of the budget year. CalWORKs Stage 3 maximum enrollment estimates were unavailable due to significant changes in allocated funding over the course of the budget year.

<sup>4</sup>General Child Care includes the following program contracts: Center-Based Child Care (CCTR) and Family Child Care.

<sup>5</sup>Other child care includes: Severely Handicapped Care, Center-Based Migrant Child Care, and Extended Day programs. The Extended Day program was phased out in the 2009-2010 budget.

<sup>6</sup>Quality Improvement/Support includes: child care resource and referral services, California Child Care Initiative, Centralized Eligibility Lists, Local Child Care Planning Councils, and other quality improvement programs. The Centralized Eligibility List was eliminated in the 2010-2011 budget.