

October 31, 2005

## WHAT ARE THE EFFECTS OF CUTTING DOMESTIC APPROPRIATIONS ANOTHER TWO PERCENT?

By Richard Kogan, Arloc Sherman, and Bradley Hardy

### Summary

To comply with budget targets set by Congress last April, the appropriation bills that the House of Representatives has passed this year have cut fiscal year 2006 funding for domestic programs by \$11 billion, or 2.8 percent on average, below the 2005 level adjusted for inflation. Now, Representative Jim Nussle, Chairman of the House Budget Committee, is suggesting that annual appropriations for 2006 be cut an additional two percent.

It is not yet clear how the additional two-percent reduction would be implemented. Chairman Nussle had suggested reducing the Appropriations Committee's funding limit by two percent as part of a revised Congressional Budget Resolution. Alternatively, the House of Representatives may consider a non-binding resolution calling on the Appropriations Committee to further reduce funding. Even without a formal revision to the congressional budget plan or a non-binding resolution, however, the House Appropriations Committee — under pressure from the Leadership and the Budget Committee — could reduce the existing 2006 appropriations bills by two percent. The House could, for example, insert a two percent across-the-board cut into one of the final appropriations bills that Congress passes before it adjourns. (Whether such a cut would actually be enacted is unclear, as some key Senators have expressed opposition to making further cuts in appropriated programs.)

### KEY FINDINGS

- To reach its budget targets, the House of Representatives has already approved appropriations bills that cut domestic programs an average of 2.8 percent or \$11 billion below the 2005 funding level, adjusted only for inflation.
- Chairman Nussle of the House Budget Committee is proposing that domestic appropriated programs (and defense and international programs as well) be cut an additional two percent.
- If the additional two-percent cut is applied across the board, many domestic programs would undergo substantial reductions from the *combination* of the cuts made in the appropriations bills the House has already passed and the additional across-the-board cut. This analysis portrays the cuts that would result in a number of programs, including Community Development Block Grants, Head Start, EPA clean water grants, Title 1 education for the disadvantaged, special education for people with disabilities, and Section 8 tenant-based housing vouchers.

Pressure to make these additional cuts stems from concern about the costs associated with relief and rebuilding efforts related to Hurricane Katrina, although those costs do not materially affect the nation's long-term deficit problems.<sup>1</sup> Pressure to offset Katrina's costs has also led House committees to cut entitlement programs more deeply than the year's budget resolution calls for. The Leadership wants the entitlement cuts that will be included in forthcoming "reconciliation" legislation to total \$50 billion over five years, up from the \$35 billion in cuts that the budget resolution requires.

The House Leadership does not intend to scale back either the existing tax cuts or the \$70 billion in new tax cuts slated to be included in a separate reconciliation bill. As a result, the proposed cuts in appropriations and entitlements would not fully offset the cost of the new tax cuts, much less pay for any hurricane relief. Consequently, appropriated programs of benefit to families with low incomes, middle-class Americans, and state and local governments would be cut more deeply *not* to reduce the deficit, but to finance a portion of the cost of tax cuts that are expected primarily to benefit the well-off.

This analysis focuses on the effects on domestic appropriated programs if funding for such programs is cut an additional two percent across the board. In many cases, such cuts would have significant effects. An examination of the *combined effect* of the reductions already included in the appropriations bills the House has passed and a two percent across-the-board cut shows that funding for many domestic programs would be pushed well below the 2005 level adjusted for inflation (i.e., well below the level needed to maintain the current level of services). For instance, funding for —

- The Community Development Block Grant program would be reduced a total of \$797 million, or 16.1 percent;
- Children and Families Services Programs (which includes Head Start) would be reduced by \$656 million, or 7.2 percent. Head Start itself would be cut 3 percent, eliminating Head Start slots for about 27,000 low-income children; and
- EPA's state revolving funds for clean water and drinking water would be reduced by \$261 million, or 13.2 percent.

The report concludes with tables that show the state-by-state effects of most of these cuts. Each table provides notes on the data used to determine the state-by-state distribution of the funding reductions.

---

<sup>1</sup> For a discussion about the impact of hurricane relief efforts on the long-term deficit and why focusing on the temporary increase in the short-term deficit rather than our longer run deficit problems is misplaced, see Robert Greenstein, "Getting Serious about Deficits? Calls to Offset Hurricane Spending Miss the Point; Balanced Set of First Steps Toward Fiscal Discipline Needed," [www.cbpp.org/10-6-05bud2.htm](http://www.cbpp.org/10-6-05bud2.htm).

**TABLE 1**

**Dollar and Percent Cuts if House-passed Funding Levels are  
Reduced Another Two Percent,  
(Relative to 2005 funding levels adjusted for inflation, i.e., the CBO baseline)**

	CBO baseline*	Proposed cut in millions of dollars	
		Dollar Reduction	Percentage Reduction
Education for the disadvantaged	\$15,001	-\$568	-3.8%
Special Education	11,805	-227	-1.9%
School Improvement Programs	5,708	-422	-7.4%
Impact Aid	1,270	-54	-4.2%
Vocational and Adult Education	2,037	-85	-4.2%
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Programs (LIHEAP)	2,228	-283	-12.7%
WIC (women, infants, and children) nutrition benefits	5,196	-104	-2.0%
Children and families services programs	9,171	-656	-7.2%
Child care & development block grant (CCDBG)	2,127	-86	-4.0%
Section 8 housing vouchers	14,341	-435	-3.0%
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Activities	2096	-75	-3.6%
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	740	-54	-7.3%
Community Development block grants (CDBG)	4,955	-797	-16.1%
EPA Clean Water/Drinking Water State Revolving Funds	1,976	-261	-13.2%

\* In the case of WIC and Section 8 housing vouchers, we use an alternative to the CBO baseline, as explained in the notes attached to the tables on those cuts.

**Programs Examined in this Report**

To illustrate the broad range of programs that would be affected by the proposed reductions, we have selected the following programs for examination: Elementary and Secondary Education (consisting of Title 1 Education for the Disadvantaged, Special Education for students with disabilities, school improvement programs, and Impact Aid); Vocational and Adult Education; the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Programs (LIHEAP); the special supplemental feeding programs for women, infants, and children (WIC); Children and Family Services including Head Start; the child care and development block grant (CCDBG); Section 8 rental assistance vouchers; the Ryan White anti-AIDS program; the maternal and child health block grant; Community Development Block Grants (CDBG); and EPA clean water funds.

**Methodology**

For each program that we examine, we start with the fiscal year 2006 funding level already enacted for that program in cases where such legislation has, in fact, been enacted.<sup>2</sup> Where such

<sup>2</sup> Appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for the Department of Interior, the EPA, the Department of Homeland Security, and the Legislative Branch have already been enacted, as have advance appropriations for fiscal year 2006 for certain

legislation has not been enacted (as is the case for most programs), we take the amount of funding for 2006 provided in the appropriations bills that the House of Representatives has passed.<sup>3</sup> We then reduce these funding levels by two percent, on the assumption that the additional cut called for by Chairman Nussle would be applied across the board.

We compare the resulting level of fiscal year 2006 funding for a given program with that program's funding level in 2005, adjusted only for inflation. For all programs that we examine except two, we use, as our figure for the 2005 funding level adjusted for inflation, the 2006 "baseline projection" of funding for these programs that the Congressional Budget Office issued in August, since this is the approach CBO takes in preparing its baseline. (In two cases, we do not use CBO's baseline as the benchmark for determining whether the possible funding level for 2006 constitutes a cut. In the case of the WIC program, our analysis indicates that the amount of funding in the House-passed agriculture appropriations bill is adequate to fund actual needs for WIC in 2006, even though that amount is somewhat below CBO's baseline, so we use the House-passed level as our benchmark. In the case of the section 8 tenant-based voucher program, we use a benchmark explained in a recent special analysis of that program, because peculiarities in the Section 8 financing structure make it inappropriate to use the CBO baseline level for this purpose.<sup>4</sup>)

Finally, we distribute the resulting national funding reductions by state. We assume that the share of the funding reduction for a given program that a particular state will absorb will equal that state's share of the program's overall level of funding. In other words, if a state receives five percent of the funding for a program, we assume that the state will absorb five percent of the cuts made in that program.

The House-passed appropriations bills already reduce many domestic programs below the CBO baseline. The two-percent cut would reduce funding further. In programs where the cuts are shown in this analysis to be deep, the principal reason for the depth of the cut is that the House has already approved a sizeable funding reduction in those programs.

To illustrate this point, consider EPA's program of clean water/drinking water funds for states. This program received \$1.934 billion in funding in 2005. Adjusting for inflation, the equivalent 2006 funding level would be \$1.976 billion. The Department of Interior appropriations bill for fiscal year 2006 has reduced funding for this program to \$1.750 billion in 2006, which is \$226 million — or 11.4 percent — below CBO's baseline level. If the program is cut an additional two percent, the 2006 funding level will decline to \$1.715 billion, a reduction of \$261 million, or 13.2 percent, below CBO's baseline level.

---

other programs. In recent years, across-the-board cuts in appropriations that have been adopted near the end of a congressional session have applied such reductions *both* to the pending "omnibus" appropriations bills *and* to regular appropriations bills and advance appropriations that had already been enacted.

<sup>3</sup> We use the House-passed bills as our starting point because the proposal to cut by an additional two percent is a House proposal.

<sup>4</sup> See Barbara Sard, Douglas Rice, and Will Fischer, "High Stakes for the Housing Voucher Program in the 2006 Appropriations Bills," [www.cbpp.org/8-24-05hous.pdf](http://www.cbpp.org/8-24-05hous.pdf).

A few programs would receive funding increases in the appropriations bills the House has passed. In these cases, a two-percent across-the-board cut would shrink the size of the increase or would turn a small increase into a small decrease.

In addition to estimating the funding reductions, where possible we also project the potential effect on program participation for selected programs: LIHEAP, WIC, Head Start, child care, and rental vouchers. These estimates generally are straightforward calculations based on the most recent program data available. For instance, funding in the LIHEAP energy assistance program for 2006 is projected to be approximately 11.7 percent below the 2005 level, adjusted for inflation. In fiscal year 2005, state LIHEAP administrators project that nearly 5.1 million low-income households were served by the program. This analysis thus assumes that a 11.7 percent reduction would translate into about 596,000 fewer households being served (which is 11.7 percent of 5.1 million).

To distribute the reduction in the number of recipients in a particular program by state, we rely on the most recent data about the number of recipients across states. Thus, if five percent of LIHEAP participants reside in a particular state, our method would assume that this state would absorb five percent of the decline in the number of households that the program serves. If 596,000 fewer households would be served nationwide, the number of households that would be served in that state would decline by five percent of 596,000, or 29,800.

In some programs, states and localities could choose to cut their programs in different ways — for example, by cutting benefits per person rather than the number of participants. In this analysis, we provide estimates of the number of individuals or families who would lose assistance under the proposed funding reductions on the assumption that states or localities would not adopt different types of cuts.

## Effects by Program

### Education

**K-12 Programs.** If education programs were cut by two percent below the levels already approved by the House, the elementary and secondary education programs would lose nearly \$1.3 billion in 2006, compared with the 2005 funding level adjusted for inflation. These cuts would include:

- **Education for the Disadvantaged.** Although the President's budget proposed to *increase* funding in 2006 for education for the disadvantaged (the main source of federal funding for schools to serve low-income children), the House bill approved in June would cut this funding by 1.8 percent below the 2005 level, adjusted for inflation. Together with the proposed two percent across-the-board cut, funding for education for the disadvantaged would be reduced a total of \$568 million in 2006, or 3.8 percent.
- **Special Education.** Special education funding, which serves children with disabilities and special needs, would be cut in 2006 by a total of \$227 million, or 1.9 percent, compared with the 2005 level adjusted for inflation.
- **School Improvement.** This program includes several funding sources designed to improve school quality, including grants to states for teacher quality initiatives, educational technology

grants, funding for school assessment mechanisms (such as testing), and before- and after-school enrichment programs in low-income communities. With the across-the-board cuts, funding for school improvement would be reduced a total of \$422 million in 2006, or 7.4 percent, compared with the 2005 level adjusted for inflation.

- **Impact Aid.** This funding helps school districts that lose property tax revenue because the children they serve live on federal property, which is exempt from local property taxes. With the across-the-board cuts, Impact Aid would be cut in 2006 by \$54 million, or 4.2 percent, compared with the 2005 level adjusted for inflation.

(See Table 1 for state-by-state estimates on cuts in overall K-12 funding, including detailed estimates for education for the disadvantaged, special education, and school improvement funding.)

**Vocational and Adult Education:** Programs in this area provide funding for states for vocational education, adult education, and English literacy and civics classes for immigrants. After the across-the-board cut, funding for these programs would decline by a total of \$85 million in 2006, or 4.2 percent, compared to the 2005 level adjusted for inflation. (See Table 2 for state-by-state figures on Vocational and Adult Education.)

### Human Service Programs

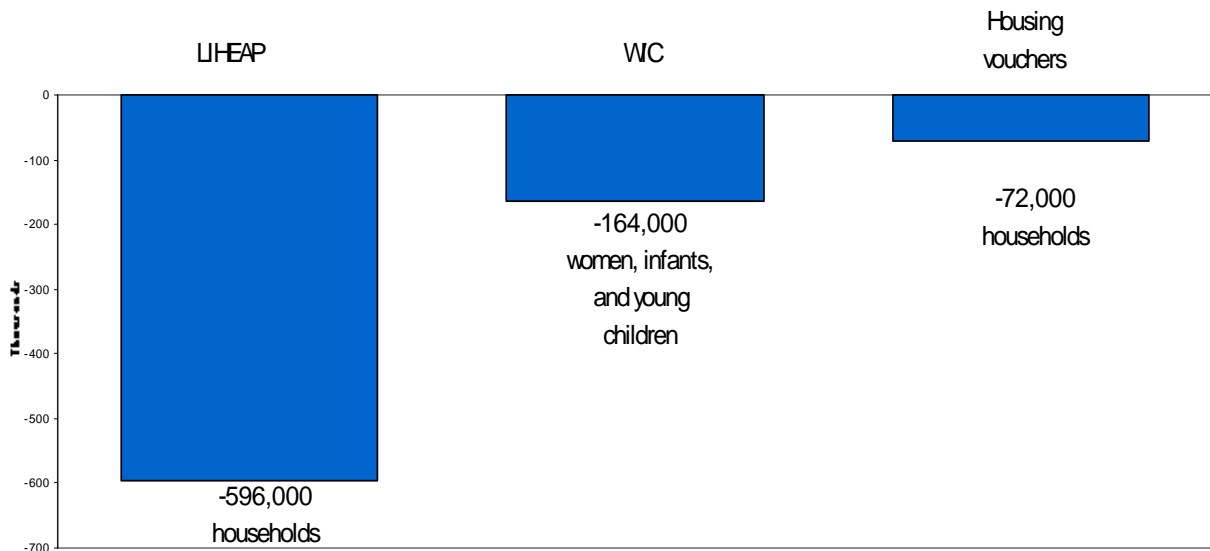
The combined effect of the House-passed appropriations bills and a two percent across-the-board cut would be to impose significant cuts on some of the nation's most vulnerable people.

- **LIHEAP.** The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides assistance to about 5 million needy households — including large numbers of low-income elderly households — to help them pay utility costs. The program is designed to help avert utility shut-offs, with the largest use of LIHEAP funds being for heating assistance. After a two percent across-the-board cut, the LIHEAP program would be \$261 million, or 11.7 percent, below the 2005 level as adjusted for overall inflation.

If these cuts were achieved by reducing the number of households receiving utility assistance (rather than by reducing the amount of assistance per assisted household), *the projected number of households receiving help in 2006 would be 596,000 fewer than in 2005.* (See Table 3 for state-by-state figures.)

Such cuts could not come at a worse time, as the need for LIHEAP is expected to grow rather massively this year — much faster than inflation overall. The Department of Energy expects home heating costs to be *43 percent higher this winter* than last winter. (Most of this projected

**Figure 1**  
**Potential Reduction in Participation in**  
**LIHEAP, WIC, and Housing Vouchers in 2006**



increase is *not* reflected in the budget comparison just cited, because the CBO baseline does not take energy prices into account, only general inflation.)

Moreover, as explained in a recent Center analysis, to hold LIHEAP recipients harmless for these startling increases in heating costs would require an increase in LIHEAP funding of more than 43 percent. In addition, the spike in energy prices is expected to increase applications for LIHEAP assistance among eligible households by anywhere from 1 million to 2 million households, as the number of poor households that cannot afford to heat their homes swells. For these reasons, the Center estimates that LIHEAP funding will need to increase to \$5.1 billion, or \$2.8 billion *above* the CBO baseline, to shield low-income LIHEAP recipients from exploding energy prices this winter.<sup>5</sup> The \$1.945 billion that would be provided if the House-passed funding level is reduced two percent is less than two-fifths of this amount. It would fall far short of meeting expected need and almost certainly lead to widespread hardship.

- **The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC).** After across-the-board cuts, WIC would lose \$104 million in benefits in 2006, or 2 percent, compared with the level approved by the House in June. (In the case of WIC, we use a different benchmark than we use with other programs in this analysis, in order to account more appropriately for a one-time infusion of WIC funds in 2005.<sup>6</sup>)

<sup>5</sup> Richard Kogan and Aviva Aron-Dine, “Out in the Cold: How Much LIHEAP Funding Will Be Needed to Protect Beneficiaries from Rising Energy Prices?” (Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, revised October 20, 2005), at [www.cbpp.org/10-6-05bud.htm](http://www.cbpp.org/10-6-05bud.htm).

<sup>6</sup> Unlike the approach taken with most other programs in this analysis, this calculation of cuts in the WIC program does not compare the proposed funding level with the CBO baseline. That is because the CBO baseline for WIC for fiscal year 2006 includes both regular funding and contingency funding, as was provided in 2005; but because the contingency funds provided in fiscal year 2005 remain available for use in 2006, they do not need to be provided again. Rather than the CBO baseline for fiscal year 2006, the analysis compares proposed funding with the WIC funding level approved by

If the cut in WIC funding in 2006 were carried out by reducing the number of pregnant and breastfeeding women, infants, and children who participated in the program (rather than by reducing the level of nutrition assistance that individuals receive) *an estimated 164,000 fewer individuals could participate in the program in 2006 than under the House-funded level.* (See Table 4 for state-by-state figures.)

- **Children and Family Services.** This set of programs includes Head Start, services for abused and neglected children, adoption-related services, and several small programs such as abstinence education and services for homeless youth. After across-the-board cuts, this set of programs would be cut in 2006 by \$656 million, or 7.2 percent, compared with the 2005 level adjusted for inflation.

Funding for Head Start — which currently constitutes 76 percent of the funding for this set of programs — would be cut in 2006 by approximately \$209 million, or 3 percent, compared with the 2005 level adjusted for inflation. If such cuts were implemented by reducing Head Start enrollment, rather than cutting the Head Start's inflation-adjusted expenditures per child, *about 27,000 children would lose Head Start in 2006.*<sup>7</sup> (See Table 5 for state-by-state figures.)

Programs in the remainder of the Children and Families Services account would be cut even more deeply. These programs include the Promoting Safe and Stable Families program (PSSF), which is used to support adoptions and to help prevent the removal of children, and the Child Abuse Prevention Treatment Act (CAPTA), which helps states respond to reports of child abuse. Taken together, these programs would lose a total of \$447 million in 2006, or approximately 20.3 percent, compared with the 2005 level adjusted for inflation.

- **Child Care.** The two percent across-the-board cut would affect discretionary child care funding under the Child Care and Development Block Grant for low- and moderate-income working families. The fiscal year 2006 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill that the House approved in June froze funding for this discretionary funding in 2006. Yet the cost of child care rises each year, in tandem with increases in wage and benefit costs for child care workers, the cost of renting space, and the cost of supplies. The effect of this failure to address inflation-driven increases in costs, plus a two percent cut across-the-board, would be to cut the value of discretionary child care appropriations by \$86 million, or 4 percent, below the 2005 level adjusted for inflation.

---

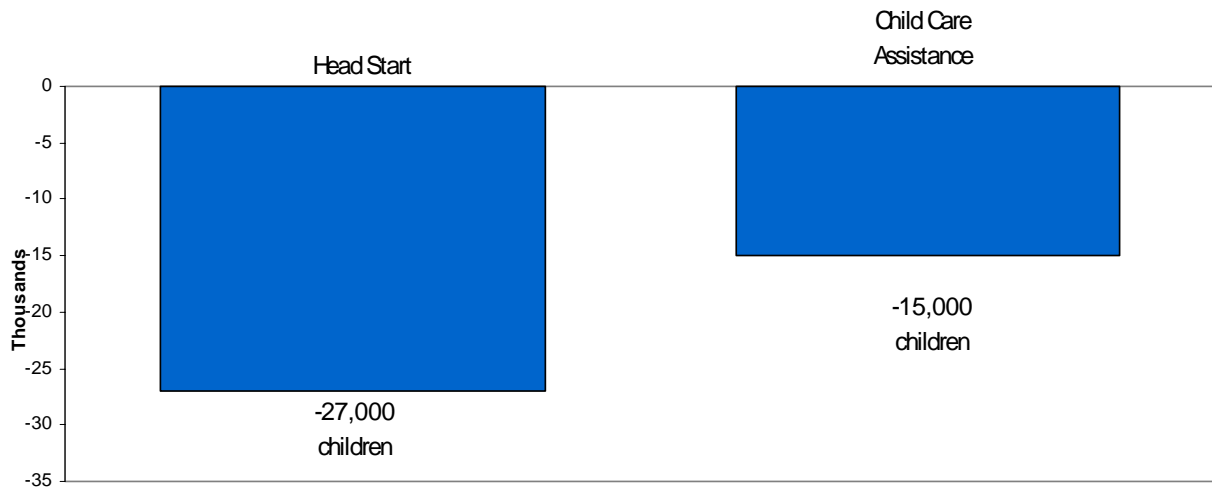
the House in June 2005, which was intended to serve an average monthly caseload of 8.2 million participants. The nationwide cut in WIC funding thus equals 2 percent of the House-passed funding level. (If we had used the official CBO baseline, the funding cut in 2006 would have been 4.2 percent.)

<sup>7</sup> These estimates may be too low because they implicitly assume that the cost of serving a Head Start child will rise in 2005 and 2006 at the same overall cost of inflation for providing overall government services (based on the GDP price deflator used by CBO). Alternative estimates, using another common adjustment for inflation (the consumer price index), put the loss of Head Start slots at about 35,000 children. This estimate of 35,000 children cut from Head Start is used by the National Head Start Association and others. It is illustrative of the fact that a range of reasonable assumptions about inflation could be applied in a number of the programs that we examine. Our approach could be considered conservative.



This funding reduction, if implemented by reducing participation, would result in *approximately 15,000 fewer low-income children receiving child care assistance in 2006*, based on estimates of the cost of child care by the Center for Law and Social Policy. These cuts would come in a program that already serves only a small fraction of the children in low-income working families that need child care assistance in order for their parents to work. This reduction of 15,000 in the number of children who would be served would be in addition to cuts in other child care programs.<sup>8</sup> (See Table 6 for state-by-state figures.)

**Figure 2**  
**Potential Reduction in Participation in**  
**Head Start and Child Care Assistance in 2006**



**Housing.** After a two percent across-the-board cut from the House-passed funding level, funding for renewal of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers — the government’s main rental assistance program for low-income families — would fall well short of the funding needed to restore cuts made in 2005. Voucher funding in 2006 would fall short of this benchmark by \$435 million, or 3 percent. (For this analysis, we compare voucher funding levels to an adjusted CBO baseline, rather than the official baseline.<sup>9</sup>)

<sup>8</sup> This estimate understates the effect of the House funding levels on child care services, as it does not include the effects of the funding freeze the House Labor-HHS appropriations bill would place on other, mandatory funding for child care, as well. The estimate also does not reflect the effects on child care of states’ declining use of TANF dollars for child care, a trend that has been evident since 2000 and that in part reflects the fact that basic federal TANF funding has been frozen since 1997, without any adjustment for inflation.

<sup>9</sup> The official CBO baseline does not correct for an unintended drop in the number of vouchers funded in the FY 2005 housing appropriations act. Shortly after that legislation was enacted, HUD determined that insufficient funding had been provided, and applied a prorated cut of 4.1 percent to each public housing agency’s budget. The President’s budget for FY 2006 and the pending House and Senate appropriations bills seek to correct this error and restore the vouchers cut due to the proration. Congress is also planning to adjust some agencies’ funding to compensate them for certain anomalies in the voucher funding formula. We have therefore measured the cuts in this analysis against a baseline for 2005 and 2006 that reflects the current congressional intent to restore this funding. For a more detailed explanation of this issue, see Barbara Sard, Douglas Rice, and Will Fischer, “High Stakes for the Voucher Program in the 2006 Appropriations Bill,” [www.cbpp.org/8-24-05hous.htm](http://www.cbpp.org/8-24-05hous.htm).

*Approximately 72,000 fewer low-income households would receive rental assistance as a result of this 2006 cut if the resulting funding shortfalls in the program were addressed by reducing the number of households the program assists. (See Table 7 for state-by-state figures.)*

### **Health Care**

- **Ryan White HIV/AIDS Funding:** Funding for HIV and AIDS treatment and services for low-income Americans is provided to states and cities through two sets of formula grants under Titles I and II of the Ryan White Care Act. These funds are used for HIV/AIDS health services, counseling, and testing. In 2004, some 45 percent of these funds were for the AIDS Drug Assistance Program (ADAP), which helps people living with HIV/AIDS afford antiretroviral drugs. If HIV/AIDS grants to states and cities are funded at two percent below the House-passed level, these funds would be cut in 2006 by \$75 million, or 3.6 percent, compared to the 2005 level adjusted for inflation. (See Table 8 for state-by-state figures.)
- **The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant** (Title V) provides core federal grants to support the efforts of state and local public health departments to reduce infant mortality, improve prenatal care for pregnant women, provide child health prevention services and to provide rehabilitation and community services to aid children with special health care needs. The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant would be cut by \$54 million in 2006, or 7.3 percent, compared to the 2005 level adjusted for inflation. (See Table 9 for state-by-state figures.)

### **Community Development**

**The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)** is the largest source of federal community development funding. It provides funds to state and local governments for a range of community and economic development activities (such as improvements to roads, sidewalks, and other infrastructure), as well as housing-related activities (such as rehabilitation of blighted buildings and assistance for the homeless). Funding at two percent below the House-passed level would mean that the CDBG account would be cut \$797 million, or 16.1 percent, below the 2005 level adjusted for inflation. (See Table 10 for state-by-state figures.)

### **Environment**

**Clean Water.** The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)'s state revolving funds for clean water and drinking water provide federal funding to states to construct wastewater treatment facilities, improve drinking water infrastructure, and enhance water quality. Funding at two percent below the House-passed level would mean that these funds would be cut in 2006 by \$261 million, or 13.2 percent, below the 2005 level adjusted for inflation. (See Table 11 for state-by-state figures.)

### **Conclusion**

The low funding levels adopted by the House earlier this year combined with an additional across-the-board cut of two percent could result in the loss of millions of dollars in grants and benefits for many states as well as cuts in services for tens or hundreds of thousands of families and individuals who rely on LIHEAP for home heat, WIC for nutritious food, Section 8 for affordable housing,

Head Start to help their preschool children develop and thrive, or child care to go to work. Moreover, the particular programs highlighted here are examples of a far broader array of services and benefits that would be subject to cuts under the proposed across-the-board reductions.

Because the House Leadership does not intend to scale back existing tax cuts but instead plans to consider \$70 billion in new tax cuts, these discretionary benefits would be cut more deeply *not* to reduce the deficit, but to finance a portion of the cost of tax cuts that are expected primarily to benefit the well-off.

**Table 1**  
**Elementary and Secondary Education**  
**Projected Cuts in 2006**  
(in millions)

State	Total*	Education for the Disadvantaged	Special Education Programs	School Improvement Programs
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$1,271</b> <b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-\$568</b> <b>-3.8%</b>	<b>-\$227</b> <b>-1.9%</b>	<b>-\$422</b> <b>-7.4%</b>
Alabama	-\$19.0	-\$8.6	-\$3.6	-\$6.7
Alaska	-\$9.5	-\$1.7	-\$0.7	-\$2.1
Arizona	-\$29.4	-\$11.1	-\$3.5	-\$7.2
Arkansas	-\$12.3	-\$5.6	-\$2.2	-\$4.4
California	-\$158.3	-\$81.5	-\$24.3	-\$49.0
Colorado	-\$14.0	-\$5.6	-\$3.0	-\$4.6
Connecticut	-\$11.6	-\$4.7	-\$2.6	-\$3.8
Delaware	-\$4.2	-\$1.5	-\$0.7	-\$2.1
District of Columbia	-\$4.6	-\$2.1	-\$0.4	-\$2.1
Florida	-\$58.9	-\$27.2	-\$12.4	-\$18.7
Georgia	-\$36.5	-\$17.6	-\$6.2	-\$11.7
Hawaii	-\$7.4	-\$2.1	-\$0.8	-\$2.1
Idaho	-\$5.7	-\$2.0	-\$1.1	-\$2.2
Illinois	-\$50.7	-\$23.0	-\$10.0	-\$16.7
Indiana	-\$19.1	-\$7.7	-\$5.0	-\$6.4
Iowa	-\$8.6	-\$2.9	-\$2.4	-\$3.3
Kansas	-\$10.4	-\$3.9	-\$2.1	-\$3.4
Kentucky	-\$18.0	-\$8.3	-\$3.2	-\$6.5
Louisiana	-\$25.5	-\$12.1	-\$3.7	-\$9.2
Maine	-\$5.8	-\$2.2	-\$1.1	-\$2.5
Maryland	-\$17.4	-\$7.3	-\$4.0	-\$5.8
Massachusetts	-\$22.7	-\$9.9	-\$5.6	-\$7.2
Michigan	-\$41.1	-\$18.7	-\$7.9	-\$14.3
Minnesota	-\$14.2	-\$4.8	-\$3.8	-\$5.0
Mississippi	-\$16.1	-\$7.4	-\$2.4	-\$6.2
Missouri	-\$21.3	-\$8.6	-\$4.4	-\$7.2
Montana	-\$7.2	-\$1.8	-\$0.7	-\$2.6
Nebraska	-\$7.6	-\$2.4	-\$1.5	-\$2.8
Nevada	-\$6.8	-\$3.0	-\$1.3	-\$2.3
New Hampshire	-\$4.6	-\$1.4	-\$0.9	-\$2.3

## 1. Elementary and Secondary Education (cont'd)

	Total*	Education for the Disadvantaged	Special Education Programs	School Improvement Programs
New Jersey	-\$28.6	-\$11.7	-\$7.1	-\$9.0
New Mexico	-\$14.5	-\$4.8	-\$1.8	-\$3.7
New York	-\$101.3	-\$52.3	-\$15.1	-\$33.1
North Carolina	-\$29.2	-\$12.8	-\$6.2	-\$9.4
North Dakota	-\$5.4	-\$1.4	-\$0.5	-\$2.1
Ohio	-\$39.3	-\$16.7	-\$8.6	-\$13.8
Oklahoma	-\$16.9	-\$6.2	-\$2.9	-\$5.7
Oregon	-\$12.9	-\$5.9	-\$2.5	-\$4.3
Pennsylvania	-\$44.0	-\$20.6	-\$8.4	-\$14.9
Rhode Island	-\$5.2	-\$2.1	-\$0.9	-\$2.1
South Carolina	-\$16.9	-\$7.8	-\$3.5	-\$5.5
South Dakota	-\$6.5	-\$1.6	-\$0.6	-\$2.2
Tennessee	-\$20.7	-\$8.9	-\$4.6	-\$7.1
Texas	-\$110.2	-\$52.8	-\$18.9	-\$34.7
Utah	-\$7.8	-\$2.5	-\$2.1	-\$2.6
Vermont	-\$3.9	-\$1.3	-\$0.5	-\$2.1
Virginia	-\$24.3	-\$9.4	-\$5.6	-\$7.2
Washington	-\$22.0	-\$8.2	-\$4.4	-\$6.6
West Virginia	-\$9.5	-\$4.4	-\$1.5	-\$3.6
Wisconsin	-\$18.1	-\$7.0	-\$4.2	-\$6.3
Wyoming	-\$4.4	-\$1.4	-\$0.6	-\$2.1

### Technical Notes

This table shows projected cuts in four major education accounts: Education for the Disadvantaged (account 91 0900), Special Education (91 0300), School Improvement (91 1000), Impact Aid (91 9102). (Impact Aid is not shown separately because it is smaller.) Each of these accounts is in the Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education subfunction (501).

*Education for the Disadvantaged* includes funding under Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act for schools in low-income communities as well as several smaller funding streams: Reading First, Even Start, Title I Comprehensive School Reform, State Agency Program - Migrant, and State Agency Program - Neglected and Delinquent.

*Special Education* includes funding for special education grants (K-12), special education preschool grants, and grants for infants and families.

*School Improvement* includes several funding streams designed to help improve school quality, including Teacher Quality State Grants, Educational Technology Grants, funding for school assessments, funding directed to small and rural schools and 21st Century Learning Center funding (which provides funding for before and after-school enrichment programs in schools in low-income communities).

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for this account. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face within each account, this analysis assumes that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2005 funding under that account. The analysis also assumes that a small proportion of the cuts in each account (less than 1%) would not be borne by states. This percentage is calculated by determining the proportion of 2005 funding that was not provided to states and localities. U.S. total figures include cuts attributed to U.S. territories.

**Table 2**  
**Vocational and Adult Education**  
**(in dollars)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Projected Cuts in 2006</b>
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$85 million</b> -4.2%
Alabama	-\$1,431,000
Alaska	-\$255,000
Arizona	-\$1,627,000
Arkansas	-\$881,000
California	-\$9,981,000
Colorado	-\$1,059,000
Connecticut	-\$758,000
Delaware	-\$310,000
District of Columbia	-\$273,000
Florida	-\$4,615,000
Georgia	-\$2,498,000
Hawaii	-\$391,000
Idaho	-\$434,000
Illinois	-\$3,272,000
Indiana	-\$1,756,000
Iowa	-\$828,000
Kansas	-\$760,000
Kentucky	-\$1,310,000
Louisiana	-\$1,519,000
Maine	-\$379,000
Maryland	-\$1,253,000
Massachusetts	-\$1,392,000
Michigan	-\$2,690,000
Minnesota	-\$1,229,000
Mississippi	-\$989,000
Missouri	-\$1,621,000
Montana	-\$336,000
Nebraska	-\$486,000
Nevada	-\$583,000
New Hampshire	-\$372,000

## 2. Vocational and Adult Education (cont'd)

(in dollars)

State	Projected Cuts in 2006
New Jersey	-\$1,973,000
New Mexico	-\$626,000
New York	-\$4,839,000
North Carolina	-\$2,385,000
North Dakota	-\$260,000
Ohio	-\$3,103,000
Oklahoma	-\$1,087,000
Oregon	-\$968,000
Pennsylvania	-\$3,212,000
Rhode Island	-\$391,000
South Carolina	-\$1,294,000
South Dakota	-\$280,000
Tennessee	-\$1,717,000
Texas	-\$6,788,000
Utah	-\$775,000
Vermont	-\$254,000
Virginia	-\$1,882,000
Washington	-\$1,526,000
West Virginia	-\$596,000
Wisconsin	-\$1,471,000
Wyoming	-\$243,000

### **Technical Notes**

*Vocational and Adult Education* is account 91 0400 in subfunction (501). This account includes funding for vocational education, adult education, English literacy and civics education, and Technical Preparation State Grants.

Cuts are measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for this account. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2005 funding under the major funding streams included in this account which represent 89 percent of total 2005 funding under this account. When determining the estimated cuts to states from reductions in overall funding for Vocational and Adult education, this analysis assumed that a small proportion of the cuts (less than 1%) in this account would not be borne by states. This percentage was calculated by determining the proportion of 2005 funding that was not provided to states and localities. U.S. total figures include cuts attributed to U.S. territories.

**Table 3**  
**Low Income Home Energy Assistance (LIHEAP)**

State	Projected Cuts in 2006 (in millions)	Projected Loss In Number Of Recipients in 2006
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$261</b> <b>-11.7%</b>	<b>-596,000</b>
Alabama	-\$2.2	-7,600
Alaska	-\$1.4	-1,000
Arizona	-\$1.1	-3,200
Arkansas	-\$1.7	-6,800
California	-\$12.0	-18,600
Colorado	-\$4.2	-12,300
Connecticut	-\$5.5	-7,800
Delaware	-\$0.7	-1,600
District of Columbia	-\$0.9	-2,300
Florida	-\$3.6	-4,100
Georgia	-\$2.8	-9,900
Hawaii	-\$0.3	-800
Idaho	-\$1.6	-3,700
Illinois	-\$15.2	-35,200
Indiana	-\$6.9	-15,600
Iowa	-\$4.9	-10,100
Kansas	-\$2.2	-6,300
Kentucky	-\$3.6	-13,100
Louisiana	-\$2.3	-1,300
Maine	-\$3.5	-6,400
Maryland	-\$4.2	-9,700
Massachusetts	-\$11.0	-17,100
Michigan	-\$14.4	-42,700
Minnesota	-\$10.4	-13,100
Mississippi	-\$1.9	-7,200
Missouri	-\$6.1	-12,200
Montana	-\$1.9	-2,600
Nebraska	-\$2.4	-3,800
Nevada	-\$0.5	-2,800
New Hampshire	-\$2.1	-3,900



### 3. Low Income Home Energy Assistance (cont'd)

State	Projected Cuts in 2006 (in millions)	Projected Loss In Number Of Recipients in 2006
New Jersey	-\$10.2	-20,000
New Mexico	-\$1.4	-7,000
New York	-\$33.2	-93,800
North Carolina	-\$4.9	-26,800
North Dakota	-\$2.1	-1,900
Ohio	-\$13.4	-35,700
Oklahoma	-\$2.1	-10,000
Oregon	-\$3.3	-6,900
Pennsylvania	-\$17.8	-38,400
Rhode Island	-\$1.8	-3,300
South Carolina	-\$1.8	-3,400
South Dakota	-\$1.7	-2,100
Tennessee	-\$3.6	-7,000
Texas	-\$5.9	-3,600
Utah	-\$2.0	-4,500
Vermont	-\$1.6	-2,500
Virginia	-\$5.1	-12,000
Washington	-\$5.4	-7,300
West Virginia	-\$2.4	-8,200
Wisconsin	-\$9.3	-17,400
Wyoming	-\$0.8	-1,200

**Technical Notes**

The *Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program* is account 75 1502 in subfunction (609).

Cuts are measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for this account. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2005 gross funding level, before tribal set-asides. This table illustrates the loss in the number of households that could receive LIHEAP assistance if the cut in 2006 were achieved solely by reducing the number of households receiving assistance, not by reducing the average benefit level.

The number of households who could lose LIHEAP assistance in each state is calculated as the estimated percentage cut in LIHEAP funding in 2006 (11.7 percent) multiplied by the number of number of LIHEAP households actually served in FY 2005 (as projected by the National Energy Assistance Directors' Association, the organization of state LIHEAP directors).

**Table 4**  
**Special Supplemental Nutrition Program**  
**For Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)**

State	Projected Cuts in 2006 (in dollars)	Projected Loss In Number of Recipients in 2006
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$104 million</b> <b>-2.0%</b>	<b>-164,000</b>
Alabama	-\$1,657,000	-2,500
Alaska	-\$452,000	-600
Arizona	-\$2,487,000	-3,100
Arkansas	-\$1,178,000	-1,800
California	-\$17,899,000	-26,800
Colorado	-\$1,051,000	-1,700
Connecticut	-\$722,000	-1,100
Delaware	-\$218,000	-400
District of Columbia	-\$273,000	-300
Florida	-\$4,897,000	-7,700
Georgia	-\$3,224,000	-5,400
Hawaii	-\$611,000	-700
Idaho	-\$420,000	-800
Illinois	-\$3,753,000	-5,700
Indiana	-\$1,563,000	-2,700
Iowa	-\$813,000	-1,400
Kansas	-\$823,000	-1,300
Kentucky	-\$1,512,000	-2,400
Louisiana	-\$1,928,000	-2,900
Maine	-\$258,000	-500
Maryland	-\$1,312,000	-2,200
Massachusetts	-\$1,391,000	-2,400
Michigan	-\$2,645,000	-4,600
Minnesota	-\$1,391,000	-2,400
Mississippi	-\$1,323,000	-2,100
Missouri	-\$1,623,000	-2,800
Montana	-\$293,000	-400
Nebraska	-\$503,000	-800
Nevada	-\$592,000	-900
New Hampshire	-\$211,000	-300

#### 4. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program For Women, Infants, and Children (cont'd)

State	Projected Cuts in 2006 (in dollars)	Projected Loss In Number Of Recipients 2006
New Jersey	-\$1,895,000	-3,000
New Mexico	-\$847,000	-1,200
New York	-\$6,927,000	-9,800
North Carolina	-\$2,855,000	-4,500
North Dakota	-\$227,000	-300
Ohio	-\$3,197,000	-5,500
Oklahoma	-\$1,402,000	-1,900
Oregon	-\$1,332,000	-2,100
Pennsylvania	-\$2,830,000	-5,000
Rhode Island	-\$298,000	-500
South Carolina	-\$1,312,000	-2,200
South Dakota	-\$303,000	-400
Tennessee	-\$2,083,000	-3,200
Texas	-\$9,998,000	-18,000
Utah	-\$731,000	-1,400
Vermont	-\$237,000	-300
Virginia	-\$1,619,000	-2,700
Washington	-\$2,210,000	-3,300
West Virginia	-\$668,000	-1,000
Wisconsin	-\$1,341,000	-2,300
Wyoming	-\$154,000	-200

**Technical Notes**

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is account 91 3510 in subfunction (605).

Unlike the approach taken with most other programs in this analysis, this calculation of cuts in the WIC program does not use the CBO baseline. That is because the CBO baseline for WIC for fiscal year 2006 includes contingency funds provided in fiscal year 2005 that remain available and thus do not need to be provided again in fiscal year 2006. In lieu of the CBO baseline for fiscal year 2006, the analysis uses the funding level for WIC benefits approved by the House in June 2005, which was intended to serve an average monthly caseload of 8.2 million participants. The nationwide cut in WIC funding is calculated as 2 percent of this House-approved amount. To determine the projected level of funding cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2004 funding level. To determine the projected participation each state would face, this analysis assumed that the reduction would be proportionate to each state's 2004 average monthly caseload level. This table illustrates the loss in the number of individuals who could receive WIC benefits if the cut in 2006 was implemented by reducing the number of participants receiving assistance by 2 percent (relative to the 8.2 million intended to be served by the House bill). U.S. total figures include cuts attributed to U.S. territories and tribal organizations.

**Table 5**  
**Children and Families Services**

*Includes Head Start and Services for Abused and Neglected Children*

State	Projected Cuts in 2006 (in millions)	Projected Loss In Number of Head Start Participants in 2006
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$656</b> <b>-7.2%</b>	<b>-27,000</b> <b>-3.0%</b>
Alabama	-\$10.1	-500
Alaska	-\$1.2	*
Arizona	-\$9.8	-400
Arkansas	-\$6.1	-300
California	-\$78.1	-3,000
Colorado	-\$6.5	-300
Connecticut	-\$4.9	-200
Delaware	-\$1.2	-100
District of Columbia	-\$2.3	-100
Florida	-\$25.1	-1,100
Georgia	-\$16.0	-700
Hawaii	-\$2.2	-100
Idaho	-\$2.2	-100
Illinois	-\$25.4	-1,200
Indiana	-\$9.3	-400
Iowa	-\$4.9	-200
Kansas	-\$4.9	-200
Kentucky	-\$10.1	-500
Louisiana	-\$13.7	-700
Maine	-\$2.6	-100
Maryland	-\$7.5	-300
Massachusetts	-\$10.2	-400
Michigan	-\$22.1	-1,100
Minnesota	-\$6.9	-300
Mississippi	-\$14.9	-800
Missouri	-\$11.3	-500
Montana	-\$2.0	-100
Nebraska	-\$3.4	-200
Nevada	-\$2.4	-100
New Hampshire	-\$1.3	*

## 5. Children and Families Services (cont'd)

*Includes Head Start and Services for Abused and Neglected Children*

State	Projected Cuts in 2006 (in millions)	Projected Loss In Number Of Head Start Participants in 2006
New Jersey	-\$12.2	-500
New Mexico	-\$4.9	-200
New York	-\$40.5	-1,500
North Carolina	-\$13.5	-600
North Dakota	-\$1.6	-100
Ohio	-\$23.3	-1,100
Oklahoma	-\$7.5	-400
Oregon	-\$5.7	-300
Pennsylvania	-\$21.6	-900
Rhode Island	-\$2.1	-100
South Carolina	-\$7.9	-400
South Dakota	-\$1.8	-100
Tennessee	-\$11.3	-500
Texas	-\$45.5	-2,000
Utah	-\$3.7	-200
Vermont	-\$1.3	*
Virginia	-\$9.5	-400
Washington	-\$9.6	-300
West Virginia	-\$4.8	-200
Wisconsin	-\$8.7	-400
Wyoming	-\$1.2	-100

\* Fewer than 50 children are projected to lose Head Start.

### Technical Notes

*Children and Families Services* is account 1536 in subfunction (506) and includes funding for Head Start and services for abused and neglected children or children at risk for abuse or neglect as well as several smaller funding streams.

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for this account. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face in this account, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2005 funding under the major funding streams included in this account which represent 87 percent of funding under this account. When determining the estimated cuts to states from reductions in overall funding for Children and Family Services, this analysis assumed that a small proportion of the cuts in this account (about 5 percent) would not be borne by states. This percentage was calculated by determining the proportion of 2005 funding that was not provided to states and localities.

This table also illustrates the potential loss in the number of children in Head Start. These estimates were calculated by determining the reduction in Head Start funding if the previously-passed House levels are reduced by an additional two percent, which would bring the combined nationwide Head Start funding reduction to 3 percent compared with the 2006 CBO baseline. State estimates were computed by multiplying 3 percent by the number of children participating in Head Start in September 2004. U.S. total figures include cuts attributed to U.S. territories.

**Table 6**  
**Child Care Assistance**

<b>State</b>	<b>Projected Loss in Funds, 2006</b>
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$86 million</b> -4.0%
Alabama	-\$1,710,000
Alaska	-\$170,000
Arizona	-\$2,030,000
Arkansas	-\$1,030,000
California	-\$9,430,000
Colorado	-\$960,000
Connecticut	-\$600,000
Delaware	-\$190,000
District of Columbia	-\$130,000
Florida	-\$4,680,000
Georgia	-\$3,080,000
Hawaii	-\$350,000
Idaho	-\$480,000
Illinois	-\$3,220,000
Indiana	-\$1,710,000
Iowa	-\$760,000
Kansas	-\$780,000
Kentucky	-\$1,480,000
Louisiana	-\$1,980,000
Maine	-\$290,000
Maryland	-\$1,110,000
Massachusetts	-\$1,080,000
Michigan	-\$2,450,000
Minnesota	-\$1,070,000
Mississippi	-\$1,360,000
Missouri	-\$1,620,000
Montana	-\$240,000
Nebraska	-\$490,000
Nevada	-\$550,000
New Hampshire	-\$200,000

## 6. Child Care Assistance (cont'd)

State	Projected Loss in Funds, 2006
New Jersey	-\$1,540,000
New Mexico	-\$770,000
New York	-\$4,510,000
North Carolina	-\$2,670,000
North Dakota	-\$170,000
Ohio	-\$2,830,000
Oklahoma	-\$1,310,000
Oregon	-\$920,000
Pennsylvania	-\$2,580,000
Rhode Island	-\$250,000
South Carolina	-\$1,550,000
South Dakota	-\$240,000
Tennessee	-\$1,870,000
Texas	-\$8,680,000
Utah	-\$920,000
Vermont	-\$120,000
Virginia	-\$1,660,000
Washington	-\$1,380,000
West Virginia	-\$590,000
Wisconsin	-\$1,250,000
Wyoming	-\$120,000

### Technical Notes

This table shows projected cuts federal discretionary child care assistance grants under the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which is account 75 1515 of subfunction (609). These estimates were calculated with assistance from the Center for Law and Social Policy (CLASP).

The nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for this account. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2005 funding level.

**Table 7**  
**Section 8 Housing Vouchers**

<b>State</b>	<b>Projected Loss in Housing Vouchers in 2006</b>
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-72,000</b>
Alabama	-1,400
Alaska	-300
Arizona	-800
Arkansas	-700
California	-5,800
Colorado	-1,200
Connecticut	-1,300
Delaware	-100
District of Columbia	-400
Florida	-3,500
Georgia	-1,900
Hawaii	-700
Idaho	-400
Illinois	-3,200
Indiana	-1,500
Iowa	-700
Kansas	-400
Kentucky	-1,500
Louisiana	-1,500
Maine	-300
Maryland	-1,500
Massachusetts	-1,900
Michigan	-400
Minnesota	-500
Mississippi	-500
Missouri	-1,300
Montana	-100
Nebraska	-200
Nevada	-300
New Hampshire	-100



## 7. Section 8 Housing Vouchers (cont'd)

State	Projected Loss in Housing Vouchers in 2006
New Jersey	-2,900
New Mexico	-500
New York	-9,700
North Carolina	-1,700
North Dakota	-200
Ohio	-2,500
Oklahoma	-1,200
Oregon	-1,200
Pennsylvania	-3,100
Rhode Island	-500
South Carolina	-800
South Dakota	-200
Tennessee	-1,000
Texas	-4,700
Utah	-400
Vermont	-200
Virginia	-1,400
Washington	-1,600
West Virginia	-600
Wisconsin	-1,100
Wyoming	-100

### Technical Notes

Tenant-based rental assistance vouchers are account 86 0302 in subfunction (604).

Cuts for this program are not measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline but relative to an alternative baseline. The official CBO baseline does not correct for an unintended drop in the number of vouchers funded in the FY 2005 housing appropriations act. Shortly after that legislation was enacted, HUD determined that insufficient funding had been provided, and applied a prorated cut of 4.1 percent to each public housing agency's budget. The President's budget for FY 2006 as well as the pending House and Senate appropriations bills seek to correct this error and restore the vouchers cut due to the proration. Congress is also planning to adjust some agencies' funding to compensate them for certain anomalies in the voucher funding formula.

This analysis therefore measures the cuts against a baseline for 2005 and 2006 that reflects the current congressional intent to restore this funding. These estimates also omit a number of vouchers that we cannot attribute to a particular state. For a more detailed explanation of this issue, see Barbara Sard, Douglas Rice, and Will Fischer, "High Stakes for the Voucher Program in the 2006 Appropriations Bill," [www.cbpp.org/8-24-05hous.htm](http://www.cbpp.org/8-24-05hous.htm).

Table 8  
**Ryan White HIV/AIDS Funding**  
**(Titles I and II only)**

(in dollars)

<b>State</b>	<b>Projected Cuts 2006</b>
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$63 million -3.6%</b>
Alabama	-\$385,000
Alaska	-\$31,000
Arizona	-\$586,000
Arkansas	-\$157,000
California	-\$7,097,000
Colorado	-\$411,000
Connecticut	-\$851,000
Delaware	-\$170,000
District of Columbia	-\$1,437,000
Florida	-\$5,801,000
Georgia	-\$1,729,000
Hawaii	-\$105,000
Idaho	-\$32,000
Illinois	-\$1,914,000
Indiana	-\$362,000
Iowa	-\$66,000
Kansas	-\$97,000
Kentucky	-\$228,000
Louisiana	-\$944,000
Maine	-\$42,000
Maryland	-\$1,721,000
Massachusetts	-\$1,112,000
Michigan	-\$763,000
Minnesota	-\$227,000
Mississippi	-\$300,000
Missouri	-\$567,000
Montana	-\$27,000
Nebraska	-\$60,000
Nevada	-\$347,000
New Hampshire	-\$40,000

**8. Ryan White HIV/AIDS Funding  
(Titles I and II only) (con'td)  
(in dollars)**

State	Projected Cuts 2006
New Jersey	-\$2,451,000
New Mexico	-\$106,000
New York	-\$9,476,000
North Carolina	-\$719,000
North Dakota	-\$9,000
Ohio	-\$643,000
Oklahoma	-\$201,000
Oregon	-\$301,000
Pennsylvania	-\$1,992,000
Rhode Island	-\$101,000
South Carolina	-\$657,000
South Dakota	-\$22,000
Tennessee	-\$672,000
Texas	-\$3,776,000
Utah	-\$103,000
Vermont	-\$28,000
Virginia	-\$868,000
Washington	-\$538,000
West Virginia	-\$69,000
Wisconsin	-\$177,000
Wyoming	-\$11,000

**Technical Notes**

The *Ryan White HIV/AIDS* program is part of the Health Resources and Services Administration account (75 0350) in the health care services subfunction (551). Ryan White HIV/AIDS includes two funding streams that are awarded to states and cities on a formula basis and several additional funding streams that are awarded as competitive grants to service providers. This table provides estimates of the cuts in the two funding streams awarded on a formula basis to states and cities. In 2004, these two sets of formula grants constituted 83 percent of total Ryan White HIV/AIDS funding. This analysis assumed that these two sets of formula grants would absorb 83 percent of the projected cut to overall Ryan White HIV/AIDS funding. Thus, while Ryan White funds are cut by \$75 million overall, this table looks at 83 percent of those cuts or \$63 million.

Cuts in overall Ryan White HIV/AIDS funding were measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for this program. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To determine the projected level of cuts each state would face, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to each state's 2004 funding level, including formula funds provided to communities within states.

Table 9

**Maternal & Child Health Block Grant (Title V)**  
(in dollars)

<b>State</b>	<b>Projected Cuts in 2006</b>
<b>Title V Total</b>	<b>-\$54 million -7.3%</b>
<b>Core Title V Formula Grants</b>	<b>-\$42 million</b>
Alabama	-\$921,000
Alaska	-\$88,000
Arizona	-\$580,000
Arkansas	-\$558,000
California	-\$3,576,000
Colorado	-\$565,000
Connecticut	-\$371,000
Delaware	-\$151,000
District of Columbia	-\$534,000
Florida	-\$1,553,000
Georgia	-\$1,286,000
Hawaii	-\$178,000
Idaho	-\$252,000
Illinois	-\$1,708,000
Indiana	-\$915,000
Iowa	-\$503,000
Kansas	-\$368,000
Kentucky	-\$887,000
Louisiana	-\$1,059,000
Maine	-\$262,000
Maryland	-\$919,000
Massachusetts	-\$889,000
Michigan	-\$1,477,000
Minnesota	-\$701,000
Mississippi	-\$767,000
Missouri	-\$967,000
Montana	-\$190,000
Nebraska	-\$311,000
Nevada	-\$147,000
New Hampshire	-\$154,000

## 9. Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

State	Projected Cuts in 2006
New Jersey	-\$916,000
New Mexico	-\$350,000
New York	-\$3,241,000
North Carolina	-\$1,300,000
North Dakota	-\$140,000
Ohio	-\$1,730,000
Oklahoma	-\$578,000
Oregon	-\$488,000
Pennsylvania	-\$1,902,000
Rhode Island	-\$140,000
South Carolina	-\$888,000
South Dakota	-\$175,000
Tennessee	-\$921,000
Texas	-\$2,802,000
Utah	-\$463,000
Vermont	-\$130,000
Virginia	-\$965,000
Washington	-\$713,000
West Virginia	-\$499,000
Wisconsin	-\$837,000
Wyoming	-\$97,000

### Technical Notes

The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (Title V) is a part of account 75 0350 in subfunction (551). The account provides core federal grants to support the efforts of state and local public health departments to reduce infant mortality, improve prenatal care for pregnant women, provide child health prevention services and to provide rehabilitation and community services to aid children with special health care needs. A portion of Title V funding also supports special-purpose and regional grants.

The state by state cuts shown here are for the core formula grants only and not the special-purpose or regional grants. In 2005, these formula grants constituted about 78 percent of Title V funding, according to data provided by the Association of Maternal and Child Health Providers. This analysis assumed that these grants would absorb a proportionate share (78 percent) of the projected cut to overall Title V funding. Thus, while Title V funds are cut by \$54 million overall, this table looks at 78 percent of those cuts or \$42 million.

Cuts in overall Title V funding were measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for this program. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To project the cuts for each state, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be proportionate to the state's 2005 funding level for core formula grants.

**Table 10**  
**Community Development Block Grant**  
**(in dollars)**

<b>State</b>	<b>Projected Cuts in 2006</b>
<b>U.S. Total</b>	<b>-\$403 million -9.6%</b>
Alabama	-\$5,245,000
Alaska	-\$403,000
Arizona	-\$6,052,000
Arkansas	-\$2,824,000
California	-\$51,640,000
Colorado	-\$4,034,000
Connecticut	-\$4,438,000
Delaware	-\$807,000
District of Columbia	-\$2,017,000
Florida	-\$17,751,000
Georgia	-\$8,876,000
Hawaii	-\$2,421,000
Idaho	-\$1,210,000
Illinois	-\$19,365,000
Indiana	-\$7,665,000
Iowa	-\$4,438,000
Kansas	-\$3,227,000
Kentucky	-\$4,841,000
Louisiana	-\$6,858,000
Maine	-\$2,017,000
Maryland	-\$6,052,000
Massachusetts	-\$12,103,000
Michigan	-\$14,524,000
Minnesota	-\$6,455,000
Mississippi	-\$3,631,000
Missouri	-\$7,262,000
Montana	-\$807,000
Nebraska	-\$2,017,000
Nevada	-\$2,017,000
New Hampshire	-\$1,614,000

## 10. Community Development Block Grant (cont'd)

State	Projected Cuts in 2006
New Jersey	-\$10,893,000
New Mexico	-\$2,421,000
New York	-\$38,326,000
North Carolina	-\$7,665,000
North Dakota	-\$807,000
Ohio	-\$17,751,000
Oklahoma	-\$3,227,000
Oregon	-\$4,034,000
Pennsylvania	-\$24,206,000
Rhode Island	-\$2,017,000
South Carolina	-\$4,438,000
South Dakota	-\$807,000
Tennessee	-\$5,648,000
Texas	-\$27,837,000
Utah	-\$2,421,000
Vermont	-\$807,000
Virginia	-\$6,858,000
Washington	-\$6,858,000
West Virginia	-\$2,824,000
Wisconsin	-\$7,262,000
Wyoming	-\$403,000

### **Technical Notes**

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) is part of the Community Development Fund, which is account 86 0162 in subfunction (451). CDBG provides funds to state and local governments for a wide range of community and economic development activities, as well as housing-related activities such as rehabilitation of blighted buildings and assistance for the homeless.

The nationwide cut is measured relative to the 2006 CBO baseline, which reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation.

To determine the projected level of cuts by state, this analysis assumed that the cuts would be distributed to each state in proportion to the funding it received under the CDBG in 2005. U.S. total figures include cuts attributed to territories.

Table 11  
**EPA Clean Water/Drinking Water  
 State Revolving Funds**  
 (in millions)

State	Projected Cuts in 2006
U.S. Total	-\$261 -13.2%
Alabama	-\$3.0
Alaska	-\$1.6
Arizona	-\$1.8
Arkansas	-\$1.8
California	-\$19.2
Colorado	-\$2.1
Connecticut	-\$3.3
Delaware	-\$1.3
District of Columbia	-\$1.3
Florida	-\$9.1
Georgia	-\$4.5
Hawaii	-\$2.1
Idaho	-\$1.3
Illinois	-\$12.1
Indiana	-\$6.5
Iowa	-\$3.6
Kansas	-\$2.4
Kentucky	-\$3.4
Louisiana	-\$3.0
Maine	-\$2.1
Maryland	-\$6.5
Massachusetts	-\$9.1
Michigan	-\$11.5
Minnesota	-\$4.9
Mississippi	-\$2.4
Missouri	-\$7.4
Montana	-\$1.3
Nebraska	-\$1.4
Nevada	-\$1.3
New Hampshire	-\$2.7



## 11. EPA Clean Water/Drinking Water State Revolving Funds (cont'd)

State	Projected Cuts in 2006 (in dollars)
New Jersey	-\$11.0
New Mexico	-\$1.3
New York	-\$29.6
North Carolina	-\$4.8
North Dakota	-\$1.3
Ohio	-\$15.1
Oklahoma	-\$2.2
Oregon	-\$3.0
Pennsylvania	-\$10.6
Rhode Island	-\$1.8
South Carolina	-\$2.8
South Dakota	-\$1.3
Tennessee	-\$3.9
Texas	-\$12.3
Utah	-\$1.4
Vermont	-\$1.3
Virginia	-\$5.5
Washington	-\$4.7
West Virginia	-\$4.2
Wisconsin	-\$7.3
Wyoming	-\$1.3

### **Technical Notes**

The Environmental Protection Agency's clean water and drinking water state revolving funds are part of EPA's State and Tribal Assistance Grants (account 68 0103) in subfunction (304).

The state revolving funds provide federal funding to states to construct wastewater treatment facilities, improve drinking water infrastructure, and enhance water quality.

The nationwide cut in funding was measured relative to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) baseline for these revolving funds. That baseline reflects the 2005 funding level adjusted only for inflation. To project the cuts for each state, this analysis assumed that each state's share of the cuts would equal its share of nationwide funding in 2001. (Each state's share of these funds is fixed by law and has not changed in several years.)