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BUSH BUDGET WOULD CUT DOMESTIC DISCRETIONARY PROGRAMS BY \$20 BILLION IN 2009

Many Cuts Come on Top of Sizable Reductions in Recent Years

By Sharon Parrott, Kris Cox, Danilo Trisi, and Doug Rice

The President's 2009 budget would provide some \$20.5 billion¹ less for domestic discretionary programs outside of homeland security — a broad category of programs that includes everything from child care to environmental protection to medical research — than the 2008 level, adjusted for inflation.²

The budget calls for reductions in a broad range of services, including some areas that have seen sizable cuts in recent years. For example, the budget would cut child care, environmental protection, and job training — all areas for which funding in 2008 is well below funding earlier in the decade, after adjusting for inflation.

In other areas, the budget does not call for large *new* cuts, but nor does it reverse sizable cuts that have been made in recent years. K-12 education is such an area. After the No Child Left Behind initiative was enacted, funding for K-12 education increased for several years. Since 2004, however, funding has failed to keep pace with inflation. In 2008, funding for K-12 education is 8.9 percent below the 2004 level, in inflation-adjusted dollars. The President's proposed funding level falls just short of what would be needed to keep pace with

KEY FINDINGS

The President's 2009 budget provides \$20.5 billion less for domestic discretionary programs outside homeland security than is needed simply to keep pace with inflation. In many areas, the cuts come on top of sizable cuts made in recent years. Examples of the proposed funding levels include (all figures adjusted for inflation):

- **K-12 Education** — 9.1 percent below its 2004 level;
- **Head Start** — 12 percent below its 2002 level;
- **Repairing and Modernizing Public Housing** — 45 percent below its 2001 level;
- **Low-Income Energy Assistance** — 22 percent below its 2008 level;
- **Environmental Protection** — 26 percent below its 2001 level.

These cuts would directly affect millions of Americans. The President's budget documents, for example, show that the number of children with child care assistance would fall by about 200,000 between 2007 and 2009 under his budget.

Many of the cuts would hurt state budgets as well, by reducing support for a range of public services states help provide.

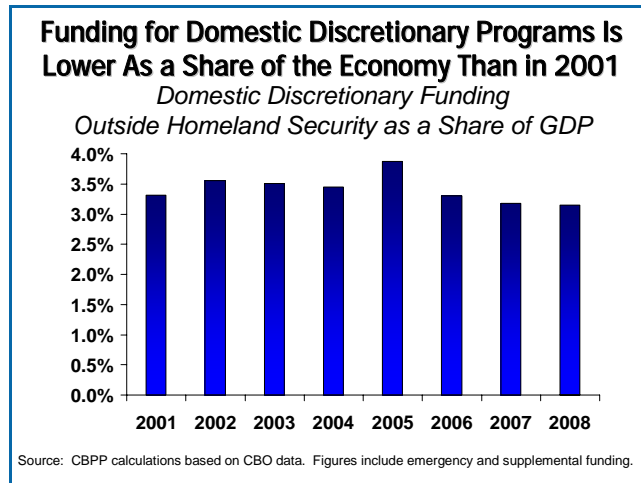
¹ Before adjustment for inflation, the drop is \$10.6 billion, or 2.3 percent. It should be noted that the President's budget also proposes that the fiscal year 2009 appropriations bills include \$6.4 billion in non-controversial mandatory savings. If those savings are accepted, then domestic discretionary programs outside homeland security would have to be cut \$14.1 billion in 2009, after adjusting for inflation, rather than \$20.5 billion.

² Throughout this paper, unless otherwise noted, comparisons to prior years adjust prior funding levels for inflation.

The Myth of “Exploding” Domestic Discretionary Spending

Some people mistakenly believe that funding for domestic discretionary programs has exploded since 2001. When measured as a share of the economy,* however, these programs have *shrunk* slightly since 2001, and have shrunk significantly over the past two decades.

As the figure below shows, funding for domestic discretionary programs outside homeland security declined from 3.31 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in 2001 to 3.15 percent of GDP in 2008, one of the lowest levels in at least half a century.



Over the longer term, the decline has been more substantial. Expenditures for non-defense discretionary programs including international affairs and homeland security equaled 5.2 percent of GDP in 1980; they amount to 3.7 percent of GDP today, and under the Congressional Budget Office baseline they will decline to 2.8 percent of GDP by 2018.

To be sure, Congress enacted significant increases in domestic appropriations in 2001, when policymakers believed we would be running large budget surpluses for the indefinite future and invested more in education, biomedical research, and other areas. But over the six-year period since deficits returned in fiscal year 2002, funding for domestic discretionary programs outside homeland security has increased only modestly (3 percent) in real terms and actually has fallen by 2.6 percent in real per-capita terms (and as a share of the economy).

* The Congressional Budget Office, the Office of Management and Budget, and other analysts with no ideological ax to grind generally track changes in federal spending over time by measuring it as a share of the economy. They use this measure because, as long as spending does not increase as a share of the economy, it consumes no greater share of the nation's income, and taxes do not have to increase as a share of the economy to finance it.

inflation. As a result, under the President's budget, K- 12 funding in 2009 would fall 9.1 percent below the 2004 funding level, adjusted for inflation.

Head Start is another example. Head Start funding has essentially been frozen since 2002, without adjustment for inflation. As a result, when inflation is taken into account, funding in 2008 is 11 percent below the 2002 level. The President's proposed 2009 funding level falls 12 percent below the 2002 inflation-adjusted level.

TABLE 1: PRESIDENT'S BUDGET WOULD CUT MANY DOMESTIC PROGRAMS IN 2009
Reductions Are on Top of Cuts Made Earlier In Decade

	Cut (-) or Increase (+) from 2008 Level		Cut (-) or Increase (+) from 2001 Level		Cut (-) from Highest Level Between 2001-2008		
	Millions of Dollars	Percent Change	Millions of Dollars	Percent Change	Millions of Dollars	Percent Change	Comparison Year
Funding levels adjusted for inflation							
Education and Early Care and Education							
K-12 Education	-\$111	-0.3%	+\$7,080	+23.7%	-\$3,724	-9.1%	2004
Vocational and Adult Education	-\$1,403	-70.9%	-\$1,662	-74.3%	-\$1,856	-76.3%	2004
Head Start	-\$10	-0.1%	-\$629	-8.2%	-\$925	-11.6%	2002
Child Care	-\$39	-1.9%	-\$389	-15.9%	-\$474	-18.7%	2002
Job Training							
Adult Employment and Training	-\$153	-17.7%	-\$451	-38.8%	-\$451	-38.8%	2001
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training	-\$249	-16.9%	-\$506	-29.3%	-\$637	-34.2%	2002
Youth Activities	-\$102	-10.8%	-\$512	-37.9%	-\$522	-38.3%	2002
Housing, Community Development, and Social Services							
Public Housing Capital Fund	-\$461	-18.6%	-\$1,643	-44.8%	-\$1,643	-44.8%	2001
Community Development Block Grant	-\$727	-19.9%	-\$2,456	-45.6%	-\$2,456	-45.6%	2001
Community Services Block Grant	-\$667	-100%	-\$734	-100%	-\$786	-100%	2002
HOME Investment Partnerships	+\$194	+11.7%	-\$303	-14.0%	-\$355	-16.1%	2003
Housing for the Elderly	-\$210	-28.1%	-\$414	-43.5%	-\$414	-43.5%	2001
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	-\$83	-34.4%	-\$109	-40.8%	-\$136	-46.3%	2003
Environment							
Environmental Protection Agency	-\$521	-6.8%	-\$2,522	-26.1%	-\$2,678	-27.3%	2002
Clean Water State Funds	-\$147	-20.9%	-\$1,095	-66.4%	-\$1,095	-66.4%	2001
Health							
Centers for Disease Control	-\$507	-8.3%	+\$870	+18.3%	-\$680	-10.8%	2007
National Institutes of Health	-\$605	-2%	+\$4,004	+16%	-\$3,021	-9.4%	2004
State and Local Law Enforcement							
Justice Assistance Grants	-\$173	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Other Assistance	-\$566	-67.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	-\$736	-72.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Funding levels NOT adjusted for inflation							
Social Services Block Grant	-\$500	-29.4%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Low-income Home Energy Assistance (without inflation adjustment)	-\$570	-22.2%	\$0	0.0%	-\$570	-22.2%	2008
Funding levels adjusted for ENERGY PRICES							
Low-income Home Energy Assistance (adjusted for energy prices and inflation)	-\$582	-22.5%	-\$1,137	-36.2%	-\$1,941	-49.2%	2002

As a result, significant additional funding would be needed to restore many programs to the levels in place earlier this decade. For example, in K-12 education alone, an additional \$3.7 billion above the President's 2009 budget request would be needed to restore funding to 2004 levels (after adjustment for inflation). To restore child care and Head Start funding to 2002 inflation-adjusted levels would require an additional \$1.4 billion above the President's budget request.

Many of the proposed cuts in domestic discretionary programs would adversely affect *state* budgets. A large number of domestic discretionary programs provide funding to states for various types of services such as education, low-income energy assistance, environmental protection, and mass transit. The President's budget would cut overall funding for domestic discretionary grants to state and local governments by \$19.1 billion, as compared to 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Funding would be \$15.1 billion below 2008 funding levels even without adjusting for inflation.)

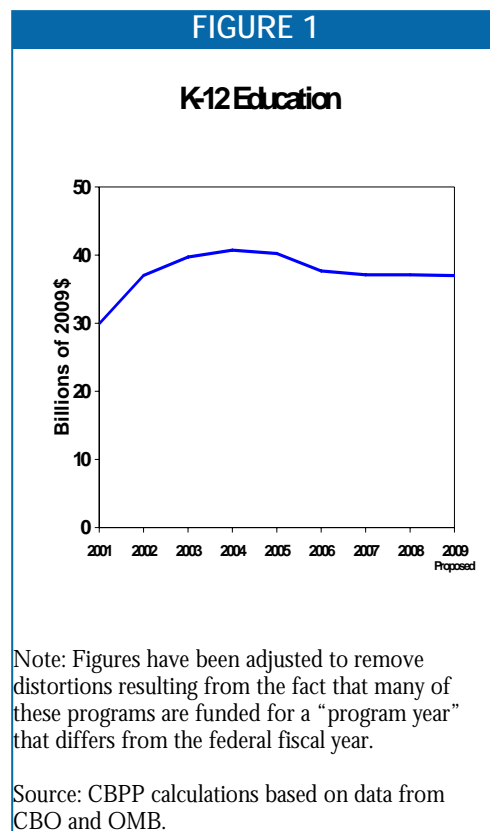
It is important to note that despite some rhetoric to the contrary, these programs have not grown rapidly in recent years. In 2008, funding for domestic discretionary programs outside homeland security is lower as a share of the economy than it was in 2001. And, between 2002 and 2008, the overall funding level for domestic discretionary programs outside homeland security *declined* 2.6 percent in real per capita terms.³ (See box on page 2.)

Cuts in Domestic Programs Would Affect Millions of Americans

Often, when the budget is considered, analysts and policymakers focus on how the President's proposed funding for a particular program compares to that program's funding in the *immediately preceding* year. However, since many programs have been shaved repeatedly over the past four or more years, it is important to compare the President's proposed funding levels not only to the prior year but also to levels for previous years. Table 1 compares funding levels for some key domestic discretionary programs in 2001, 2008, 2009, and the year over the 2001-2008 period when funding was at its highest level. All of the figures in the table are adjusted for inflation (unless otherwise noted). The table shows that programs in a host of important areas would see significant cuts under the President's budget.

K-12 Education, Early Care and Education, and Job Training

- **Education:** Funding for K-12 education programs (including Education for the Disadvantaged, special education, impact aid, and school improvement



³ Adjusting only for inflation, there has been an increase of 3 percent over the six-year period.

TABLE 2: IN 2008, FUNDING LEVELS FOR MANY DOMESTIC PROGRAMS ARE SIGNIFICANTLY BELOW LEVELS EARLIER IN DECADE
Some Areas – Such as K-12 Education and Medical Research – Saw Increased Investment Followed by Cuts in Later Years

	Cut (-) or Increase (+) in Funding 2008 vs. 2001		Cut (-) from Highest Level Between 2001-2007		
	Millions of Dollars	Percent Change	Millions of Dollars	Percent Change	Comparison Year
Funding levels adjusted for inflation					
Education and Early Care and Education					
K-12 Education	+\$7,190	+24.0%	-\$3,613	-8.9%	2004
Vocational and Adult Education	-\$259	-11.6%	-\$453	-18.6%	2004
Head Start	-\$619	-8.1%	-\$914	-11.4%	2002
Child Care	-\$350	-14.3%	-\$435	-17.1%	2002
Job Training					
Adult Employment and Training	-\$299	-25.7%	-\$299	-25.7%	2001
Dislocated Workers Employment and Training	-\$257	-14.9%	-\$388	-20.9%	2002
Youth Activities	-\$410	-30.3%	-\$421	-30.9%	2002
Housing, Community Development, and Social Services					
Public Housing Capital Fund	-\$1,182	-32.2%	-\$1,182	-32.2%	2001
Community Development Block Grant	-\$1,729	-32.1%	-\$1,729	-32.1%	2001
Community Services Block Grant	-\$68	-9.2%	-\$119	-15.1%	2002
HOME Investment Partnerships	-\$497	-23.0%	-\$549	-24.9%	2003
Housing for the Elderly	-\$204	-21.5%	-\$204	-21.5%	2001
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	-\$26	-9.8%	-\$53	-18.1%	2003
Environment					
Environmental Protection Agency	-\$2,001	-20.7%	-\$2,157	-22.0%	2002
Clean Water State Funds	-\$948	-57.5%	-\$948	-57.5%	2001
Health					
Centers for Disease Control	+\$1377	+29.0%	-\$173	-2.7%	2007
National Institutes of Health	+\$4,610	+18.4%	-\$2,416	-7.5%	2004
Funding levels adjusted for ENERGY PRICES					
Low-income Home Energy Assistance (adjusted for energy prices and inflation)	-\$555	-17.7%	-\$1,359	-34.5%	2002

funding) would be \$3.7 billion, or 9.1 percent, below 2004 levels. To be sure, the President’s proposed funding level in 2009 is above funding in 2001, before No Child Left Behind legislation was enacted. But since 2004, federal funding for K-12 education has failed to keep pace with inflation, and schools now receive 91 cents for every \$1 in funding they received in 2004. (All figures here and in the remainder of this section are adjusted for inflation, unless otherwise noted.) (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.1.)

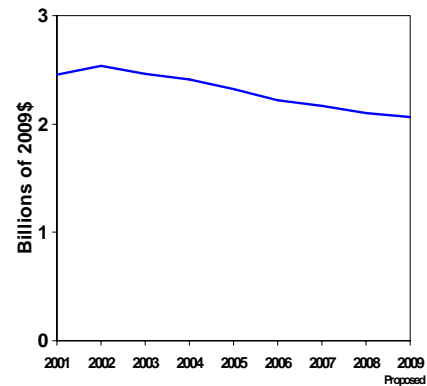
The President also proposes large cuts in adult and vocational education. The President proposes to slash funding for these programs by 71 percent as compared to 2008. (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.2.)

- Child Care and Head Start:** The Child Care and Development Block Grant provides funding to states for child care subsidy programs that provide full and partial tuition subsidies to low-income families. The federal government provides child care funding through both mandatory and discretionary funding streams, and nationally, roughly 2.7 million low-income children receive child care subsidies through these programs. Under the President’s budget, funding for child care would fall \$474 million, or 18.7 percent, below the 2002 level. If child care is funded at the President’s budget level in 2009, it would mark the *eighth consecutive year* that funding has been frozen or reduced below a freeze level as compared to the prior year. (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.3.) The Administration’s budget documents show that the number of children who would receive child care subsidies under these programs would fall by about 200,000 between 2007 and 2009 under the President’s funding proposals.

Funding for Head Start — a federally-funded comprehensive preschool program for poor children — would fall \$925 million, or 12 percent, below the 2002 level. Yet the number of poor children under the age of five — the target population for the program — *increased* by 493,000, or 13 percent, between 2002 and 2006 (the last year for which data are available). Under the President’s proposal, in 2009, the program would receive just 88 cents for every \$1 it received in 2002. (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.4.)

FIGURE 2

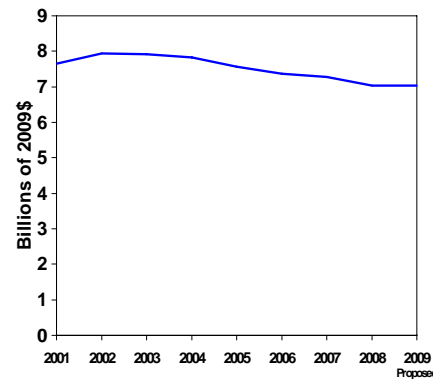
Child Care and Development Block Grant



Source: CBPP calculations based on data from CBO and OMB.

FIGURE 3

Head Start



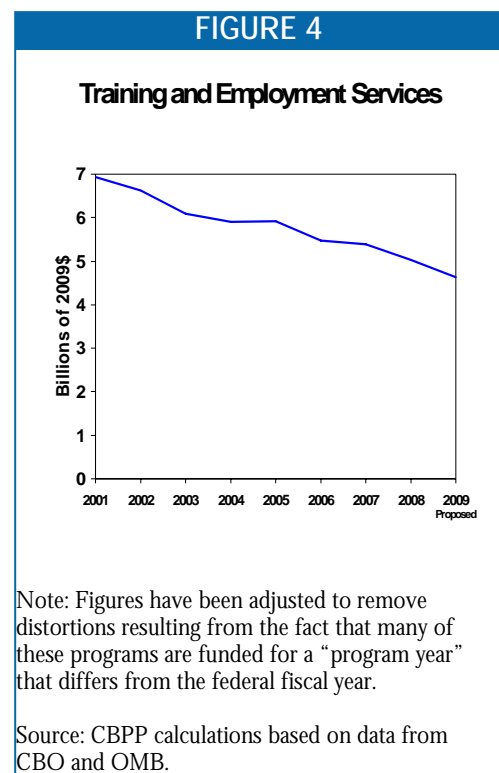
Note: Figures have been adjusted to remove distortions resulting from the fact that many of these programs are funded for a “program year” that differs from the federal fiscal year.

Source: CBPP calculations based on data from CBO and OMB.

To date, local Head Start programs have been asked to continue to serve roughly the same number of children as they served in 2002, despite the reduction in funding. According to data from the Department of Health and Human Services, Head Start served 912,000 children in 2002 and 908,000 in 2007. Head Start programs have had to cut back in other ways, such as reducing staff or cutting back on educational and health services. The Administration’s budget documents show that the Administration may recognize this has taken a toll on quality and may not require Head Start programs to continue to serve the same number of children as in prior years. The budget projects that 895,000 children will participate in Head Start in 2009 under the President’s budget proposal, a reduction of 13,000 from 2007.

In December 2007, the President signed Head Start reauthorization legislation, approved with overwhelming bipartisan support, that called for *expanding* the number of children enrolled in the program and significant new federal investments to enhance program quality. The legislation established new standards that would mean that every Head Start classroom would eventually be taught by a teacher with a bachelor’s degree. The legislation also called for raising Head Start funding in order to accomplish these bipartisan goals. The President’s budget, however, does not propose sufficient funding to enable the program even to keep full pace with inflation. Without new funding, it is unlikely that these bipartisan goals will be fully achieved.⁴

- **Education and Training:** The President proposes deep cuts in education and training programs authorized under the Workforce Investment Act. As compared to the funding levels for 2008, the President’s budget would cut funding for education and training programs for adults by \$153 million or 17.7 percent, reduce funding for programs for dislocated workers by \$249 million or 16.9 percent, and cut funding for youth training by \$102 million or 10.8 percent. Taken together, these programs provided training for roughly one million individuals in 2005.⁵ These cuts would come on top of large reductions that have been made in these programs since 2001; taken together, funding for these programs has been cut by nearly one-quarter (23 percent) between 2001 and 2008. (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Tables B.5-B.7.)



⁴ See “2008 Omnibus Appropriations Bill Cuts Funding For Head Start: Bipartisan Reauthorization Bill Enacted Two Weeks Before Omnibus Was Completed Called for Increased Investment,” by Sharon Parrott, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, February 2008.

⁵ http://www.doleta.gov/performance/Charts/WIAparticipants_2001-2005.cfm.

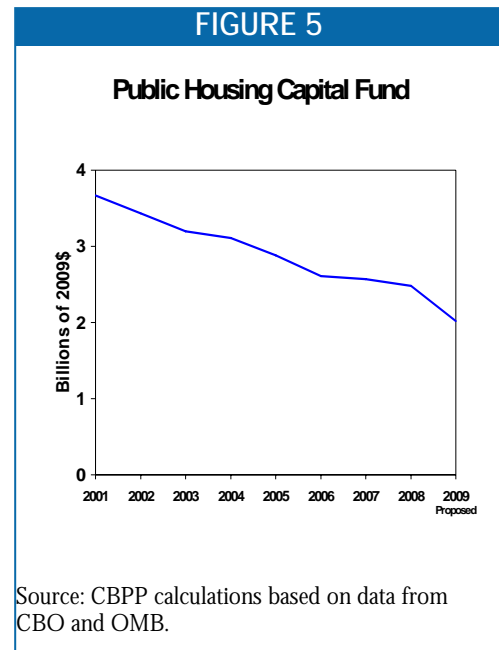
Housing and Community Development

- **Housing:** Overall, the President's budget proposes deep cuts in affordable housing and community development programs that would put hundreds of thousands of families at risk of losing housing assistance and substantially undermine states' and localities' ability to address growing housing affordability problems.

The **Section 8 Housing Voucher** program provides rental assistance to approximately 2 million low-income households to help them rent modest apartments in the private market. The President's budget would cut funding for the program by \$771 million as compared to 2008 funding levels. (The President's funding level would be \$500 million below the 2008 funding level *without* adjusting for inflation.) As a result, under the President's budget, at least 100,000 households could lose their rental assistance.⁶ (For state-by-state estimates of the loss in housing vouchers, see Appendix Table C.)

The budget also includes significant cuts in funding for public housing, which provides affordable homes to nearly 1.2 million low-income families, about half of which are headed by people who are elderly or have disabilities. Funding for the **Public Housing Capital Fund**, which helps local housing agencies across the country make needed repairs to public housing units, such as repairing boilers and roofs, would be cut by \$461 million compared to the 2008 funding level. (These figures are adjusted for inflation.) This program has been cut significantly in recent years; funding in 2008 already is 32 percent below the 2001 level. Under the President's proposal, funding for this program would be 45 percent below the 2001 level.⁷ (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.8.)

Funding for **supportive housing for the elderly and individuals with disabilities** also would be cut markedly. These programs support multi-unit buildings for seniors and individuals with disabilities who can live independently (if supportive services are provided), much like private independent living facilities. Funding for elderly housing would fall by \$210 million, or 28 percent, as compared to 2008, while funding for housing for people with disabilities would fall by \$83 million or 34 percent. These cuts, as well, would come on top of significant cuts in prior years.



⁶ The budget figures for this program are not included in Table 1 because this program is financed in a significantly different manner than other discretionary programs.

⁷ The President's budget does not call for cuts in the Public Housing Operating Fund, which funds the day-to-day operations and utility costs of public housing. Funding for that program would be roughly at the 2008 level adjusted for inflation.

The **HOME Investment Partnerships** program provides state and local communities with block grant funding for the development, acquisition, and rehabilitation of affordable housing for low-income families. The President's budget proposes to increase HOME block grant funding by \$194 million in 2009, in comparison to 2008. Funding for HOME would nevertheless remain \$303 million (or 14 percent) below the 2001 level.

- **Community Development Block Grant:** Funding for the Community Development Block Grant — a program that helps fund a broad range of community development activities, including housing development and rehabilitation, homelessness programs, improvements to public facilities such as senior and youth centers, economic development, and some social services — would fall \$727 million below the 2008 funding level. CDBG was cut substantially in 2008, and the program's funding is now 32 percent below the 2001 level. The President's proposed funding level for 2009 is \$2.5 billion — or 46 percent — below the 2001 level. (These figures include funding for the basic CDBG formula grant program and exclude special appropriations made for post-September 11 reconstruction efforts and for rebuilding the Gulf Coast after Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.) (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.9.)

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance

The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program helped some 5.8 million low-income households pay their heating and cooling bills in 2007.⁸ According to the National Energy Assistance Directors Association, the program serves fewer than one in six eligible low-income households.

The President proposes to cut LIHEAP funding by \$570 million, or 22 percent, below the 2008 level, despite the fact that energy prices have climbed in recent years. (Note: this figure does *not* include any adjustment for inflation because energy prices are projected to remain at current levels in 2009, rather than rise further.) To cope with this reduction in funding, states either would have to reduce average benefits by 22 percent, reduce the number of participants by more than one million, increase state funding for low-income energy assistance, or some combination of these approaches. (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.10.) The President's proposed funding level for 2009 is set at the same nominal dollar amount as was provided for the program in 2001, despite the fact that home energy costs have risen 65 percent since then.

Environmental Protection

Funding for the **Environmental Protection Agency** overall would be cut by \$521 million as compared to the 2008 funding level. In 2009, funding for EPA under the President's budget would fall \$2.5 billion, or 26 percent, below the 2001 level.

Within EPA, the **Clean Water Revolving Fund** — a revolving loan fund that provides resources to states and localities for sewage and wastewater treatment, watershed management, and other water clean-up projects — would see a significant reduction. The President's budget would cut funding for this loan fund by \$147 million, or 21 percent, compared to 2008. (For state-by-state estimates of these cuts, see Appendix Table B.11.)

⁸ http://www.neada.org/publications/issuebriefs/LIHEAP_Issue_Brief_2007-11-26.pdf.

Medical Research

As in K-12 education, investment in medical research through the National Institutes of Health increased earlier this decade but has been falling (in inflation-adjusted terms) since 2004. Under the President's budget, funding in 2009 would fall \$605 million, or 2 percent, below the 2008 funding level, and \$3.0 billion, or 9.4 percent, below the 2004 funding level.

State and Local Law Enforcement

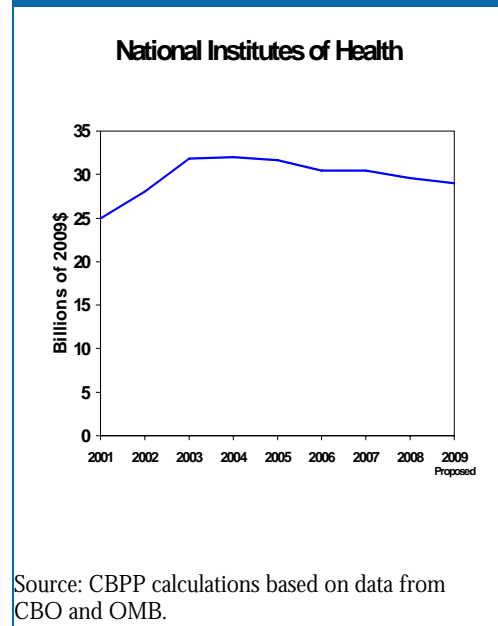
The President's budget proposes to eliminate the Justice Assistance Grant (JAG) program, along with 18 other criminal justice grant programs, and to replace them with two competitive grant programs with substantially reduced funding.

The JAG program currently is a formula grant program that supports a wide range of law enforcement activities, including crime prevention, corrections, prosecution, and drug treatment. In fiscal year 2007 the program provided \$547 million in funding to state and local law enforcement agencies compared to an expected funding level of just \$173 million in fiscal year 2008. (Table B.12 shows the state-by-state loss in guaranteed funding if, as the President has proposed, the JAG program is eliminated. It is important to note that some states would receive funding through the new, much smaller competitive grant program, but it is impossible to predict which states would receive those grants and, thus, the competitive grant program is not reflected in the state figures.)

Community Services and Social Services Block Grants

As it has in prior years, the President's budget also calls for elimination of the Community Services Block Grant (see Table B. 13 for state-by-state estimates), which funds local Community Action Programs that offer a range of social services in local communities, and the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, which provides food packages to low-income seniors in a number of communities across the country. In addition, the President proposes a deep cut in the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which is used by states for services for abused and neglected children, child care, elderly day care and other services for low-income children, families, and people who are elderly or have disabilities.⁹ (See Table B. 14 for the state-by-state estimates of the cut in SSBG.)

FIGURE 6



⁹ SSBG is actually a "mandatory" program, but the President has proposed to cut the program in an appropriations bill, and it is part of his total cut in domestic discretionary programs. This cut is *included* in the overall figure for the level of cuts — \$20.5 billion — the President has proposed for domestic discretionary programs outside of homeland security.

Congress has rejected many of these and other cuts that the President has proposed in the past. When Congress crafts its own budget plan — known as the congressional “budget resolution” — it will have to decide how much to devote to domestic discretionary programs overall. If Congress does not provide sufficient resources for discretionary programs overall, it will be compelled to accept a number of the President’s proposed cuts in these programs or to substitute other discretionary program cuts for them.

State-by-State Impacts of Cuts in Selected Programs

Table A provides estimates of the overall reduction for each state in “grants in aid to states” — that is, the cut in programs that provide funding to states and localities for certain services and programs. These figures include *both* discretionary and mandatory programs, but exclude the Medicaid program. (A state-by-state distribution is not available on discretionary grants in aid funding alone.) Under the President’s budget, discretionary grants in aid to states would be cut by \$19.1 billion (after adjusting for inflation) while grants in aid to states from mandatory programs would be slightly above the 2008 level adjusted for inflation. The cuts in the subsequent tables do *not* sum to the total reductions in grants-in-aid to states, because the preceding tables do not provide an exhaustive list of grant in aid programs. This analysis does not take into account the distribution by state of the specific program cuts proposed in the budget (the state-by-state tables of individual programs do take the distribution of each program being cut into account). It does, nevertheless, provide a reasonable approximation of the amount by which each state might have to reduce services or raise revenues in order to achieve the level of federal deficit reduction the President seeks from cutting grants-in-aid.

Tables B.1 through B.14 provide estimates of the state-by-state impacts of cuts in the following programs: K-12 education, vocational and adult education, the Child Care and Development Block Grant, Head Start, the Workforce Investment Act Adult Training Program, the Workforce Investment Act Dislocated Worker Training Program, the Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Program, the Public Housing Capital Fund, the Community Development Block Grant, the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program, the Clean Water State Revolving Fund, Justice Assistance Grants, the Community Services Block Grant, and the Social Services Block Grant. Table C shows the estimated loss in the number of Section 8 housing vouchers by state under the President’s proposed funding level for that program.

Tables B.1 through B.14 compare the President’s proposed funding levels to the levels in 2008, 2001, and the year between 2001 and 2008 when funding was at its highest level. All figures in these tables are adjusted for inflation unless otherwise noted. In the area of K-12 education (Table B.1), the President’s proposed funding level for 2009 is *above* the funding level in 2001 and, thus, the table shows the *increase* in funding as compared to the 2001 funding level and the *reduction* in funding as compared to 2004, the year when federal funding for K-12 education was highest.

The estimates of the state-by-state distribution of the funding cuts were calculated by assuming that a cut in funding nationally for a program would be distributed across states in the same proportion as funding for that program was distributed across the states in the most recent year for which those data are available. For example, if a state receives 5 percent of funding in the Child Care and Development Block Grant, the state is assumed to absorb five percent of the national cut in funding for that program. Detailed footnotes for each table describe how the estimates were computed for the programs covered in that table.

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Table A. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan

Grants in Aid to States and Localities

(Grants other than Medicaid in millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2003)
U.S. Total	-\$18,897.1	-\$9,561.4	-\$32,740.3
	-7.4%	-3.9%	-12.1%
Alabama	-\$285.5	-\$144.4	-\$494.6
Alaska	-\$100.1	-\$50.7	-\$173.5
Arizona	-\$315.8	-\$159.8	-\$547.2
Arkansas	-\$179.0	-\$90.6	-\$310.1
California	-\$2,641.3	-\$1,336.4	-\$4,576.1
Colorado	-\$228.6	-\$115.7	-\$396.0
Connecticut	-\$242.9	-\$122.9	-\$420.8
Delaware	-\$53.8	-\$27.2	-\$93.1
District of Columbia	-\$101.5	-\$51.4	-\$175.9
Florida	-\$878.2	-\$444.3	-\$1,521.5
Georgia	-\$571.8	-\$289.3	-\$990.7
Hawaii	-\$85.0	-\$43.0	-\$147.2
Idaho	-\$81.9	-\$41.4	-\$141.9
Illinois	-\$814.5	-\$412.1	-\$1,411.2
Indiana	-\$346.1	-\$175.1	-\$599.6
Iowa	-\$158.5	-\$80.2	-\$274.6
Kansas	-\$146.6	-\$74.2	-\$254.0
Kentucky	-\$271.9	-\$137.6	-\$471.0
Louisiana	-\$317.0	-\$160.4	-\$549.3
Maine	-\$81.0	-\$41.0	-\$140.3
Maryland	-\$318.3	-\$161.1	-\$551.5
Massachusetts	-\$454.1	-\$229.8	-\$786.8
Michigan	-\$606.4	-\$306.8	-\$1,050.6
Minnesota	-\$283.5	-\$143.4	-\$491.1
Mississippi	-\$206.7	-\$104.6	-\$358.1
Missouri	-\$335.3	-\$169.6	-\$580.9
Montana	-\$79.6	-\$40.3	-\$138.0
Nebraska	-\$102.0	-\$51.6	-\$176.7
Nevada	-\$111.6	-\$56.5	-\$193.4
New Hampshire	-\$67.0	-\$33.9	-\$116.1
New Jersey	-\$540.5	-\$273.5	-\$936.5
New Mexico	-\$153.1	-\$77.5	-\$265.2
New York	-\$1,708.7	-\$864.6	-\$2,960.4
North Carolina	-\$486.4	-\$246.1	-\$842.7
North Dakota	-\$61.5	-\$31.1	-\$106.6
Ohio	-\$718.3	-\$363.4	-\$1,244.5
Oklahoma	-\$228.3	-\$115.5	-\$395.6
Oregon	-\$211.4	-\$107.0	-\$366.3
Pennsylvania	-\$806.5	-\$408.1	-\$1,397.3
Rhode Island	-\$80.2	-\$40.6	-\$138.9
South Carolina	-\$237.1	-\$119.9	-\$410.7
South Dakota	-\$64.8	-\$32.8	-\$112.3
Tennessee	-\$345.5	-\$174.8	-\$598.5
Texas	-\$1,398.6	-\$707.7	-\$2,423.2
Utah	-\$123.6	-\$62.5	-\$214.2
Vermont	-\$53.9	-\$27.3	-\$93.4
Virginia	-\$374.7	-\$189.6	-\$649.3
Washington	-\$355.8	-\$180.0	-\$616.4
West Virginia	-\$135.6	-\$68.6	-\$234.9
Wisconsin	-\$296.6	-\$150.1	-\$513.9
Wyoming	-\$50.7	-\$25.6	-\$87.8

Technical Notes - Table A – Grants in Aid to States and Localities

This table shows the projected distribution of overall cuts in grants in aid to states and localities, including both discretionary and mandatory programs but excluding Medicaid.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001, 2003, and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2003 was the peak year of funding for grants in aid to states between 2001 and 2008.)

The cuts are distributed based on the distribution of overall grants in aid to states and localities, excluding Medicaid. These data are taken from Tables 8-6 and 8-17 in the FY 2009 Analytic Perspectives volume that accompanies the President's FY 2009 budget.

The data in this table assume that the cuts in grants in aid to states and localities would be in proportion to the overall distribution of those grants. Because the actual distribution of the proposed cuts may differ from the current distribution of funding under the grant programs, the data in this table are illustrative of the magnitude of the cuts, not precise estimates.

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

2/20/2008

Table B1. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan

K-12 Education

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

	Change in 2009	
	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2004)
U.S. Total	+\$7079.5	-\$3,723.6
	+23.7%	-9.1%
Alabama	\$105.6	-\$48.9
Alaska	\$14.9	-\$31.8
Arizona	\$125.2	-\$82.9
Arkansas	\$69.3	-\$31.7
California	\$786.2	-\$399.6
Colorado	\$79.5	-\$42.1
Connecticut	\$62.0	-\$30.6
Delaware	\$15.4	-\$13.8
District of Columbia	\$11.5	-\$13.2
Florida	\$321.7	-\$155.6
Georgia	\$195.7	-\$98.2
Hawaii	\$20.5	-\$21.2
Idaho	\$25.4	-\$17.2
Illinois	\$266.8	-\$129.8
Indiana	\$124.7	-\$57.7
Iowa	\$55.6	-\$24.3
Kansas	\$52.5	-\$30.1
Kentucky	\$91.8	-\$46.3
Louisiana	\$122.7	-\$61.0
Maine	\$28.5	-\$15.9
Maryland	\$93.7	-\$47.9
Massachusetts	\$126.6	-\$57.6
Michigan	\$213.5	-\$110.1
Minnesota	\$81.6	-\$43.0
Mississippi	\$82.3	-\$38.9
Missouri	\$120.7	-\$57.6
Montana	\$22.3	-\$21.0
Nebraska	\$38.5	-\$20.4
Nevada	\$42.4	-\$20.7
New Hampshire	\$20.5	-\$15.0
New Jersey	\$162.6	-\$77.1
New Mexico	\$55.5	-\$36.1
New York	\$425.0	-\$231.3
North Carolina	\$183.4	-\$84.6
North Dakota	\$11.9	-\$17.7
Ohio	\$224.9	-\$111.8
Oklahoma	\$84.9	-\$45.6
Oregon	\$71.1	-\$35.4
Pennsylvania	\$222.5	-\$117.3
Rhode Island	\$22.5	-\$14.7
South Carolina	\$100.1	-\$44.6
South Dakota	\$16.1	-\$20.3
Tennessee	\$124.2	-\$56.9
Texas	\$626.3	-\$291.5
Utah	\$40.8	-\$24.3
Vermont	\$10.4	-\$13.6
Virginia	\$129.6	-\$68.2
Washington	\$108.6	-\$63.1
West Virginia	\$45.3	-\$21.2
Wisconsin	\$99.4	-\$50.6
Wyoming	\$10.5	-\$15.2

**Table B1. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
K-12 Education**

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

	Change in 2009	
	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2004)
U.S. Total	+\$7079.5	-\$3,723.6
	+23.7%	-9.1%
American Samoa	\$7.1	-\$3.5
Guam	\$8.2	-\$5.4
N. Mariana Islands	\$4.2	-\$1.8
Puerto Rico	\$141.3	-\$78.7
Virgin Islands	\$6.1	-\$4.6
Indian Tribes	\$52.1	-\$20.3

Technical Notes - Table B.1 - Elementary and Secondary Education

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the national difference between the President's proposed 2009 funding level for K-12 formula grants to states and the funding levels provided for K-12 formula grants in past years.

In this analysis, K-12 formula grants to states include all of the K-12 programs for which the Department of Education provides state-by-state allocation estimates. Most of these programs fall within the four major Department of Education spending accounts: Education for the Disadvantaged, Special Education, School Improvement, and Impact Aid.

Within the Education for the Disadvantaged account, the analysis 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, the Migrant State Agency Program, the Neglected and Delinquent State Agency Program, and school improvement grants. The President's budget requested funding for two new initiatives within this account — \$95 million for Math Now and \$300 million for Pell Grants for Kids. The analysis does not include either of these programs, both of which are competitive grants programs, because there is no way to know how those funds would be distributed by state.

Within the Special Education account, the analysis includes funding for special education grants (K-12), special education preschool grants, and grants for infants and families. Within the Impact Aid account, we analyzed basic support payments, construction, and payments for children with disabilities. Within the School Improvement account, the analysis includes funding for Teacher Quality State Grants, Educational Technology Grants, innovative programs grants, funding for school assessments, mathematics and science partnerships, funding directed to small and rural schools, and 21st Century Learning Center funding (which provides funding for before and after-school enrichment programs in low-income communities).

In addition to programs within the four major Department of Education spending accounts, this analysis includes Indian education grants to local education agencies, safe and drug-free schools and communities state grants, and language acquisition state grants.

The figures exclude the effects of two additional cuts proposed by the President that would chiefly affect Alaska and Hawaii. The President proposes to eliminate an education program for Natives Alaskans and a similar program for Native Hawaiians. Both programs are in the School Improvement account.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001 and 2004 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2004 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.) We do not show cuts for K-12 education based on the President's proposed 2009 funding level relative to the 2008 funding level because the cuts are very small. Nationwide, we estimate that K-12 funding is cut by 0.3 percent (\$111 million) relative to the 2008 level adjusted for inflation.

To calculate the total difference in K-12 formula grants funding each state would receive under the President's budget as compared to prior years, we determine the state-specific differences in funding for each of the programs included in the analysis. For each program, we assume that the difference in funding for a state would equal that state's projected share of funding for the program in 2009 (as calculated by the Department of Education) multiplied by the difference in funding between the President's budget and the prior year's level for that program. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of the national funding under Title I grants, this analysis assumes that the difference in Title I grant funding for that state would equal 3 percent of \$453 million — the national difference in funding for Title I grants. In the case of programs for which the President has stopped funding, the difference in funding for a state is calculated based on a state's estimated share of funding for the program in 2008, as calculated by the Department of Education.

Because each state currently receives a somewhat different share of funding for each of the programs included in this analysis, and the percentage difference in funding for each of these programs is not the same, each state's estimated percentage difference between the President's proposed funding levels and prior years' levels for K-12 formula grant funding may differ somewhat from the national figure of 4.3 percent.

National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

Table B2. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan

Vocational and Adult Education

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2004)
U.S. Total	-\$1,403.3	-\$1,662.1	-\$1,855.9
	-70.9%	-74.3%	-76.3%
Alabama	-\$21.7	-\$26.5	-\$26.9
Alaska	-\$4.5	-\$5.4	-\$5.5
Arizona	-\$27.2	-\$32.8	-\$33.3
Arkansas	-\$13.8	-\$16.8	-\$17.1
California	-\$139.5	-\$174.4	-\$176.2
Colorado	-\$16.9	-\$20.5	-\$20.8
Connecticut	-\$11.6	-\$14.3	-\$14.5
Delaware	-\$5.2	-\$6.2	-\$6.3
District of Columbia	-\$4.4	-\$5.3	-\$5.4
Florida	-\$66.1	-\$82.0	-\$82.9
Georgia	-\$42.3	-\$51.3	-\$52.1
Hawaii	-\$6.2	-\$7.5	-\$7.6
Idaho	-\$7.4	-\$8.8	-\$9.0
Illinois	-\$49.0	-\$60.2	-\$61.1
Indiana	-\$28.5	-\$34.4	-\$35.0
Iowa	-\$13.6	-\$16.3	-\$16.6
Kansas	-\$12.2	-\$14.7	-\$15.0
Kentucky	-\$20.0	-\$24.5	-\$24.9
Louisiana	-\$23.6	-\$28.6	-\$29.1
Maine	-\$6.3	-\$7.6	-\$7.7
Maryland	-\$19.1	-\$23.5	-\$23.8
Massachusetts	-\$21.4	-\$26.5	-\$26.8
Michigan	-\$44.0	-\$53.2	-\$54.1
Minnesota	-\$19.5	-\$23.6	-\$23.9
Mississippi	-\$15.6	-\$18.9	-\$19.3
Missouri	-\$25.8	-\$31.2	-\$31.8
Montana	-\$6.0	-\$7.1	-\$7.2
Nebraska	-\$7.8	-\$9.5	-\$9.6
Nevada	-\$8.4	-\$10.4	-\$10.5
New Hampshire	-\$6.2	-\$7.4	-\$7.5
New Jersey	-\$28.0	-\$35.1	-\$35.5
New Mexico	-\$10.0	-\$12.1	-\$12.3
New York	-\$65.8	-\$83.0	-\$83.8
North Carolina	-\$38.7	-\$47.0	-\$47.8
North Dakota	-\$4.6	-\$5.5	-\$5.6
Ohio	-\$50.1	-\$60.6	-\$61.5
Oklahoma	-\$16.9	-\$20.5	-\$20.8
Oregon	-\$15.6	-\$18.8	-\$19.1
Pennsylvania	-\$49.5	-\$60.3	-\$61.3
Rhode Island	-\$6.1	-\$7.4	-\$7.6
South Carolina	-\$21.1	-\$25.5	-\$26.0
South Dakota	-\$4.8	-\$5.7	-\$5.8
Tennessee	-\$26.0	-\$31.8	-\$32.4
Texas	-\$103.0	-\$126.2	-\$128.1
Utah	-\$14.1	-\$16.8	-\$17.0
Vermont	-\$4.5	-\$5.4	-\$5.5
Virginia	-\$27.5	-\$33.9	-\$34.3
Washington	-\$24.1	-\$29.2	-\$29.6
West Virginia	-\$9.4	-\$11.5	-\$11.7
Wisconsin	-\$24.0	-\$28.9	-\$29.4
Wyoming	-\$4.5	-\$5.3	-\$5.4

**Table B2. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Vocational and Adult Education**
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2004)
U.S. Total	-\$1,403.3	-\$1,662.1	-\$1,855.9
	-70.9%	-74.3%	-76.3%
American Samoa	-\$0.4	-\$0.4	-\$0.4
Guam	-\$0.7	-\$0.8	-\$0.8
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.4	-\$0.4	-\$0.5
Puerto Rico	-\$20.9	-\$25.9	-\$26.4
Virgin Islands	-\$0.7	-\$0.8	-\$0.9
Indian Tribes	-\$14.8	-\$16.8	-\$17.2

Technical Notes - Table B.2 - Vocational and Adult Education

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of projected cuts in adult and vocational education funding for the Career, Technical, and Adult Education account, which is part of Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education under the Department of Education.

The account includes two large programs — a formula grant program to states for both secondary and post-secondary vocational education (Career and Technical Education State Grants) and a formula grant program to states for adult education, including adult and family literacy programs, high school equivalency programs, and English language and civics instruction for immigrants (Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants and English Literacy and Civics Education State Grants). In addition, the account includes a separate, smaller grant program to states for technical preparation state grants (Tech Prep Education State Grants). The account also includes several much smaller programs that do not provide funding directly to states and are not included in this analysis.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001, 2004, and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2004 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in adult and vocational education funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of adult and vocational education funding in 2009, as calculated by the Department of Education. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total adult and vocational education funding in 2009, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference. National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

**Table B3. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)
(Millions of 2009 dollars)**

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$39.3	-\$389.2	-\$474.0
	-1.9%	-15.9%	-18.7%
Alabama	-\$0.8	-\$7.5	-\$9.2
Alaska	-\$0.1	-\$0.8	-\$0.9
Arizona	-\$1.0	-\$9.7	-\$11.9
Arkansas	-\$0.5	-\$4.8	-\$5.9
California	-\$4.4	-\$43.3	-\$52.7
Colorado	-\$0.5	-\$4.5	-\$5.5
Connecticut	-\$0.3	-\$2.6	-\$3.2
Delaware	-\$0.1	-\$0.9	-\$1.0
District of Columbia	-\$0.1	-\$0.5	-\$0.7
Florida	-\$2.1	-\$21.2	-\$25.8
Georgia	-\$1.5	-\$15.1	-\$18.5
Hawaii	-\$0.1	-\$1.4	-\$1.7
Idaho	-\$0.2	-\$2.3	-\$2.8
Illinois	-\$1.4	-\$14.2	-\$17.3
Indiana	-\$0.8	-\$7.9	-\$9.7
Iowa	-\$0.3	-\$3.4	-\$4.2
Kansas	-\$0.4	-\$3.6	-\$4.3
Kentucky	-\$0.7	-\$6.7	-\$8.2
Louisiana	-\$0.8	-\$8.0	-\$9.8
Maine	-\$0.1	-\$1.3	-\$1.6
Maryland	-\$0.5	-\$4.7	-\$5.8
Massachusetts	-\$0.5	-\$4.7	-\$5.7
Michigan	-\$1.1	-\$10.8	-\$13.1
Minnesota	-\$0.5	-\$4.9	-\$6.0
Mississippi	-\$0.6	-\$6.1	-\$7.4
Missouri	-\$0.7	-\$7.4	-\$9.0
Montana	-\$0.1	-\$1.1	-\$1.4
Nebraska	-\$0.2	-\$2.2	-\$2.7
Nevada	-\$0.3	-\$2.8	-\$3.4
New Hampshire	-\$0.1	-\$0.9	-\$1.1
New Jersey	-\$0.7	-\$6.7	-\$8.1
New Mexico	-\$0.4	-\$3.5	-\$4.2
New York	-\$2.0	-\$19.6	-\$23.9
North Carolina	-\$1.3	-\$12.7	-\$15.5
North Dakota	-\$0.1	-\$0.7	-\$0.9
Ohio	-\$1.3	-\$12.8	-\$15.6
Oklahoma	-\$0.6	-\$6.0	-\$7.3
Oregon	-\$0.4	-\$4.3	-\$5.2
Pennsylvania	-\$1.2	-\$11.7	-\$14.3
Rhode Island	-\$0.1	-\$1.0	-\$1.2
South Carolina	-\$0.7	-\$6.9	-\$8.5
South Dakota	-\$0.1	-\$1.0	-\$1.3
Tennessee	-\$0.9	-\$8.6	-\$10.5
Texas	-\$4.2	-\$41.9	-\$51.0
Utah	-\$0.4	-\$4.3	-\$5.3
Vermont	-\$0.1	-\$0.6	-\$0.7
Virginia	-\$0.7	-\$7.3	-\$8.9
Washington	-\$0.6	-\$6.4	-\$7.7
West Virginia	-\$0.3	-\$2.6	-\$3.1
Wisconsin	-\$0.6	-\$5.7	-\$6.9
Wyoming	-\$0.1	-\$0.5	-\$0.6

**Table B3. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)**
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$39.3	-\$389.2	-\$474.0
	-1.9%	-15.9%	-18.7%
American Samoa	\$0.0	-\$0.5	-\$0.6
Guam	-\$0.1	-\$0.8	-\$0.9
N. Mariana Islands	\$0.0	-\$0.4	-\$0.4
Puerto Rico	-\$0.6	-\$6.3	-\$7.7
Virgin Islands	\$0.0	-\$0.4	-\$0.4
Indian Tribes	-\$0.8	-\$7.8	-\$9.5

Technical Notes - Table B.3 - Child Care Development Block Grant

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in federal discretionary funding for the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) account under the Department of Health and Human Services. This analysis does not include the non-discretionary federal funding for CCDBG.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001, 2002, and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2002 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in CCDBG funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of discretionary CCDBG funding in 2009, as calculated by the Office of Management and Budget. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total discretionary CCDBG funding in 2009, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference. National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

Table B4. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan

Head Start

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to peak level	
	Relative to 2001 level	(2002)
U.S. Total	-\$629.3	-\$924.5
	-8.2%	-11.6%
Alabama	-\$9.8	-\$14.3
Alaska	-\$1.1	-\$1.7
Arizona	-\$9.5	-\$13.9
Arkansas	-\$5.9	-\$8.7
California	-\$76.1	-\$111.8
Colorado	-\$6.3	-\$9.2
Connecticut	-\$4.7	-\$7.0
Delaware	-\$1.2	-\$1.8
District of Columbia	-\$2.3	-\$3.4
Florida	-\$24.1	-\$35.4
Georgia	-\$15.4	-\$22.7
Hawaii	-\$2.1	-\$3.1
Idaho	-\$2.1	-\$3.1
Illinois	-\$24.8	-\$36.4
Indiana	-\$8.8	-\$12.9
Iowa	-\$4.7	-\$6.9
Kansas	-\$4.7	-\$6.8
Kentucky	-\$9.9	-\$14.5
Louisiana	-\$13.4	-\$19.6
Maine	-\$2.5	-\$3.7
Maryland	-\$7.1	-\$10.5
Massachusetts	-\$9.9	-\$14.6
Michigan	-\$21.5	-\$31.5
Minnesota	-\$6.6	-\$9.7
Mississippi	-\$14.8	-\$21.7
Missouri	-\$10.9	-\$16.0
Montana	-\$1.9	-\$2.8
Nebraska	-\$3.3	-\$4.8
Nevada	-\$2.2	-\$3.3
New Hampshire	-\$1.2	-\$1.8
New Jersey	-\$11.8	-\$17.3
New Mexico	-\$4.8	-\$7.0
New York	-\$39.6	-\$58.2
North Carolina	-\$12.9	-\$19.0
North Dakota	-\$1.6	-\$2.3
Ohio	-\$22.6	-\$33.2
Oklahoma	-\$7.4	-\$10.9
Oregon	-\$5.4	-\$8.0
Pennsylvania	-\$20.9	-\$30.7
Rhode Island	-\$2.0	-\$3.0
South Carolina	-\$7.6	-\$11.1
South Dakota	-\$1.7	-\$2.5
Tennessee	-\$10.9	-\$16.0
Texas	-\$43.8	-\$64.4
Utah	-\$3.5	-\$5.1
Vermont	-\$1.2	-\$1.8
Virginia	-\$9.1	-\$13.3
Washington	-\$9.2	-\$13.5
West Virginia	-\$4.6	-\$6.8
Wisconsin	-\$8.3	-\$12.2
Wyoming	-\$1.1	-\$1.7

**Table B4. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Head Start**

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to peak level	
	Relative to 2001 level	(2002)
U.S. Total	-\$629.3	-\$924.5
	-8.2%	-11.6%
American Samoa	-\$0.2	-\$0.3
Guam	-\$0.2	-\$0.3
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.2	-\$0.2
Puerto Rico	-\$22.8	-\$33.5
Virgin Islands	-\$0.7	-\$1.1
Indian Tribes	-\$17.8	-\$26.1

Technical Notes - Table B.4 - Head Start

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut for the Head Start program under the Department of Health and Human Services.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001 and 2002 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2002 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.) We do not show the cut for Head Start based on the President's proposed 2009 funding level relative to the 2008 funding level because the cut is very small. Nationwide, we estimate that Head Start funding is cut by 0.1 percent (\$10 million) relative to the 2008 level adjusted for inflation.

The difference in Head Start funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of Head Start funding in 2009, as calculated by the Office of Management and Budget. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of Head Start funding in 2009, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference. National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories and tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

Table B5. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan

WIA Adult Activities Grants to States

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

	Cut in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$152.6	-\$451.4
	-17.7%	-38.8%
Alabama	-\$1.9	-\$5.7
Alaska	-\$0.6	-\$1.7
Arizona	-\$2.8	-\$8.3
Arkansas	-\$1.4	-\$4.2
California	-\$20.7	-\$61.3
Colorado	-\$1.8	-\$5.4
Connecticut	-\$1.2	-\$3.5
Delaware	-\$0.4	-\$1.1
District of Columbia	-\$0.5	-\$1.6
Florida	-\$5.1	-\$15.2
Georgia	-\$3.7	-\$11.0
Hawaii	-\$0.5	-\$1.4
Idaho	-\$0.4	-\$1.2
Illinois	-\$7.4	-\$22.0
Indiana	-\$3.3	-\$9.9
Iowa	-\$0.6	-\$1.8
Kansas	-\$1.0	-\$3.0
Kentucky	-\$2.8	-\$8.3
Louisiana	-\$3.3	-\$9.8
Maine	-\$0.5	-\$1.6
Maryland	-\$1.5	-\$4.4
Massachusetts	-\$2.8	-\$8.3
Michigan	-\$7.6	-\$22.4
Minnesota	-\$1.3	-\$3.8
Mississippi	-\$2.9	-\$8.4
Missouri	-\$3.0	-\$8.9
Montana	-\$0.4	-\$1.1
Nebraska	-\$0.4	-\$1.1
Nevada	-\$0.6	-\$1.8
New Hampshire	-\$0.4	-\$1.1
New Jersey	-\$3.1	-\$9.2
New Mexico	-\$1.0	-\$3.0
New York	-\$10.6	-\$31.3
North Carolina	-\$3.5	-\$10.4
North Dakota	-\$0.4	-\$1.1
Ohio	-\$7.0	-\$20.8
Oklahoma	-\$1.3	-\$4.0
Oregon	-\$2.4	-\$7.0
Pennsylvania	-\$5.6	-\$16.6
Rhode Island	-\$0.5	-\$1.5
South Carolina	-\$3.4	-\$10.1
South Dakota	-\$0.4	-\$1.1
Tennessee	-\$3.6	-\$10.5
Texas	-\$13.1	-\$38.7
Utah	-\$0.7	-\$2.0
Vermont	-\$0.4	-\$1.1
Virginia	-\$1.7	-\$4.9
Washington	-\$3.3	-\$9.8
West Virginia	-\$0.9	-\$2.7
Wisconsin	-\$1.6	-\$4.7
Wyoming	-\$0.4	-\$1.1

**Table B5. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
WIA Adult Activities Grants to States**
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

	Cut in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$152.6	-\$451.4
	-17.7%	-38.8%
American Samoa	\$0.0	-\$0.1
Guam	-\$0.2	-\$0.5
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.1	-\$0.2
Puerto Rico	-\$6.5	-\$19.3
Virgin Islands	-\$0.1	-\$0.3
Indian Tribes	—	—

Technical Notes - Table B.5 – Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Adult Activities State Grants

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in adult employment and training funding for the Training and Employment Services account under the Department of Labor. Adult employment and training grants to states provide funding for training and employment assistance programs serving low-income and other individuals.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001 and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2001 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in adult employment training funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of adult employment training funding in 2007, as calculated by the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total adult employment training funding in 2007, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference.

Table B6. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
WIA Dislocated Worker Activities Program
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$249.1	-\$506.4	-\$637.4
	-16.9%	-29.3%	-34.2%
Alabama	-\$1.6	-\$3.3	-\$4.2
Alaska	-\$1.0	-\$2.1	-\$2.7
Arizona	-\$2.2	-\$4.5	-\$5.7
Arkansas	-\$1.6	-\$3.3	-\$4.1
California	-\$23.3	-\$47.3	-\$59.6
Colorado	-\$2.1	-\$4.3	-\$5.5
Connecticut	-\$1.6	-\$3.3	-\$4.1
Delaware	-\$0.3	-\$0.6	-\$0.8
District of Columbia	-\$0.6	-\$1.3	-\$1.6
Florida	-\$5.1	-\$10.4	-\$13.0
Georgia	-\$5.6	-\$11.3	-\$14.2
Hawaii	-\$0.3	-\$0.6	-\$0.8
Idaho	-\$0.4	-\$0.8	-\$1.0
Illinois	-\$9.4	-\$19.1	-\$24.1
Indiana	-\$4.9	-\$9.9	-\$12.5
Iowa	-\$1.2	-\$2.5	-\$3.2
Kansas	-\$1.5	-\$3.0	-\$3.7
Kentucky	-\$4.7	-\$9.6	-\$12.1
Louisiana	-\$3.9	-\$7.9	-\$10.0
Maine	-\$0.6	-\$1.3	-\$1.7
Maryland	-\$2.2	-\$4.5	-\$5.7
Massachusetts	-\$4.2	-\$8.5	-\$10.6
Michigan	-\$15.6	-\$31.7	-\$39.9
Minnesota	-\$2.0	-\$4.0	-\$5.0
Mississippi	-\$5.8	-\$11.8	-\$14.8
Missouri	-\$3.7	-\$7.5	-\$9.4
Montana	-\$0.3	-\$0.7	-\$0.8
Nebraska	-\$0.6	-\$1.3	-\$1.6
Nevada	-\$0.8	-\$1.6	-\$2.0
New Hampshire	-\$0.4	-\$0.8	-\$1.0
New Jersey	-\$5.2	-\$10.5	-\$13.2
New Mexico	-\$0.8	-\$1.7	-\$2.1
New York	-\$11.7	-\$23.7	-\$29.9
North Carolina	-\$4.6	-\$9.4	-\$11.9
North Dakota	-\$0.2	-\$0.4	-\$0.5
Ohio	-\$10.8	-\$22.0	-\$27.7
Oklahoma	-\$1.3	-\$2.6	-\$3.2
Oregon	-\$3.6	-\$7.3	-\$9.2
Pennsylvania	-\$6.4	-\$13.0	-\$16.4
Rhode Island	-\$0.9	-\$1.8	-\$2.2
South Carolina	-\$6.4	-\$13.0	-\$16.3
South Dakota	-\$0.3	-\$0.5	-\$0.7
Tennessee	-\$4.9	-\$10.0	-\$12.6
Texas	-\$15.9	-\$32.3	-\$40.7
Utah	-\$0.7	-\$1.4	-\$1.7
Vermont	-\$0.2	-\$0.4	-\$0.5
Virginia	-\$2.0	-\$4.0	-\$5.0
Washington	-\$4.5	-\$9.2	-\$11.5
West Virginia	-\$0.9	-\$1.8	-\$2.2
Wisconsin	-\$2.9	-\$5.9	-\$7.4
Wyoming	-\$0.1	-\$0.3	-\$0.4

**Table B6. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
WIA Dislocated Worker Activities Program**
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$249.1	-\$506.4	-\$637.4
	-16.9%	-29.3%	-34.2%
American Samoa	\$0.0	-\$0.1	-\$0.1
Guam	-\$0.3	-\$0.6	-\$0.7
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.1	-\$0.2	-\$0.3
Puerto Rico	-\$9.6	-\$19.5	-\$24.5
Virgin Islands	-\$0.2	-\$0.4	-\$0.5
Indian Tribes	—	—	—

Technical Notes - Table B.6 - Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Dislocated Worker Activities Program

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in dislocated worker employment and training funding for the Training and Employment Services account under the Department of Labor. Dislocated worker employment and training grants to states provide funding for reemployment and training services for individuals displaced from their jobs.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001, 2002, and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2002 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in adult employment training funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of adult employment training funding in 2007, as calculated by the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total adult employment training funding in 2007, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference. National totals include the Dislocated Workers Assistance National Reserve fund, not shown separately.

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Table B7. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
WIA Youth Activities Grants to States
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$101.7	-\$512.0	-\$522.4
	-10.8%	-37.9%	-38.3%
Alabama	-\$1.2	-\$6.2	-\$6.3
Alaska	-\$0.4	-\$1.8	-\$1.9
Arizona	-\$1.8	-\$9.2	-\$9.4
Arkansas	-\$0.9	-\$4.7	-\$4.8
California	-\$13.3	-\$67.1	-\$68.4
Colorado	-\$1.3	-\$6.3	-\$6.4
Connecticut	-\$0.8	-\$4.2	-\$4.3
Delaware	-\$0.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.3
District of Columbia	-\$0.4	-\$2.0	-\$2.0
Florida	-\$3.1	-\$15.8	-\$16.1
Georgia	-\$2.5	-\$12.4	-\$12.6
Hawaii	-\$0.3	-\$1.5	-\$1.5
Idaho	-\$0.3	-\$1.4	-\$1.4
Illinois	-\$5.0	-\$25.1	-\$25.6
Indiana	-\$2.3	-\$11.8	-\$12.0
Iowa	-\$0.5	-\$2.5	-\$2.6
Kansas	-\$0.7	-\$3.8	-\$3.8
Kentucky	-\$1.6	-\$8.2	-\$8.4
Louisiana	-\$2.1	-\$10.6	-\$10.9
Maine	-\$0.3	-\$1.7	-\$1.8
Maryland	-\$1.0	-\$5.0	-\$5.1
Massachusetts	-\$1.9	-\$9.7	-\$9.9
Michigan	-\$5.0	-\$25.4	-\$25.9
Minnesota	-\$0.9	-\$4.7	-\$4.8
Mississippi	-\$1.9	-\$9.6	-\$9.8
Missouri	-\$2.0	-\$10.1	-\$10.3
Montana	-\$0.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.3
Nebraska	-\$0.3	-\$1.6	-\$1.6
Nevada	-\$0.4	-\$1.9	-\$2.0
New Hampshire	-\$0.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.3
New Jersey	-\$1.9	-\$9.7	-\$9.9
New Mexico	-\$0.7	-\$3.3	-\$3.4
New York	-\$6.7	-\$33.6	-\$34.3
North Carolina	-\$2.3	-\$11.7	-\$12.0
North Dakota	-\$0.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.3
Ohio	-\$4.7	-\$23.7	-\$24.1
Oklahoma	-\$0.9	-\$4.4	-\$4.5
Oregon	-\$1.6	-\$7.9	-\$8.1
Pennsylvania	-\$3.8	-\$19.2	-\$19.6
Rhode Island	-\$0.4	-\$1.9	-\$2.0
South Carolina	-\$2.3	-\$11.3	-\$11.6
South Dakota	-\$0.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.3
Tennessee	-\$2.3	-\$11.5	-\$11.8
Texas	-\$8.7	-\$43.6	-\$44.5
Utah	-\$0.5	-\$2.7	-\$2.8
Vermont	-\$0.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.3
Virginia	-\$1.1	-\$5.8	-\$5.9
Washington	-\$2.2	-\$11.2	-\$11.4
West Virginia	-\$0.6	-\$2.8	-\$2.9
Wisconsin	-\$1.2	-\$5.9	-\$6.0
Wyoming	-\$0.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.3

**Table B7. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
WIA Youth Activities Grants to States
(Millions of 2009 dollars)**

	Cut in 2009		
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$101.7	-\$512.0	-\$522.4
	-10.8%	-37.9%	-38.3%
American Samoa	\$0.0	-\$0.1	-\$0.1
Guam	-\$0.1	-\$0.6	-\$0.6
N. Mariana Islands	\$0.0	-\$0.2	-\$0.2
Puerto Rico	-\$3.9	-\$19.5	-\$19.9
Virgin Islands	-\$0.1	-\$0.4	-\$0.4
Indian Tribes	-\$1.5	-\$7.7	-\$7.8

Technical Notes - Table B.7 - Workforce Investment Act (WIA) Youth Activities State Grants

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in youth activities funding for the Training and Employment Services account under the Department of Labor. Youth activities grants to states provide funding for a variety of programs that help prepare low-income youth for academic and occupational success.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001, 2002, and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2002 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in youth employment training funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of adult employment training funding in 2007, as calculated by the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total adult employment training funding in 2007, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference.

**Table B8. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Public Housing Capital Fund (PHCF)**
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$461.0	-\$1,643.4
	-18.6%	-44.8%
Alabama	-\$13.4	-\$47.9
Alaska	-\$0.5	-\$1.9
Arizona	-\$2.1	-\$7.3
Arkansas	-\$4.3	-\$15.2
California	-\$18.8	-\$67.0
Colorado	-\$2.8	-\$10.0
Connecticut	-\$5.9	-\$21.2
Delaware	-\$1.1	-\$4.0
District of Columbia	-\$5.1	-\$18.3
Florida	-\$13.0	-\$46.2
Georgia	-\$16.6	-\$59.0
Hawaii	-\$2.5	-\$8.8
Idaho	-\$0.3	-\$0.9
Illinois	-\$35.5	-\$126.7
Indiana	-\$6.2	-\$22.1
Iowa	-\$1.1	-\$4.0
Kansas	-\$2.5	-\$8.9
Kentucky	-\$8.3	-\$29.4
Louisiana	-\$10.6	-\$37.9
Maine	-\$1.2	-\$4.2
Maryland	-\$8.7	-\$30.9
Massachusetts	-\$12.7	-\$45.1
Michigan	-\$8.8	-\$31.4
Minnesota	-\$6.9	-\$24.7
Mississippi	-\$4.5	-\$16.0
Missouri	-\$7.4	-\$26.5
Montana	-\$0.7	-\$2.4
Nebraska	-\$1.9	-\$6.7
Nevada	-\$1.6	-\$5.7
New Hampshire	-\$1.2	-\$4.1
New Jersey	-\$16.1	-\$57.5
New Mexico	-\$1.4	-\$4.9
New York	-\$75.0	-\$267.4
North Carolina	-\$11.7	-\$41.6
North Dakota	-\$0.5	-\$1.7
Ohio	-\$19.5	-\$69.5
Oklahoma	-\$3.8	-\$13.4
Oregon	-\$2.2	-\$7.9
Pennsylvania	-\$32.4	-\$115.6
Rhode Island	-\$2.8	-\$10.0
South Carolina	-\$5.2	-\$18.4
South Dakota	-\$0.7	-\$2.5
Tennessee	-\$12.2	-\$43.4
Texas	-\$19.9	-\$70.9
Utah	-\$0.6	-\$2.3
Vermont	-\$0.6	-\$2.1
Virginia	-\$10.5	-\$37.3
Washington	-\$6.3	-\$22.3
West Virginia	-\$2.2	-\$7.8
Wisconsin	-\$3.8	-\$13.6
Wyoming	-\$0.2	-\$0.7

**Table B8. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Public Housing Capital Fund (PHCF)**

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$461.0	-\$1,643.4
	-18.6%	-44.8%
American Samoa	—	—
Guam	-\$0.3	-\$1.0
N. Mariana Islands	—	—
Puerto Rico	-\$25.8	-\$92.0
Virgin Islands	-\$1.3	-\$4.7
Indian Tribes	—	—

Technical Notes - Table B.8 - Public Housing Capital Fund

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in the Public Housing Capital Fund under the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The Public Housing Capital Fund provides funds to states according to need to maintain and improve existing public housing units.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001 and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2001 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in Public Housing Capital funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of Public Housing Capital funding in 2009, as calculated by the Office of Management and Budget. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total Public Housing Capital funding in 2009, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference. National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

**Table B9. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
(Millions of 2009 dollars)**

	Cut in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$726.9	-\$2,456.3
	-19.9%	-45.6%
Alabama	-\$9.6	-\$32.3
Alaska	-\$0.9	-\$3.1
Arizona	-\$10.5	-\$35.5
Arkansas	-\$5.3	-\$18.1
California	-\$90.1	-\$304.4
Colorado	-\$7.4	-\$24.9
Connecticut	-\$8.1	-\$27.3
Delaware	-\$1.4	-\$4.7
District of Columbia	-\$3.6	-\$12.1
Florida	-\$31.1	-\$105.1
Georgia	-\$16.0	-\$54.1
Hawaii	-\$2.9	-\$10.0
Idaho	-\$2.4	-\$8.0
Illinois	-\$33.7	-\$114.0
Indiana	-\$13.5	-\$45.7
Iowa	-\$8.0	-\$26.9
Kansas	-\$5.4	-\$18.3
Kentucky	-\$8.8	-\$29.9
Louisiana	-\$12.7	-\$42.8
Maine	-\$3.8	-\$13.0
Maryland	-\$10.7	-\$36.1
Massachusetts	-\$21.2	-\$71.8
Michigan	-\$25.3	-\$85.6
Minnesota	-\$11.2	-\$37.9
Mississippi	-\$6.8	-\$23.1
Missouri	-\$13.0	-\$43.9
Montana	-\$1.8	-\$6.0
Nebraska	-\$3.8	-\$12.7
Nevada	-\$3.9	-\$13.3
New Hampshire	-\$2.6	-\$8.7
New Jersey	-\$19.5	-\$65.9
New Mexico	-\$4.1	-\$13.8
New York	-\$67.4	-\$227.7
North Carolina	-\$13.9	-\$46.8
North Dakota	-\$1.2	-\$4.2
Ohio	-\$31.3	-\$105.7
Oklahoma	-\$5.9	-\$19.8
Oregon	-\$7.1	-\$24.0
Pennsylvania	-\$42.9	-\$144.9
Rhode Island	-\$3.3	-\$11.2
South Carolina	-\$7.5	-\$25.4
South Dakota	-\$1.6	-\$5.2
Tennessee	-\$9.7	-\$32.7
Texas	-\$49.5	-\$167.4
Utah	-\$4.0	-\$13.5
Vermont	-\$1.6	-\$5.5
Virginia	-\$11.8	-\$39.9
Washington	-\$11.9	-\$40.2
West Virginia	-\$4.9	-\$16.4
Wisconsin	-\$12.8	-\$43.4
Wyoming	-\$0.8	-\$2.8

**Table B9. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)**

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

	Cut in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$726.9	-\$2,456.3
	-19.9%	-45.6%
American Samoa	-\$0.2	-\$0.8
Guam	-\$0.7	-\$2.3
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.3	-\$1.1
Puerto Rico	-\$21.4	-\$72.4
Virgin Islands	-\$0.4	-\$1.5
Indian Tribes	-\$14.9	-\$50.5

Technical Notes - Table B.9 - Community Development Block Grant

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program under the Department of Housing and Urban Development. 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.

This analysis examines only the Community Development formula grants to states, the largest program within the CDBG account.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001 and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2001 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in CDBG funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of CDBG funding in 2009, as calculated by the Office of Management and Budget. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total discretionary CCDBG funding in 2009, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference.

Table B10. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Potential loss of households relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$582 -22.5%	-1,307,200 -22.5%	-\$1,137 -36.2%	-\$1,941 -49.2%
Alabama	-\$3.3	-12,500	-\$6.1	-\$14.9
Alaska	-\$3.4	-2,300	-\$6.9	-\$8.6
Arizona	-\$1.5	-4,700	-\$2.8	-\$6.7
Arkansas	-\$2.5	-14,700	-\$4.7	-\$11.5
California	-\$17.8	-40,500	-\$32.7	-\$80.0
Colorado	-\$9.9	-24,500	-\$19.4	-\$31.7
Connecticut	-\$14.9	-15,900	-\$29.7	-\$43.4
Delaware	-\$1.3	-3,300	-\$2.6	-\$5.1
District of Columbia	-\$1.3	-5,700	-\$2.3	-\$5.7
Florida	-\$5.3	-11,600	-\$9.7	-\$23.8
Georgia	-\$4.2	-22,200	-\$7.7	-\$18.8
Hawaii	-\$0.4	-1,700	-\$0.8	-\$1.9
Idaho	-\$2.3	-8,200	-\$4.3	-\$10.5
Illinois	-\$35.7	-79,000	-\$70.2	-\$114.7
Indiana	-\$16.2	-33,800	-\$31.8	-\$51.9
Iowa	-\$11.5	-21,800	-\$22.5	-\$36.8
Kansas	-\$5.3	-10,800	-\$10.3	-\$16.9
Kentucky	-\$5.3	-27,100	-\$9.7	-\$23.9
Louisiana	-\$3.4	-9,100	-\$6.3	-\$15.4
Maine	-\$9.5	-11,500	-\$19.0	-\$27.3
Maryland	-\$6.2	-21,100	-\$11.4	-\$28.1
Massachusetts	-\$29.8	-34,400	-\$59.5	-\$86.8
Michigan	-\$33.8	-112,500	-\$66.5	-\$108.2
Minnesota	-\$24.4	-30,000	-\$48.1	-\$78.4
Mississippi	-\$2.9	-15,700	-\$5.2	-\$12.9
Missouri	-\$14.3	-28,800	-\$28.1	-\$45.8
Montana	-\$4.2	-5,200	-\$8.3	-\$12.7
Nebraska	-\$5.7	-8,300	-\$11.1	-\$18.2
Nevada	-\$0.8	-4,500	-\$1.4	-\$3.4
New Hampshire	-\$5.6	-7,700	-\$11.3	-\$16.4
New Jersey	-\$27.6	-39,700	-\$55.2	-\$80.5
New Mexico	-\$1.9	-14,200	-\$3.5	-\$8.5
New York	-\$90.3	-209,500	-\$180.3	-\$263.2
North Carolina	-\$7.3	-54,000	-\$13.3	-\$32.6
North Dakota	-\$4.4	-3,900	-\$8.8	-\$12.9
Ohio	-\$31.6	-77,700	-\$62.1	-\$101.4
Oklahoma	-\$2.9	-23,700	-\$5.3	-\$12.6
Oregon	-\$4.8	-14,900	-\$8.8	-\$21.4
Pennsylvania	-\$48.5	-83,400	-\$96.9	-\$141.4
Rhode Island	-\$4.9	-6,800	-\$9.8	-\$14.3
South Carolina	-\$2.6	-5,400	-\$4.9	-\$11.9
South Dakota	-\$3.7	-4,600	-\$7.3	-\$10.9
Tennessee	-\$5.4	-15,200	-\$9.9	-\$24.2
Texas	-\$8.8	-11,400	-\$16.1	-\$39.5
Utah	-\$4.6	-8,800	-\$9.0	-\$14.5
Vermont	-\$4.2	-4,900	-\$8.4	-\$12.3
Virginia	-\$7.6	-25,900	-\$13.9	-\$34.2
Washington	-\$7.7	-18,300	-\$14.2	-\$34.4
West Virginia	-\$3.5	-18,400	-\$6.5	-\$15.8
Wisconsin	-\$22.0	-35,100	-\$43.3	-\$70.6
Wyoming	-\$1.8	-2,400	-\$3.6	-\$5.7

Technical Notes - Table B.10 - Low Income Energy Assistance Program

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) under the Department of Health and Human Services. LIHEAP is a federal block grant that provides states, the District of Columbia, tribes and territories with formula grants to help low-income families pay their heating and cooling bills.

The total national cut in this table is measured relative to the 2001, 2002, and 2008 funding levels adjusted for energy price changes and overall inflation. (The bulk of LIHEAP funding goes to energy assistance benefits. This portion of LIHEAP funding is adjusted for energy price changes. The portion of LIHEAP funding that goes for administrative costs is adjusted by the regular inflation rate.) (Adjusted for price fluctuations, 2002 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

To calculate the difference in LIHEAP funding each state would receive under the President's budget request and a prior year's funding level, two separate calculations are necessary. This is because the LIHEAP account consists of a main formula grant and a much smaller contingency fund. Funding is not distributed the same way under the two funding streams. The President's budget provides \$289 million less in funding for the formula grants and \$293 million less for the contingency fund as compared to 2008, for a total difference in funding of \$582 million.

To calculate the total difference in funding each state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year's funding level, we determine the state-specific differences in funding each state would receive under each of the two components of LIHEAP. For each component, we assume that the difference in funding for a state would equal that state's share of funding for that component of LIHEAP multiplied by the national total difference in funding for that component. (For the formula grant funding, data on each state's share of funding is based on the formula set in statute. For the contingency funds, each state's share of funding is based on its share of contingency funding in January of 2008.) For example, if a state would receive 3 percent of the funding under the LIHEAP formula grant, this analysis assumes that the difference in the state's formula grant funding would equal 3 percent of \$289 million (the national difference in funding for the formula grant). National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

The table also shows the difference in the number of households that could be served under the President's proposed funding level assuming that states coped with reduced funding by reducing the number of households that would participate. States have broad flexibility in their LIHEAP programs so that, for any given level of funding, the state can decide how many households to serve by changing the average benefit households receive. This analysis assumes that the difference in funding under the two proposals would result in no change in the average benefit states provide and, instead, would result in states serving a different number of low-income households. National participant total represents the sum of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

To calculate the loss in the number of LIHEAP households served nationally, we multiplied the number of LIHEAP participants in 2007 by the percentage cut in LIHEAP funding. To distribute this by state, we assumed that if a state had 3 percent of all LIHEAP households, then it would absorb 3 percent of the loss in the number of households served.

We use the latest available LIHEAP national participation estimates from the National Energy Assistance Directors Association (NEADA) for 2007. The latest available estimates of the LIHEAP state-by-state distribution of participants are for 2006; however, we use state-by-state data for 2005 because of the large effects of Hurricane Katrina on the distribution of LIHEAP assistance in 2006.

**Table B11. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)**
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

	Cut in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$146.9	-\$1,095.1
	-20.9%	-66.4%
Alabama	-\$1.6	-\$12.2
Alaska	-\$0.9	-\$6.5
Arizona	-\$1.0	-\$7.4
Arkansas	-\$1.0	-\$7.1
California	-\$10.5	-\$78.1
Colorado	-\$1.2	-\$8.7
Connecticut	-\$1.8	-\$13.4
Delaware	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
District of Columbia	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
Florida	-\$4.9	-\$36.9
Georgia	-\$2.5	-\$18.5
Hawaii	-\$1.1	-\$8.5
Idaho	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
Illinois	-\$6.6	-\$49.4
Indiana	-\$3.5	-\$26.3
Iowa	-\$2.0	-\$14.8
Kansas	-\$1.3	-\$9.9
Kentucky	-\$1.9	-\$13.9
Louisiana	-\$1.6	-\$12.0
Maine	-\$1.1	-\$8.5
Maryland	-\$3.5	-\$26.4
Massachusetts	-\$5.0	-\$37.1
Michigan	-\$6.3	-\$47.0
Minnesota	-\$2.7	-\$20.1
Mississippi	-\$1.3	-\$9.8
Missouri	-\$4.1	-\$30.3
Montana	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
Nebraska	-\$0.7	-\$5.6
Nevada	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
New Hampshire	-\$1.5	-\$10.9
New Jersey	-\$6.0	-\$44.6
New Mexico	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
New York	-\$16.2	-\$120.6
North Carolina	-\$2.6	-\$19.7
North Dakota	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
Ohio	-\$8.2	-\$61.5
Oklahoma	-\$1.2	-\$8.8
Oregon	-\$1.7	-\$12.3
Pennsylvania	-\$5.8	-\$43.3
Rhode Island	-\$1.0	-\$7.3
South Carolina	-\$1.5	-\$11.2
South Dakota	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
Tennessee	-\$2.1	-\$15.9
Texas	-\$6.7	-\$49.9
Utah	-\$0.8	-\$5.8
Vermont	-\$0.7	-\$5.4
Virginia	-\$3.0	-\$22.4
Washington	-\$2.5	-\$19.0
West Virginia	-\$2.3	-\$17.0
Wisconsin	-\$4.0	-\$29.5
Wyoming	-\$0.7	-\$5.4

**Table B11. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)**

(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to peak level (2001)
U.S. Total	-\$146.9	-\$1,095.1
	-20.9%	-66.4%
American Samoa	-\$0.1	-\$1.0
Guam	-\$0.1	-\$0.7
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.1	-\$0.5
Puerto Rico	-\$1.9	-\$14.2
Virgin Islands	-\$0.1	-\$0.6
Indian Tribes	-\$2.2	-\$16.4

Technical Notes - Table B.11 - Clean Water State Revolving Fund

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF), included in the Environmental Protection Agency's State and Tribal Assistance Grants account. The CWSRF provides federal funding to states to help finance the construction of wastewater treatment facilities and other water quality improvement projects.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001 and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2001 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in CWSRF funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of CWSRF funding in 2007, as calculated by the Environmental Protection Agency. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total CWSRF funding in 2007, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference. National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

Table B12. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

	Cut in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2007 level
U.S. Total	-\$173.2	-\$546.6
	-100.0%	-100.0%
Alabama	-\$2.5	-\$7.9
Alaska	-\$0.5	-\$1.4
Arizona	-\$3.6	-\$11.4
Arkansas	-\$1.7	-\$5.3
California	-\$22.1	-\$69.8
Colorado	-\$2.5	-\$7.8
Connecticut	-\$1.6	-\$5.0
Delaware	-\$0.6	-\$1.8
District of Columbia	-\$0.7	-\$2.1
Florida	-\$12.8	-\$40.5
Georgia	-\$5.2	-\$16.5
Hawaii	-\$0.6	-\$1.8
Idaho	-\$0.6	-\$2.0
Illinois	-\$7.9	-\$24.8
Indiana	-\$3.0	-\$9.5
Iowa	-\$1.3	-\$4.3
Kansas	-\$1.4	-\$4.6
Kentucky	-\$1.8	-\$5.8
Louisiana	-\$2.9	-\$9.3
Maine	-\$0.5	-\$1.4
Maryland	-\$3.9	-\$12.5
Massachusetts	-\$3.0	-\$9.5
Michigan	-\$6.1	-\$19.3
Minnesota	-\$2.4	-\$7.5
Mississippi	-\$1.3	-\$4.2
Missouri	-\$3.5	-\$11.0
Montana	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
Nebraska	-\$0.8	-\$2.6
Nevada	-\$1.7	-\$5.3
New Hampshire	-\$0.5	-\$1.5
New Jersey	-\$4.3	-\$13.6
New Mexico	-\$1.4	-\$4.3
New York	-\$10.6	-\$33.4
North Carolina	-\$5.0	-\$15.8
North Dakota	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
Ohio	-\$5.7	-\$17.8
Oklahoma	-\$2.1	-\$6.6
Oregon	-\$1.7	-\$5.3
Pennsylvania	-\$6.7	-\$21.2
Rhode Island	-\$0.5	-\$1.4
South Carolina	-\$3.2	-\$10.2
South Dakota	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
Tennessee	-\$4.4	-\$13.9
Texas	-\$14.1	-\$44.5
Utah	-\$1.1	-\$3.4
Vermont	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
Virginia	-\$3.5	-\$10.9
Washington	-\$3.1	-\$9.9
West Virginia	-\$0.8	-\$2.6
Wisconsin	-\$2.4	-\$7.6
Wyoming	-\$0.4	-\$1.4

**Table B12. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)
(Millions of 2009 dollars)**

	Cut in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2007 level
U.S. Total	-\$173.2	-\$546.6
	-100.0%	-100.0%
American Samoa	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
Guam	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
Puerto Rico	-\$1.7	-\$5.3
Virgin Islands	-\$0.4	-\$1.4
Indian Tribes	—	—

Technical Notes - Table B.12 - Justice Assistance Grants

Under the President's budget, the Justice Assistance Grants are eliminated. This table shows how much each state would lose in formula funding if the program is eliminated, as proposed by the President.

The President's proposal would replace JAG with smaller competitive grant programs. This analysis does not take into account those new programs because, while some states would qualify for funding under the new programs, there is no way to know how the funds would be distributed across states.

The total national cut that would result if the program is eliminated is measured relative to the 2008 funding level adjusted for inflation.

The difference in guaranteed JAG funding each state would receive under the President's budget as compared to 2008 is calculated by multiplying the national funding cut by each state's projected share of JAG funding in 2009 under the statutory allocation formula normally used to allocate these funds.

For example, if under the formula, a state would receive 3 percent of total JAG funding in 2009, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to 2008 would equal 3 percent of the national funding cut. Under the JAG program, the attorney general has the authority to withhold some funding and distribute it at his discretion; this analysis assumes all funding will be distributed using the formula.

National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

**Table B13. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)
(Millions of 2009 dollars)**

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$666.8	-\$734.3	-\$785.5
	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Alabama	-\$12.2	-\$13.4	-\$14.3
Alaska	-\$2.6	-\$2.9	-\$3.1
Arizona	-\$5.5	-\$6.0	-\$6.5
Arkansas	-\$9.0	-\$9.9	-\$10.6
California	-\$59.1	-\$65.1	-\$69.7
Colorado	-\$5.8	-\$6.3	-\$6.8
Connecticut	-\$8.0	-\$8.8	-\$9.4
Delaware	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.2
District of Columbia	-\$10.9	-\$12.0	-\$12.8
Florida	-\$19.3	-\$21.2	-\$22.7
Georgia	-\$17.8	-\$19.6	-\$21.0
Hawaii	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.2
Idaho	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.1
Illinois	-\$31.3	-\$34.5	-\$36.9
Indiana	-\$9.7	-\$10.6	-\$11.4
Iowa	-\$7.2	-\$7.9	-\$8.5
Kansas	-\$5.4	-\$6.0	-\$6.4
Kentucky	-\$11.2	-\$12.3	-\$13.2
Louisiana	-\$15.6	-\$17.1	-\$18.3
Maine	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.2
Maryland	-\$9.1	-\$10.0	-\$10.7
Massachusetts	-\$16.5	-\$18.2	-\$19.5
Michigan	-\$24.5	-\$27.0	-\$28.9
Minnesota	-\$8.0	-\$8.8	-\$9.4
Mississippi	-\$10.5	-\$11.6	-\$12.4
Missouri	-\$18.4	-\$20.2	-\$21.6
Montana	-\$3.3	-\$3.6	-\$3.9
Nebraska	-\$4.6	-\$5.1	-\$5.4
Nevada	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.2
New Hampshire	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.2
New Jersey	-\$18.2	-\$20.0	-\$21.4
New Mexico	-\$3.8	-\$4.2	-\$4.4
New York	-\$57.6	-\$63.4	-\$67.8
North Carolina	-\$17.4	-\$19.2	-\$20.5
North Dakota	-\$3.2	-\$3.6	-\$3.8
Ohio	-\$25.9	-\$28.5	-\$30.5
Oklahoma	-\$7.9	-\$8.7	-\$9.3
Oregon	-\$5.3	-\$5.8	-\$6.2
Pennsylvania	-\$28.1	-\$30.9	-\$33.1
Rhode Island	-\$3.7	-\$4.0	-\$4.3
South Carolina	-\$10.2	-\$11.2	-\$12.0
South Dakota	-\$3.0	-\$3.3	-\$3.5
Tennessee	-\$13.1	-\$14.4	-\$15.4
Texas	-\$31.9	-\$35.2	-\$37.6
Utah	-\$3.5	-\$3.8	-\$4.1
Vermont	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.2
Virginia	-\$10.6	-\$11.7	-\$12.5
Washington	-\$7.9	-\$8.7	-\$9.3
West Virginia	-\$7.4	-\$8.2	-\$8.7
Wisconsin	-\$8.1	-\$8.9	-\$9.5
Wyoming	-\$3.5	-\$3.9	-\$4.2

**Table B13. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)**
(Millions of 2009 dollars)

Cut in 2009

	Relative to 2008 level	Relative to 2001 level	Relative to peak level (2002)
U.S. Total	-\$666.8	-\$734.3	-\$785.5
	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
American Samoa	-\$0.9	-\$1.0	-\$1.1
Guam	-\$0.9	-\$1.0	-\$1.0
N. Mariana Islands	-\$0.5	-\$0.6	-\$0.6
Puerto Rico	-\$27.9	-\$30.8	-\$32.9
Virgin Islands	-\$1.2	-\$1.3	-\$1.4
Indian Tribes	-\$4.6	-\$5.0	-\$5.4

Technical Notes - Table B.13 - Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in the Community Services Block Grant program (CSBG), under the Department of Health and Human Services. CSBG funds community action agencies to provide a range of services including child care, before- and after-school care, health care to underserved populations, housing assistance, emergency housing, food assistance, domestic violence-related services, transportation assistance, legal assistance, and specialized services for individuals with disabilities.

The total national cuts in this table are measured relative to the 2001, 2002, and 2008 funding levels adjusted for inflation. (Adjusted for inflation, 2002 was the peak year of funding for this program between 2001 and 2008.)

The difference in CSBG funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to a prior year's funding level is calculated by multiplying the national funding difference by each state's projected share of CSBG funding in 2008, as calculated by the Department of Health and Human Services. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total CSBG funding in 2008, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to a prior year would equal 3 percent of the national funding difference. National totals include funds not distributed to states, U.S. territories or tribes, such as administrative funds, not shown separately.

**Table B14. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)
(Millions of dollars)**

	Cut in 2009
	Relative to 2008 level
U.S. Total	-\$500.0
	-29.4%
Alabama	-\$7.6
Alaska	-\$1.1
Arizona	-\$10.2
Arkansas	-\$4.7
California	-\$60.5
Colorado	-\$7.9
Connecticut	-\$5.8
Delaware	-\$1.4
District of Columbia	-\$1.0
Florida	-\$30.0
Georgia	-\$15.6
Hawaii	-\$2.1
Idaho	-\$2.4
Illinois	-\$21.3
Indiana	-\$10.5
Iowa	-\$5.0
Kansas	-\$4.6
Kentucky	-\$7.0
Louisiana	-\$7.1
Maine	-\$2.2
Maryland	-\$9.3
Massachusetts	-\$10.7
Michigan	-\$16.8
Minnesota	-\$8.6
Mississippi	-\$4.8
Missouri	-\$9.7
Montana	-\$1.6
Nebraska	-\$2.9
Nevada	-\$4.1
New Hampshire	-\$2.2
New Jersey	-\$14.5
New Mexico	-\$3.2
New York	-\$32.1
North Carolina	-\$14.7
North Dakota	-\$1.1
Ohio	-\$19.1
Oklahoma	-\$5.9
Oregon	-\$6.1
Pennsylvania	-\$20.7
Rhode Island	-\$1.8
South Carolina	-\$7.2
South Dakota	-\$1.3
Tennessee	-\$10.0
Texas	-\$39.0
Utah	-\$4.2
Vermont	-\$1.0
Virginia	-\$12.7
Washington	-\$10.6
West Virginia	-\$3.0
Wisconsin	-\$9.2
Wyoming	-\$0.9

**Table B14. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)**

(Millions of dollars)

	Cut in 2009
	Relative to 2008 level
U.S. Total	-\$500.0
	-29.4%
American Samoa	\$0.0
Guam	-\$0.1
N. Mariana Islands	\$0.0
Puerto Rico	-\$2.6
Virgin Islands	-\$0.1
Indian Tribes	—

Technical Notes - Table B.14 - Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

This table shows the state-by-state distribution of the projected cut in the Social Services Block Grant program (SSBG), under the Department of Health and Human Services. SSBG provides funding to states for a broad range of social services, including services for people with disabilities, abused and neglected children, and seniors.

The President's budget would cut SSBG by \$500 million — 29 percent — in fiscal year 2009. These cuts in 2009 are measured relative to the 2008 SSBG funding level not adjusted for inflation. Under budgeting rules followed by both the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Office, mandatory programs are assumed to be funded at the levels provided for in the statutes that authorize the programs. In the case of a mandatory block grant, this means that the "baseline" funding level for the program is the funding level written into the statute. SSBG is funded on the mandatory side of the budget, but under the President's budget proposal this cut would count as a one-time reduction in discretionary funding. We do not examine cuts compared to past years other than 2008 because SSBG has been funded at approximately the same level since 2001, as dictated by statute.

The difference in SSBG funding each state would receive under the President's budget request as compared to the funding level in 2008 is calculated by multiplying the total national cut by each state's projected share of SSBG funding in 2009, as calculated by the Office of Management and Budget. For example, if a state is projected to receive 3 percent of total SSBG funding in 2009, this analysis assumes the difference in funding the state would receive under the President's budget as compared to 2008 would equal 3 percent of the total national cut.

Center on Budget and Policy Priorities

2/20/2008

**Table C. Projected Loss in the Number of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan**

Loss of Vouchers in 2009	
	Relative to 2008 level
U.S. Total	-100,000
	-4.9%
Alabama	-1,305
Alaska	-202
Arizona	-923
Arkansas	-1,026
California	-14,079
Colorado	-1,352
Connecticut	-1,563
Delaware	-210
District of Columbia	-508
Florida	-4,168
Georgia	-2,300
Hawaii	-461
Idaho	-303
Illinois	-3,725
Indiana	-1,607
Iowa	-1,034
Kansas	-538
Kentucky	-1,474
Louisiana	-1,182
Maine	-583
Maryland	-1,826
Massachusetts	-3,404
Michigan	-2,390
Minnesota	-1,465
Mississippi	-709
Missouri	-1,878
Montana	-262
Nebraska	-537
Nevada	-603
New Hampshire	-422
New Jersey	-3,000
New Mexico	-618
New York	-9,902
North Carolina	-2,570
North Dakota	-352
Ohio	-4,199
Oklahoma	-1,109
Oregon	-1,500
Pennsylvania	-3,681
Rhode Island	-383
South Carolina	-1,144
South Dakota	-249
Tennessee	-1,486
Texas	-6,533
Utah	-491
Vermont	-275
Virginia	-1,996
Washington	-2,158
West Virginia	-664
Wisconsin	-1,270
Wyoming	-105

**Table C. Projected Loss in the Number of Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers
Under the President's FY 09 Budget Plan**

	Loss of Vouchers in 2009
	Relative to 2008 level
U.S. Total	-100,000
	-4.9%
American Samoa	—
Guam	-122
N. Mariana Islands	-15
Puerto Rico	-1,292
Virgin Islands	-66
Indian Tribes	—

Technical Notes - Table C - Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers

Under the Housing Choice Voucher Program, the Department of Housing and Urban Development provides assistance for approximately 2 million low-income families to help them to secure decent housing in the private market at rents that are affordable.

The Center estimates that the President's budget request of \$14.16 billion for the renewal of housing vouchers is \$1.3 billion less than the \$15.5 billion that would be needed to renew all vouchers in 2009. The budget assumes that an additional \$600 million in housing agency reserves will be available to supplement new renewal funding. While there are good reasons to doubt that such a large sum could be taken from reserves without harming the fiscal stability of state and local housing agencies, this analysis assumes that it will be available, thereby reducing the renewal funding shortfall to a minimum of \$732 million. (If Congress chose to lower the amount taken from funding reserves, or to reject this assumption altogether, the number of vouchers cut could exceed 100,000 by a large number, if additional renewal funding were not provided above the President's request. Over the past two years, Congress has used an efficient "recent-cost" formula to distribute voucher renewal funding to housing agencies. If the Administration's proposed block-grant formula were used instead, the number of vouchers cut would also increase significantly above 100,000.)

To calculate the number of vouchers cut in each state, the minimum shortfall amount of \$732 million was distributed among states in proportion to their share of total voucher assistance payments in 2008. Each state's shortfall amount was then divided by its estimated per-unit cost in 2009 to calculate the number of vouchers cut. The Center's estimates of per-unit costs and total renewal funding needed in 2009 are based on an analysis of data reported to HUD by housing agencies as of September 30, 2007, combined with certain assumptions. These assumptions include: HUD's Annual Adjustment Factor (AAF) for FY 2009 will be 4.1 percent (the national average AAF for FY 2008 was 4.05 percent); voucher utilization will increase to 95.6 percent in 2008, nearly 4 percent above the level in the 3rd quarter of 2007, but well below the peak of 98.5 percent in late 2003 and early 2004; and \$142 million will be required for the first-time renewal of tenant-protection and incremental vouchers authorized by Congress in FY 2008.