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PROGRAM CUTS IN THE PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

Cuts Grow Deeper Over Time and Will Hit States Hard

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Summary

The President's budget proposes substantial cuts in funding for domestic discretionary programs over the next five years. The budget specifies the funding level for each program in 2007, but the levels for specific programs for years after 2007 — the years in which the overall level of reductions in domestic discretionary programs would grow substantially — are hard to discern from the budget documents the Administration released publicly. This analysis uses Administration materials that were not widely distributed — including a key Office of Management and Budget (OMB) computer run that apparently was released inadvertently — to show the multi-year impact of the proposed cuts on a number of important domestic discretionary programs.

This analysis also examines the effect that the cuts in funding for domestic programs the President has proposed for 2007 through 2011 would have state by state. Many domestic programs have long been operated efficiently through a system of grants-in-aid to state and local governments. Nearly half of the overall reduction in domestic discretionary funding proposed by the President for 2007 would come from such grants-in-aid. Implementing these reductions would force states to reduce the services they provide or increase their own taxes to make up for the federal costs being shifted to them. This analysis shows how proposed cuts in selected programs would affect individual states.

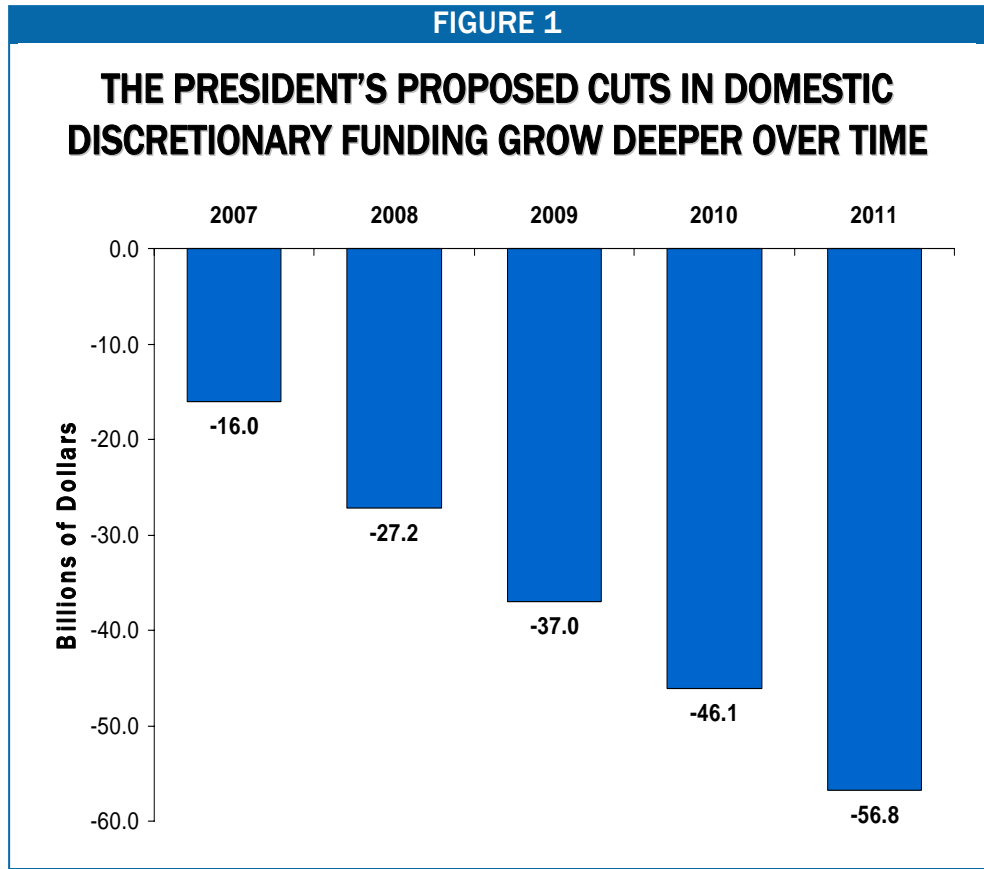
Proposed Cuts in Domestic Discretionary Programs

If the President's plan were implemented, total funding for domestic discretionary programs (annually appropriated programs outside of defense and international affairs) for the next five years (2007 through 2011) would be reduced by \$183 billion below the OMB baseline (i.e., below the 2006 funding level, adjusted for inflation).¹ The bulk of the cuts — \$167 billion — would occur in years *after* 2007. By 2011, the cut would be almost \$57 billion (13 percent) below the amount needed to keep pace with inflation. (See Figure 1.)

¹ The "baseline" projection of funding for future years — the amount appropriated for the current year, adjusted for inflation — generally represents the amount of funding needed for programs to keep providing the same level of services as is currently provided; a cut below the baseline level represents a real cut in the services a program can provide.

The real impact of the President’s proposals, however, can be seen only by looking at the proposed levels of funding for individual programs. In this analysis, we compare the funding levels that the budget proposes for a number of domestic discretionary programs for 2007 through 2011 with the amounts needed to maintain the 2006 level of funding for each such program, adjusted only to keep pace with inflation.² (The proposed funding levels for

2008-2011 are taken from the OMB computer run that apparently was released by mistake.)



This analysis shows that substantial cuts are proposed for many important domestic discretionary programs in coming years, including programs in areas that the President describes as high priority. For instance, the President spoke in his State of the Union speech about the importance of reducing our dependence on foreign oil. Yet the budget proposes to cut funds for energy conservation programs in 2011 by 27 percent below the level provided for those programs this year, adjusted for inflation. Table 1 shows for selected programs the proposed cumulative cuts in funding for 2007 through 2011 and the proposed cuts in funding in 2007 and in 2011 (both in dollar terms and as a percentage of the baseline level of funding). All cuts are relative to the Administration’s baseline projections — that is, the 2006 level adjusted for inflation.

The results shown in the table make clear that, over the next five years, the proposed cuts in domestic discretionary funding will have a significant effect on a wide array of programs that provide services many Americans regard as important. For example, funding in 2011 for the National Institutes of Health, which describes itself as “the Federal focal point for medical research

² For this comparison, we used the Administration’s own baseline projections of funding for 2007 through 2011 for discretionary programs, which can be found in *Analytical Perspectives* Table 25-12. That table is not included in the published *Analytical Perspectives* document, but it is available on the CD-ROM that comes with the document and on the OMB website.

**Table 1
Selected Programs Facing Cuts in the President's Budget**

AGENCY Program	Fiscal Year 2007			Fiscal Year 2011			Cut over 5 years (millions)
	Proposed funding level (millions)	Change relative to baseline (millions)	Percent change from baseline	Proposed funding level (millions)	Change relative to baseline (millions)	Percent change from baseline	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE							
Food Safety Inspection Service	\$863	\$1	0.1%	\$837	-\$171	-17.0%	-\$455
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children	\$5,200	-\$86	-1.6%	\$4,986	-\$765	-13.3%	-\$2,454
Rural Development	\$772	-\$129	-14.3%	\$740	-\$257	-25.8%	-\$1,013
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION							
Adult Basic and Literacy Education*	\$580	-\$13	-2.1%	\$557	-\$88	-13.6%	-\$286
Impact Aid	\$1,228	-\$27	-2.2%	\$1,178	-\$188	-13.8%	-\$613
K-12 Education for the Disadvantaged*	\$16,470	\$1,671	11.3%	\$15,794	-\$297	-1.8%	\$2,418
Pell Grants	\$12,986	-\$40	0.0%	\$12,454	-\$1,716	-12.1%	-\$5,201
Special Education*	\$11,697	-\$211	-1.8%	\$11,244	-\$1,704	-13.2%	-\$5,471
DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY							
Energy Conservation	\$662	-\$137	-17.1%	\$635	-\$240	-27.4%	-\$984
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY							
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	\$2,797	-\$420	-13.1%	\$2,684	-\$816	-23.3%	-\$3,265
FEDERAL AVIATION ADMINISTRATION							
Operations	\$2,921	\$245	9.2%	\$2,837	-\$73	-2.5%	\$254
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES							
Child Care and Dev. Block Grant	\$2,062	-\$45	-2.1%	\$1,977	-\$315	-13.7%	-\$1,029
Children and Family Services* (excluding Community Services Block Grant)	\$8,239	-\$139	-1.7%	\$7,901	-\$1,226	-13.4%	-\$3,923
Health Resources and Services Administration	\$6,203	-\$466	-7.0%	\$6,326	-\$971	-13.3%	-\$3,564
Indian Health Facilities	\$347	-\$15	-4.1%	\$333	-\$72	-17.7%	-\$237
Indian Health Services	\$2,823	\$57	2.1%	\$2,712	-\$383	-12.4%	-\$985
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	\$2,782	\$573	25.9%	\$1,709	-\$693	-28.9%	-\$1,911
National Institutes of Health	\$28,428	-\$642	-2.2%	\$27,774	-\$4,038	-12.7%	-\$13,356
DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT							
Homeless Assistance	\$1,536	\$180	13.3%	\$1,473	-\$2	-0.1%	\$348
Housing for Persons with Disabilities	\$119	-\$124	-50.9%	\$114	-\$152	-57.2%	-\$697
Housing for the Elderly	\$546	-\$206	-27.4%	\$524	-\$302	-36.5%	-\$1,302
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE							
Community Oriented Policing Services	-\$26	-\$433	-106.4%	\$98	-\$346	-77.9%	-\$1,761
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR							
Employment & Training Services and Other labor services*	\$7,595	-\$885	-10.4%	\$7,367	-\$1,995	-21.3%	-\$7,570
DEPARTMENT OF VETERANS AFFAIRS							
Veterans Medical Care and Hospital Services	\$30,726	\$2,264	8.0%	\$29,501	-\$3,130	-9.6%	-\$3,559

Note: Cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget current services baseline projection of the amount of funding needed in 2008 through 2011 to provide the same level of funding as in fiscal year 2006, adjusted for inflation.

* Adjusted to reflect the method of funding some education and other programs by program year (with advance appropriations and with regular appropriations that first become available at the beginning of a school year, more than half way through the fiscal year).

in the United States,”³ would be cut by 13 percent below the 2006 level, adjusted for inflation. Funding in 2011 for the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program, which helps support state and local government efforts that the Director of the Department of Justice’s Office of Community Policing Services says are “a critical component in responding to crime, gang activity, and homeland security,”⁴ would be cut by 78 percent below the 2006 funding level, adjusted for inflation.

Even some programs that the President appears to believe are inadequately funded in 2006 — programs that he proposes to *increase* in 2007 — would be cut below the 2006 level adjusted for inflation in subsequent years, in order to produce the overall level of domestic discretionary funding reductions that the budget calls for. For instance, the President has proposed to increase funding for Veterans Medical Care and Hospital Services in 2007 by \$2.3 billion above the level appropriated for 2006, adjusted for inflation. But in 2011, the President proposes cutting that funding by \$3.1 billion, or 10 percent, *below* the 2006 level adjusted for inflation. (That would represent a cut in 2011 of 16 percent below the level he is proposing for 2007, adjusted for inflation.)

Various other programs that the President proposes to cut modestly in 2007 would be cut by much larger amounts in future years. For examples, the National Institutes of Health would be cut by just over 2 percent in 2007 but by nearly 13 percent in 2011. (Both cuts are below the 2006 level of funding, adjusted for inflation.)

Effect on States of Proposed Cuts in Domestic Discretionary Programs

The cuts in domestic discretionary programs proposed by the President would have a substantial impact on state and local governments. Many of the programs that the President proposes to cut are administered by state and local governments, with funding provided through grants-in-aid to those governments. In 2007, some \$7.5 billion of the \$16 billion reduction in domestic discretionary funding proposed by the President (relative to the 2006 level of funding, adjusted for inflation) would come from grants-in-aid to state and local governments.⁵ It is likely that cuts in those grants-in-aid would represent something close to the same share of the total cuts in domestic discretionary funding in 2008 through 2011 as they do in 2007 — 47 percent — but information provided by the Administration does not allow a calculation of the share for years after 2007.

Cuts proposed by the President in these grant-in-aid and other programs would put additional pressure on state and local government budgets. Reductions in real (inflation-adjusted) funding from the federal government would force states to decide between reducing the important human and other services they are providing with these federal funds or raising their own taxes or cutting other state and local programs to make up for the lost federal funding. For example, the reduction in federal funding for elementary and secondary education funding grants to the state proposed by the President would cost Texas an estimated \$269 million in 2011. If that cut were to occur, Texas

³ This is included in the explanation of “What is the National Institutes of Health?” on the NIH website. The explanation goes on to say: “...the goal of NIH research is to acquire new knowledge to help prevent, detect, diagnose, and treat disease and disability, from the rarest genetic disorder to the common cold. The NIH mission is to uncover new knowledge that will lead to better health for everyone.” <http://www.nih.gov/about/Faqs.htm#NIH>

⁴ Statement by Carl R. Peed posted on the home page of the Office of Community Oriented Policing Services. <http://www.cops.usdoj.gov/Default.asp?Item=34> .

⁵ Iris J. Lav, “Federal Grants to States and Localities Cut Deeply in Fiscal Year 2007 Federal Budget,” Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, February 7, 2006.

would have to decide whether to reduce what it spends on education by \$269 million or to increase state taxes or cut state funding for other purposes to offset the reduction in federal funding.

While state and local governments are in better fiscal health now than they were a few years ago, they generally still face problems providing the resources needed to meet growing state needs for education, transportation, and health care and are in no better position to bear the costs of the programs the President proposes to cut than is the federal government.

Proposed Cuts in Funding for Domestic Discretionary Programs

The budget documents that the Administration released to the public provide information on the Administration's proposed funding levels for discretionary programs only for 2007. The funding levels envisioned for *categories* of domestic discretionary programs for the years from 2008-2011 can be discerned by examination of materials that have been published by the Administration, are available on the OMB website, or were widely distributed to Congressional staff by OMB. A Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis of those materials shows that there would be substantial cuts in nearly all categories of domestic discretionary programs.⁶ Under the President's budget, cumulative discretionary funding over the next five years would be below the current level, adjusted for inflation, for all but one of the 15 major budget categories (functions) that include domestic discretionary programs; only the General Science, Space, and Technology category has a proposed increase in discretionary funding. Furthermore, in 2011, the President's budget calls for reductions below the inflation-adjusted 2006 level in funding for discretionary programs in 49 of the 56 budget subcategories (subfunctions) that include domestic programs.

As noted above, the budget documents that were made widely available to the public or to Congressional staff do not provide any details about proposed funding levels for individual discretionary accounts or programs for years after 2007. Details of the Administration's plans for individual discretionary accounts do appear, however, on an OMB computer run that received limited distribution, perhaps inadvertently, on the day the budget was released. The Administration has not made this computer run publicly available, unlike other materials posted on its website or provided to Congressional staff, but the Center has obtained a copy and made it available at: <http://www.cbpp.org/2-9-06bud-computerrun.htm> .

Below we examine some of the programs included in Table 1 and the effects that the proposed cuts in these programs would have.

⁶ See Richard Kogan, Isaac Shapiro, and Katherine Richards, "The Hidden Cuts in Domestic Appropriations: OMB Data Reveal Deep Funding Cuts After 2007," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, February 9, 2006.

Department Of Agriculture

Food Safety Inspection Service

According to the President's fiscal year 2007 Budget Appendix, the objective of the Food Safety Inspection Service is "to ensure that meat, poultry, shell egg, and egg products are wholesome, unadulterated, and properly labeled and packaged.... Providing adequate resources for Federal food safety agencies is a priority of the Administration, and the 2007 Budget proposes a \$34 million increase for inspection of meat, poultry, shell egg and egg products." This "increase" however, simply keeps the program at the same size as in the current year, adjusted for inflation. What the budget document does not reveal is that beginning in fiscal year 2008, the Administration plans cuts to the program below that 2006 level. By 2011, the Administration plans a 17 percent cut in the program compared with today's level, adjusted for inflation.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) provides nutritious foods, nutrition counseling, and health care referrals to about 8 million low-income pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children under five. The President's budget proposes to cut funding for WIC by nearly \$2.5 billion over five years, relative to the 2006 level of funding, adjusted for inflation. The proposed cuts assume savings from problematic proposals to restructure the way that nutrition services and administration of the program are funded. If Congress were to reject these proposals, the funding level proposed for *fiscal year 2007* would likely be insufficient to serve all eligible families who apply. In 2011, the funding proposed in the President's budget would certainly be insufficient to meet the longstanding bipartisan goal of not turning away eligible families, as funding would be 13 percent below the 2006 level, adjusted for inflation. Even if Congress were to adopt the imprudent restructuring proposals, the funding cut proposed for 2011 would make it likely that approximately 474,000 fewer low-income women, infants, and children would be able to participate in WIC that year than are anticipated to participate in fiscal year 2006.

Department Of Education

Vocational and Adult Education

Over the next two years, the President's budget proposes to eliminate grants to states for vocational education and seven other small programs within this account. Beginning in fiscal year 2008, funding in this account would be provided only for the Adult Basic Education program. Vocational Education would receive no new funding in 2007, but would continue in that year — at a dramatically lower level — due to an advance appropriation in the fiscal year 2006 appropriation bill. It would be terminated after that.

The one program that would remain in this area, Adult Basic Education, would be cut sharply over the next five years. This program primarily provides formula grants to states to help eliminate functional illiteracy among the nation's adults, to assist adults in obtaining a high school diploma and to promote family literacy. According to the Department of Education, the budget request for this program in 2007 will help states meet a "significant and ongoing need for adult education services. The continued high rate of high school dropouts and the growing numbers of adult immigrants

generate high demand for adult education services.” But starting in 2008, the program would be cut. By 2011, the program would be cut by 14 percent.

Impact Aid

States and localities may not impose property taxes on certain properties with a federal connection, such as military bases. As a result, local educational agencies with tax-exempt lands in their jurisdictions are denied access to the primary source of revenue used to finance education. The Impact Aid program is designed primarily to replace the lost local revenue that would otherwise be available to educate children. In 2007, the program is expected to make payments on behalf of approximately one million students enrolled in about 1,260 local education agencies to assist those agencies with their operation and maintenance costs. At the funding level requested by the President for 2007, which represents a freeze at the 2006 funding level, average per-student payments would be approximately \$1,103. Beginning in 2008, however, the budget proposes to cut this program in both real (inflation-adjusted) and nominal terms. By 2011, the program would be 14 percent smaller than it is today, adjusted for inflation, with cumulative five-year cuts to states totaling over \$600 million below the current level of funding, adjusted for inflation.

Special Education

This program provides formula grants to states to help them pay the additional costs of providing special education and related services to children with disabilities aged 3 through 21. As represented in the OMB documents, the program is slated to be cut in 2007 by \$735 million below the 2006 funding level. According to the Department of Education, however, the program will increase in 2007 by \$45 million above the 2006 level. This disconnect results from the fact that the Department of Education measures funding levels by program year (or academic year), since most of the program funding provided for a fiscal year does not actually become available until July 1 (nine months into the fiscal year), and much of that funding is not used until the following fiscal year.

No matter how you measure it, however, the President’s budget plans to cut funding for special education in 2008 through 2011. Using the fiscal-year baseline, by 2011 the program would be cut 12 percent below the baseline. Over the 2007 through 2011 period, the President proposes to cut funding for this program by more than \$5.6 billion.

Using the Department’s approach to measuring funding levels does not significantly change the estimate of the cut. Under this approach, proposed funding for 2011 would be 13 percent below the current level, adjusted for inflation, and total five-year reductions would be just under \$5.5 billion.

Environmental Protection Agency

State and Tribal Assistance Grants

EPA provides grants to states and Indian tribes to support a range of environmental protection, land preservation, and clean-up activities. Under the President’s proposal, overall funding for this budget account in 2007 would be cut by \$420 million — or 13 percent — below the 2006 funding level, adjusted for inflation. (This represents a \$351 million cut below the 2006 nominal level of funding.) The proposed cuts would be on top of an already large cut made to this account in 2006,

when funding was reduced by \$427 million below the 2005 nominal level of funding. In 2011, funding for this account would be cut by 23 percent below the 2006 level, adjusted for inflation.

Funding for clean and safe water projects — including loan funds that states use to pay for sewage treatment plants and direct grant funds for clean drinking water and wastewater infrastructure projects — comprises the majority of the funding for this account and would be cut in 2007 alone by \$203 million below the nominal 2006 funding level (i.e., without adjustment for inflation). The overall cuts in this budget account would grow larger between 2007 and 2011, so the cut in funding for clean and safe water programs likely would grow deeper after 2007.

Department Of Health And Human Services

Child Care and Development Block Grant

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) funds child care assistance programs. These programs provide subsidies to low-income working families, and families in which a parent is in a welfare-to-work program, to ensure that they can afford adequate child care while meeting other basic expenses. CCDBG is funded with both mandatory and discretionary funds. TANF funds also are a major source of child care funding.

The President's 2007 budget proposes to cut discretionary CCDBG funding by \$1 billion over the next five years, relative to the 2006 funding level adjusted for inflation. In 2011, discretionary child care funding would be cut by 14 percent, relative to the 2006 level adjusted for inflation. The President's proposed discretionary child care funding level is below the *nominal* 2006 level in each year from 2008 through 2011. (It should be noted that TANF and mandatory child care resources are frozen for five years at the 2006 level.)

The President's printed budget materials include a table that shows the projected loss in the number of children receiving child care subsidies over the next five years (from all of the major federal sources of child care funding — including mandatory child care block grant funding and TANF funding — as well as from state matching funds). This table shows that in 2011, the number of children receiving child care assistance would stand at 1.8 million — 400,000 below the number served in 2005 and 650,000 below the number served in 2000. (This table, however, *understates* the reduction in the number of children that would receive child care assistance under the President's budget proposals because the estimates in the table assume that discretionary child care funding levels would remain frozen at 2006 levels through 2011, rather than fall below that level as the President's budget proposes.)

Children and Families Services (including Head Start)

The "Children and Family Services" budget account consists chiefly of funding for the Head Start program (which served 906,000 mostly poor children in 2004 and accounted for more than three-quarters of the overall funding provided in this account in 2006). The account also includes funding for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) and the Child Abuse Prevention Treatment Act (CAPTA), which helps states respond to reports of child abuse.

The Administration's budget proposes to fund the Head Start program in 2007 at the same level provided for 2006, with no adjustment for inflation. If the average cost of serving a Head Start child rises with inflation, this would be equivalent to a loss of 19,000 Head Start slots in 2007, according to the National Head Start Association. The loss in Head Start slots could increase more significantly after 2007, however, because the funding proposed for this budget account in 2008 through 2011 would be below the 2006 and 2007 levels in nominal terms, and even further below the 2006 level adjusted for inflation.

The Administration proposes to terminate the Community Services Block Grant in 2007. Even after accounting for that program termination, funding for the remaining programs in the budget account would decline in every year after 2007. In 2011, funding for the remaining programs would fall 13 percent below the 2006 funding level for those programs, adjusted for inflation. Since Head Start constitutes more than 80 percent of the funding for the remaining programs, it is likely that Head Start would absorb a significant share of that cut.

Low-income Home Energy Assistance Program

The LIHEAP program helps low-income households pay for their home energy needs. Funds are distributed by formula to states, with most going to cold-weather states in the winter so that low-income households will not lose their heat. About one-seventh of the eligible households apply for and receive assistance.

This year, the program received \$2.16 billion in funding, one percent lower than the 2005 level. This level is especially inadequate given the recent spike in home energy prices (generally of natural gas, propane, and heating oil). The President proposes to increase LIHEAP funding in 2007, bringing 2007 LIHEAP funding to a level \$573 million above OMB's baseline projection. But in 2008, the administration proposes to drop funding sharply, to about \$1.7 billion, and to leave it there for the rest of the decade. As a result, by 2011 funding for the program would drop \$693 million — or 29 percent — below current levels, adjusted for inflation. This would likely mean that fewer low-income households would receive adequate help covering their home heating and cooling costs.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Section 202 Supportive Housing for the Elderly Program

This program provides capital grants and operating subsidies to non-profit institutions that develop and operate affordable housing for elderly people with low incomes. In December 2005, HUD released a report showing that 1.1 million very-low-income elderly households have "worst-case" housing needs — i.e., they either pay more than 50 percent of their income for housing costs or live in severely substandard housing — and receive no federal assistance.

The budget proposes large cuts in this program in every year. By 2011, funding would be cut 37 percent below the level of funding provided in 2006, adjusted for inflation. As a result of the proposed funding cuts, the number of new housing units produced by the program would be reduced by 43 percent (2,000 units) in 2007 alone, with additional losses accumulating in the following years.

Section 811 Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities

This program provides rental assistance to people with disabilities to help them live in housing that offers supportive services they need to live independently. The program also provides capital advances and operating subsidies to non-profit organizations that develop and operate affordable supportive housing for people with disabilities. Most people who receive Section 811 assistance live on extremely low incomes, such as income from the Supplemental Security Income program (which raises the incomes of poor elderly people and people with disabilities only to about 75 percent of the poverty line for single individuals and 90 percent of the poverty line for couples). According to a HUD report released in December 2005, some 510,000 disabled households have severe affordable housing needs but receive no federal housing assistance.

The budget proposes to slash funding for this program by more than half (relative to the 2006 level of funding, adjusted for inflation) in each of the next five years. Funding for the production and operation of new supportive housing units (which represents 65 percent of the total funding for the account in 2006) would be hit hardest, dropping from \$154 million in 2006 to only \$28 million in 2007, a reduction of 82 percent. With further funding reductions in the account proposed for 2008 through 2011, the Administration's proposal would substantially undercut the effort to increase the supply of housing that low-income people with serious disabilities can afford.

Homeless Assistance

In 2002, the Bush Administration announced a ten-year plan to end chronic homelessness through the production of 150,000 new units of supportive housing for individuals with mental illness, chronic substance abuse problems, or other disabilities who have suffered long-term or repeated homelessness. As part of this plan, HUD announced in 2005 the interim goal of funding the development of 40,000 new units between 2006 and 2009.

The President's budget proposes a significant increase in funding for the homeless assistance grants account in 2007. According to HUD, the increase would be enough to fund 15,000 of the planned chronic homelessness initiative units without reducing the funds available from the account for services provided to homeless individuals and families that are not targeted by this initiative. But the budget proposes funding in 2008 through 2011 that would be lower in nominal dollars each year than the funding requested for 2007. By 2011, the proposed funding would be slightly below the 2006 level of funding, adjusted for inflation. If this funding policy is implemented, the Administration will be forced either to abandon the production goals of the chronic homelessness initiative or to reduce sharply the funding for programs for homeless populations not included in this initiative, such as certain programs for homeless families with children.

Department of Labor

Employment and Training Services

The Administration proposes a major restructuring of the way employment and training services for dislocated workers, youth, and other groups would be provided, and provides significantly fewer resources under the new approach. Under the President's proposal, total discretionary funding in the areas that include employment and training services would be below the 2006 level, adjusted for

inflation, by about 10 percent in 2007. By 2011, funding in the employment and training area, which includes programs such as the Workforce Investment Act job training programs, dislocated worker training, the employment service, Job Corps, and training for former prisoners, would be cut by 21 percent.

Effect on States of Proposed Cuts in Domestic Discretionary Programs

The tables accompanying this report illustrate how the funding reductions proposed in the President's budget would affect individual states. For this state-by-state analysis, we have selected the following previously-described programs: Special Education for students with disabilities; Vocational and Adult Education; and Impact Aid for areas serving children on federal property; WIC; Children and Family Services, which includes Head Start and the Community Services Block Grant; the child care and development block grant (CCDBG); the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP); and the EPA Clean Water and Drinking Water state revolving funds. In addition, we include state-by-state data for a number of programs not individually analyzed above: Elementary and Secondary Education (consisting of Title 1 Education for the Disadvantaged and school improvement programs); Community Development Block Grants (CDBG); and the Social Services Block Grant.

In general, each table shows funding reductions for each program relative to the OMB baseline for that program. That baseline projects the amount of funding that would be needed to maintain funding at the 2006 level, adjusted for inflation. The estimates assume that, in each year and for every program, every state experiences the same percentage reduction in funding as every other state; that is, we assume that each state's share of the national funding for that program in each year is the same as its share of actual program funding in 2006 (or the most recent year for which data on the distribution of funding by state are available).

For a few programs (Head Start, the Commodity Supplemental Food Program, and WIC), we estimate effects on the numbers of program participants in each state. Unless otherwise noted, these participation estimates assume that all dollar cuts are implemented by reducing the number of participants in a program, rather than by reducing the amount of funding per participant.⁷

The footnotes to each table provide additional details on each program and how the funding reductions were projected.

⁷ In the case of the WIC program, we assume that the President's proposals to reduce spending per participant are adopted, as explained in the footnotes to Table 3.

**Table 1a. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to
Elementary and Secondary Education
Five Year Cuts, 2007-2011 (Millions of dollars)**

	K-12 Total*	Education for the Disadvantaged	Special Education	School Improvement Programs	Impact Aid
U.S. Total	-\$7,663 -3.9%	+\$2,418 +3.1%	-\$5,471 -8.8%	-\$3,997 -14.2%	-\$613 -3.9%
Alabama	-\$112.9	+\$37.4	-\$84.1	-\$64.2	-\$2.0
Alaska	-\$86.5	+\$7.3	-\$16.8	-\$19.8	-\$57.2
Arizona	-\$191.4	+\$49.4	-\$83.1	-\$69.7	-\$88.0
Arkansas	-\$71.0	+\$24.2	-\$52.8	-\$42.1	-\$0.3
California	-\$729.6	+\$339.1	-\$574.5	-\$455.2	-\$38.9
Colorado	-\$99.4	+\$25.0	-\$70.1	-\$44.6	-\$9.6
Connecticut	-\$82.4	+\$18.8	-\$61.9	-\$35.8	-\$3.5
Delaware	-\$29.2	+\$6.3	-\$15.6	-\$19.8	-\$0.0
District of Columbia	-\$20.2	+\$8.8	-\$8.1	-\$19.5	-\$1.3
Florida	-\$353.7	+\$122.8	-\$291.6	-\$178.6	-\$6.3
Georgia	-\$191.7	+\$76.5	-\$145.1	-\$111.7	-\$11.4
Hawaii	-\$56.8	+\$8.6	-\$18.8	-\$20.0	-\$26.7
Idaho	-\$41.9	+\$8.7	-\$25.5	-\$20.8	-\$4.3
Illinois	-\$305.0	+\$98.7	-\$235.9	-\$156.7	-\$11.2
Indiana	-\$145.6	+\$34.7	-\$118.9	-\$61.3	-\$0.1
Iowa	-\$75.9	+\$12.3	-\$56.4	-\$31.4	-\$0.4
Kansas	-\$78.1	+\$16.9	-\$50.1	-\$32.4	-\$12.6
Kentucky	-\$102.7	+\$35.4	-\$75.6	-\$62.1	-\$0.3
Louisiana	-\$127.6	+\$52.7	-\$88.1	-\$86.4	-\$5.8
Maine	-\$41.7	+\$8.5	-\$25.9	-\$23.2	-\$1.2
Maryland	-\$120.8	+\$31.4	-\$93.4	-\$54.7	-\$4.2
Massachusetts	-\$160.8	+\$38.2	-\$131.3	-\$67.4	-\$0.4
Michigan	-\$246.4	+\$78.7	-\$185.4	-\$137.3	-\$2.4
Minnesota	-\$124.3	+\$20.3	-\$88.8	-\$48.2	-\$7.6
Mississippi	-\$84.0	+\$32.0	-\$55.5	-\$58.1	-\$2.4
Missouri	-\$150.0	+\$35.3	-\$104.7	-\$69.0	-\$11.6
Montana	-\$57.5	+\$7.7	-\$17.5	-\$24.3	-\$23.4
Nebraska	-\$62.7	+\$10.2	-\$34.6	-\$27.1	-\$11.2
Nevada	-\$42.0	+\$13.9	-\$31.3	-\$22.7	-\$2.0
New Hampshire	-\$38.0	+\$5.8	-\$22.3	-\$21.5	-\$0.0
New Jersey	-\$212.5	+\$48.5	-\$167.4	-\$85.0	-\$8.6
New Mexico	-\$103.5	+\$20.9	-\$42.2	-\$33.8	-\$48.4
New York	-\$452.0	+\$219.9	-\$356.4	-\$306.0	-\$9.5
North Carolina	-\$191.2	+\$55.2	-\$146.4	-\$90.7	-\$9.2
North Dakota	-\$42.7	+\$5.6	-\$12.7	-\$20.2	-\$15.4
Ohio	-\$259.2	+\$75.2	-\$202.2	-\$130.3	-\$1.9
Oklahoma	-\$117.8	+\$26.4	-\$68.1	-\$53.3	-\$22.9
Oregon	-\$75.2	+\$26.2	-\$59.8	-\$40.0	-\$1.6
Pennsylvania	-\$253.5	+\$89.3	-\$198.3	-\$143.7	-\$0.8
Rhode Island	-\$33.1	+\$8.6	-\$20.7	-\$19.9	-\$1.1
South Carolina	-\$103.1	+\$32.9	-\$81.8	-\$52.2	-\$2.0
South Dakota	-\$52.6	+\$6.8	-\$15.2	-\$20.5	-\$23.7
Tennessee	-\$138.3	+\$38.2	-\$107.8	-\$67.0	-\$1.7
Texas	-\$591.0	+\$227.4	-\$445.6	-\$327.9	-\$45.0
Utah	-\$69.7	+\$10.6	-\$50.1	-\$25.2	-\$5.0
Vermont	-\$26.5	+\$5.4	-\$12.3	-\$19.6	-\$0.0
Virginia	-\$184.2	+\$38.7	-\$130.9	-\$69.8	-\$22.2
Washington	-\$163.6	+\$35.2	-\$103.3	-\$62.3	-\$33.2
West Virginia	-\$52.1	+\$18.2	-\$35.5	-\$34.8	-\$0.0
Wisconsin	-\$135.1	+\$28.4	-\$97.8	-\$59.1	-\$6.7
Wyoming	-\$33.1	+\$5.6	-\$13.0	-\$19.5	-\$6.2

**Table 1b. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to
Elementary and Secondary Education
In 2011 (Millions of dollars)**

	K-12 Total*	Education for the Disadvantaged	Special Education	School Improvement Programs	Impact Aid
U.S. Total	-\$3,266	-\$297	-\$1,704	-\$1,077	-\$188
	-8.5%	-1.8%	-13.2%	-18.3%	-13.8%
Alabama	-\$48.7	-\$4.6	-\$26.2	-\$17.3	-\$0.6
Alaska	-\$29.0	-\$0.9	-\$5.2	-\$5.3	-\$17.5
Arizona	-\$77.7	-\$6.1	-\$25.9	-\$18.8	-\$27.0
Arkansas	-\$30.8	-\$3.0	-\$16.5	-\$11.3	-\$0.1
California	-\$355.2	-\$41.6	-\$178.9	-\$122.6	-\$11.9
Colorado	-\$39.9	-\$3.1	-\$21.8	-\$12.0	-\$3.0
Connecticut	-\$32.3	-\$2.3	-\$19.3	-\$9.6	-\$1.1
Delaware	-\$11.0	-\$0.8	-\$4.8	-\$5.3	-\$0.0
District of Columbia	-\$9.3	-\$1.1	-\$2.5	-\$5.2	-\$0.4
Florida	-\$156.0	-\$15.1	-\$90.8	-\$48.1	-\$1.9
Georgia	-\$88.2	-\$9.4	-\$45.2	-\$30.1	-\$3.5
Hawaii	-\$20.5	-\$1.1	-\$5.8	-\$5.4	-\$8.2
Idaho	-\$15.9	-\$1.1	-\$7.9	-\$5.6	-\$1.3
Illinois	-\$131.2	-\$12.1	-\$73.5	-\$42.2	-\$3.4
Indiana	-\$57.8	-\$4.3	-\$37.0	-\$16.5	-\$0.0
Iowa	-\$27.7	-\$1.5	-\$17.6	-\$8.5	-\$0.1
Kansas	-\$30.3	-\$2.1	-\$15.6	-\$8.7	-\$3.9
Kentucky	-\$44.7	-\$4.3	-\$23.6	-\$16.7	-\$0.1
Louisiana	-\$58.9	-\$6.5	-\$27.4	-\$23.3	-\$1.8
Maine	-\$15.7	-\$1.0	-\$8.1	-\$6.2	-\$0.4
Maryland	-\$48.9	-\$3.9	-\$29.1	-\$14.7	-\$1.3
Massachusetts	-\$63.9	-\$4.7	-\$40.9	-\$18.2	-\$0.1
Michigan	-\$105.1	-\$9.7	-\$57.7	-\$37.0	-\$0.7
Minnesota	-\$45.5	-\$2.5	-\$27.7	-\$13.0	-\$2.3
Mississippi	-\$37.6	-\$3.9	-\$17.3	-\$15.7	-\$0.7
Missouri	-\$59.1	-\$4.3	-\$32.6	-\$18.6	-\$3.6
Montana	-\$20.1	-\$0.9	-\$5.4	-\$6.5	-\$7.2
Nebraska	-\$22.8	-\$1.2	-\$10.8	-\$7.3	-\$3.4
Nevada	-\$18.2	-\$1.7	-\$9.8	-\$6.1	-\$0.6
New Hampshire	-\$13.4	-\$0.7	-\$6.9	-\$5.8	-\$0.0
New Jersey	-\$83.6	-\$6.0	-\$52.1	-\$22.9	-\$2.6
New Mexico	-\$39.7	-\$2.6	-\$13.1	-\$9.1	-\$14.8
New York	-\$223.4	-\$27.0	-\$111.0	-\$82.4	-\$2.9
North Carolina	-\$79.6	-\$6.8	-\$45.6	-\$24.4	-\$2.8
North Dakota	-\$14.8	-\$0.7	-\$4.0	-\$5.4	-\$4.7
Ohio	-\$107.9	-\$9.2	-\$63.0	-\$35.1	-\$0.6
Oklahoma	-\$45.8	-\$3.2	-\$21.2	-\$14.4	-\$7.0
Oregon	-\$33.1	-\$3.2	-\$18.6	-\$10.8	-\$0.5
Pennsylvania	-\$111.7	-\$11.0	-\$61.8	-\$38.7	-\$0.2
Rhode Island	-\$13.2	-\$1.1	-\$6.5	-\$5.4	-\$0.4
South Carolina	-\$44.2	-\$4.0	-\$25.5	-\$14.1	-\$0.6
South Dakota	-\$18.4	-\$0.8	-\$4.7	-\$5.5	-\$7.3
Tennessee	-\$56.8	-\$4.7	-\$33.6	-\$18.0	-\$0.5
Texas	-\$268.8	-\$27.9	-\$138.8	-\$88.3	-\$13.8
Utah	-\$25.2	-\$1.3	-\$15.6	-\$6.8	-\$1.5
Vermont	-\$9.8	-\$0.7	-\$3.8	-\$5.3	-\$0.0
Virginia	-\$71.1	-\$4.7	-\$40.8	-\$18.8	-\$6.8
Washington	-\$63.5	-\$4.3	-\$32.2	-\$16.8	-\$10.2
West Virginia	-\$22.7	-\$2.2	-\$11.1	-\$9.4	-\$0.0
Wisconsin	-\$51.9	-\$3.5	-\$30.5	-\$15.9	-\$2.1
Wyoming	-\$11.9	-\$0.7	-\$4.0	-\$5.3	-\$1.9

Technical Notes

* This table shows projected cuts in four major Department of Education accounts: Education for the Disadvantaged (account 91 0900), Special Education (91 0300), School Improvement (91 1000), and Impact Aid (91 0102). Each of these accounts is in the Elementary, Secondary and Vocational Education category of the budget (known technically as budget subfunction 501).

The Education for the Disadvantaged account 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, and the Neglected and Delinquent State Agency Program.

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

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

The Impact Aid account helps school districts that lose property tax revenue because the children they serve live on federal property, which is exempt from local property taxes.

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for these accounts, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of funding for that account in 2006. For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for an account in 2006, it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for that account. A very small share of the national total represents funding reductions, not shown separately, that this analysis assumes would be borne by U.S. territories, tribes, or federal agencies in proportion to their current share of spending in the account.

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Table 2. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to Vocational and Adult Education

(Millions of dollars)

	In 2007	In 2011	5 Year Cut
U.S. Total	-\$1,455	-\$1,657	-\$7,813
	-71.5%	-74.8%	-73.6%
Alabama	-\$24.4	-\$27.8	-\$131.2
Alaska	-\$4.4	-\$5.0	-\$23.5
Arizona	-\$27.7	-\$31.6	-\$148.8
Arkansas	-\$15.1	-\$17.1	-\$80.8
California	-\$170.4	-\$194.1	-\$915.0
Colorado	-\$18.1	-\$20.6	-\$97.1
Connecticut	-\$12.9	-\$14.7	-\$69.5
Delaware	-\$5.3	-\$6.0	-\$28.4
District of Columbia	-\$4.7	-\$5.3	-\$25.0
Florida	-\$77.6	-\$88.4	-\$416.5
Georgia	-\$43.2	-\$49.2	-\$232.2
Hawaii	-\$6.8	-\$7.7	-\$36.4
Idaho	-\$7.5	-\$8.5	-\$40.1
Illinois	-\$55.4	-\$63.1	-\$297.5
Indiana	-\$30.4	-\$34.7	-\$163.4
Iowa	-\$14.2	-\$16.1	-\$76.1
Kansas	-\$13.0	-\$14.8	-\$69.7
Kentucky	-\$22.4	-\$25.5	-\$120.2
Louisiana	-\$26.0	-\$29.6	-\$139.3
Maine	-\$6.5	-\$7.4	-\$34.8
Maryland	-\$21.2	-\$24.2	-\$113.9
Massachusetts	-\$23.7	-\$27.0	-\$127.3
Michigan	-\$46.0	-\$52.4	-\$247.2
Minnesota	-\$21.1	-\$24.0	-\$113.2
Mississippi	-\$17.0	-\$19.4	-\$91.3
Missouri	-\$27.6	-\$31.5	-\$148.4
Montana	-\$5.8	-\$6.6	-\$31.0
Nebraska	-\$8.3	-\$9.4	-\$44.4
Nevada	-\$9.9	-\$11.2	-\$53.0
New Hampshire	-\$6.4	-\$7.3	-\$34.5
New Jersey	-\$33.1	-\$37.7	-\$177.9
New Mexico	-\$11.2	-\$12.8	-\$60.1
New York	-\$81.3	-\$92.6	-\$436.4
North Carolina	-\$41.7	-\$47.5	-\$223.9
North Dakota	-\$4.6	-\$5.2	-\$24.6
Ohio	-\$52.9	-\$60.2	-\$283.9
Oklahoma	-\$18.7	-\$21.2	-\$100.1
Oregon	-\$16.5	-\$18.8	-\$88.5
Pennsylvania	-\$54.7	-\$62.3	-\$293.9
Rhode Island	-\$6.8	-\$7.8	-\$36.7
South Carolina	-\$22.1	-\$25.2	-\$118.7
South Dakota	-\$4.8	-\$5.5	-\$25.7
Tennessee	-\$29.3	-\$33.3	-\$157.2
Texas	-\$115.2	-\$131.2	-\$618.3
Utah	-\$14.2	-\$16.2	-\$76.2
Vermont	-\$4.4	-\$5.0	-\$23.6
Virginia	-\$31.9	-\$36.3	-\$171.3
Washington	-\$26.1	-\$29.7	-\$140.0
West Virginia	-\$10.4	-\$11.9	-\$56.1
Wisconsin	-\$25.1	-\$28.5	-\$134.6
Wyoming	-\$4.2	-\$4.8	-\$22.6

Technical Notes

Vocational and Adult Education is Department of Education account 91 0400 in the Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education category of the budget (known technically as budget subfunction 501). This account includes funding for four major funding streams: vocational education, adult education, English literacy and civics education, and Technical Preparation State Grants.

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for this account, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of funding of the four major funding streams included in this account. (In 2006, these funding streams represented 93 percent of all funding for this account.) For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for these funding streams in 2006, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for the account. A very small share of the national total represents funding reductions, not shown separately, that this analysis assumes would be borne by U.S. territories, tribes, or federal agencies in proportion to their current share of spending in the account.

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**Table 3. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to
WIC**

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children

	Cut in 2007 (\$millions)	Cut in 2011 (\$millions)	Cut in 2011 (participants)	5 Year Cut (\$millions)
U.S. Total	-\$86 -1.6%	-\$765 -13.3%	-474,000	-\$2,454 -8.9%
Alabama	-\$1.40	-\$12.49	-7,000	-\$40.1
Alaska	-\$0.37	-\$3.32	-1,600	-\$10.6
Arizona	-\$2.00	-\$17.81	-10,500	-\$57.1
Arkansas	-\$0.95	-\$8.41	-5,200	-\$27.0
California	-\$14.56	-\$129.48	-77,300	-\$415.4
Colorado	-\$0.88	-\$7.80	-5,000	-\$25.0
Connecticut	-\$0.60	-\$5.36	-3,100	-\$17.2
Delaware	-\$0.19	-\$1.70	-1,100	-\$5.4
District of Columbia	-\$0.24	-\$2.15	-900	-\$6.9
Florida	-\$4.03	-\$35.82	-21,900	-\$114.9
Georgia	-\$2.66	-\$23.63	-15,800	-\$75.8
Hawaii	-\$0.50	-\$4.43	-1,900	-\$14.2
Idaho	-\$0.36	-\$3.17	-2,200	-\$10.2
Illinois	-\$3.08	-\$27.40	-16,200	-\$87.9
Indiana	-\$1.30	-\$11.58	-8,000	-\$37.1
Iowa	-\$0.69	-\$6.12	-4,000	-\$19.6
Kansas	-\$0.64	-\$5.66	-4,000	-\$18.1
Kentucky	-\$1.30	-\$11.56	-7,200	-\$37.1
Louisiana	-\$1.78	-\$15.81	-8,500	-\$50.7
Maine	-\$0.21	-\$1.84	-1,400	-\$5.9
Maryland	-\$1.02	-\$9.09	-6,400	-\$29.2
Massachusetts	-\$1.15	-\$10.24	-6,700	-\$32.8
Michigan	-\$2.26	-\$20.12	-13,400	-\$64.5
Minnesota	-\$1.21	-\$10.79	-7,300	-\$34.6
Mississippi	-\$1.12	-\$9.92	-6,000	-\$31.8
Missouri	-\$1.26	-\$11.24	-7,800	-\$36.1
Montana	-\$0.24	-\$2.13	-1,200	-\$6.8
Nebraska	-\$0.42	-\$3.76	-2,400	-\$12.1
Nevada	-\$0.49	-\$4.40	-2,900	-\$14.1
New Hampshire	-\$0.17	-\$1.52	-1,000	-\$4.9
New Jersey	-\$1.57	-\$13.99	-8,700	-\$44.9
New Mexico	-\$0.68	-\$6.07	-3,800	-\$19.5
New York	-\$5.80	-\$51.57	-28,500	-\$165.4
North Carolina	-\$2.41	-\$21.47	-13,300	-\$68.9
North Dakota	-\$0.19	-\$1.71	-800	-\$5.5
Ohio	-\$2.69	-\$23.89	-16,100	-\$76.6
Oklahoma	-\$1.18	-\$10.48	-7,100	-\$33.6
Oregon	-\$1.08	-\$9.60	-6,100	-\$30.8
Pennsylvania	-\$2.35	-\$20.88	-14,200	-\$67.0
Rhode Island	-\$0.24	-\$2.17	-1,300	-\$7.0
South Carolina	-\$1.12	-\$10.00	-6,400	-\$32.1
South Dakota	-\$0.24	-\$2.16	-1,300	-\$6.9
Tennessee	-\$1.74	-\$15.49	-9,200	-\$49.7
Texas	-\$8.25	-\$73.36	-52,700	-\$235.3
Utah	-\$0.59	-\$5.22	-4,000	-\$16.7
Vermont	-\$0.19	-\$1.72	-1,000	-\$5.5
Virginia	-\$1.36	-\$12.08	-8,200	-\$38.8
Washington	-\$1.86	-\$16.58	-9,500	-\$53.2
West Virginia	-\$0.55	-\$4.90	-2,900	-\$15.7
Wisconsin	-\$1.13	-\$10.02	-6,700	-\$32.1
Wyoming	-\$0.12	-\$1.10	-700	-\$3.5

Technical Notes

This table shows projected cuts to the WIC program, which is Department of Agriculture account 12 3510 in the Food and Nutrition Assistance category of the budget (known technically as subfunction 605).

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for this account, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of funding in 2005. For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for these funding streams in 2005, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for the account.

The table also illustrates the loss in the number of women, infants, and children who could receive WIC benefits if the cut in 2011 were achieved in part by reducing the number of households receiving assistance. This analysis assumes that the participation cuts would be apportioned to each state in proportion to its share of the total number of WIC participants in 2005. The analysis assumes the adoption of proposals in the President's budget to reduce the portion of federal WIC funds that are devoted to the costs of administering the program in the states and providing various nutrition services. Those proposals would cap federal funds for WIC nutrition services and administration (NSA) and impose a state match on NSA funds beginning in fiscal year 2008. (NSA funds are used to provide services for WIC participants such as counseling in nutrition and breast feeding for new mothers and health care referrals for young children, as well as paying for eligibility determinations and other administrative expenses for WIC clinics.)

If we did not make the assumption that these proposals would be adopted, the projected numbers of participants losing WIC would be higher than is shown here.

National totals include U.S. territories and tribes, not shown separately.

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**Table 4. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to the
Child Care and Development Block Grant (discretionary funding)**

(Millions of dollars)

	Cut in 2007	Cut in 2011	5 Year Cut
U.S. Total	-\$45	-\$315	-\$1,029
	-2.1%	-13.7%	-9.4%
Alabama	-\$0.89	-\$6.20	-\$20.2
Alaska	-\$0.09	-\$0.62	-\$2.0
Arizona	-\$1.09	-\$7.63	-\$24.9
Arkansas	-\$0.54	-\$3.77	-\$12.3
California	-\$5.00	-\$34.99	-\$114.3
Colorado	-\$0.52	-\$3.63	-\$11.8
Connecticut	-\$0.31	-\$2.19	-\$7.1
Delaware	-\$0.10	-\$0.69	-\$2.3
District of Columbia	-\$0.07	-\$0.47	-\$1.5
Florida	-\$2.51	-\$17.55	-\$57.3
Georgia	-\$1.65	-\$11.56	-\$37.8
Hawaii	-\$0.18	-\$1.24	-\$4.0
Idaho	-\$0.25	-\$1.77	-\$5.8
Illinois	-\$1.66	-\$11.61	-\$37.9
Indiana	-\$0.90	-\$6.33	-\$20.7
Iowa	-\$0.40	-\$2.78	-\$9.1
Kansas	-\$0.41	-\$2.88	-\$9.4
Kentucky	-\$0.77	-\$5.41	-\$17.7
Louisiana	-\$1.03	-\$7.18	-\$23.5
Maine	-\$0.15	-\$1.05	-\$3.4
Maryland	-\$0.57	-\$4.01	-\$13.1
Massachusetts	-\$0.56	-\$3.91	-\$12.8
Michigan	-\$1.28	-\$8.97	-\$29.3
Minnesota	-\$0.56	-\$3.94	-\$12.9
Mississippi	-\$0.70	-\$4.93	-\$16.1
Missouri	-\$0.85	-\$5.94	-\$19.4
Montana	-\$0.12	-\$0.87	-\$2.8
Nebraska	-\$0.26	-\$1.82	-\$5.9
Nevada	-\$0.30	-\$2.07	-\$6.8
New Hampshire	-\$0.10	-\$0.72	-\$2.4
New Jersey	-\$0.80	-\$5.63	-\$18.4
New Mexico	-\$0.40	-\$2.83	-\$9.2
New York	-\$2.35	-\$16.42	-\$53.6
North Carolina	-\$1.42	-\$9.94	-\$32.5
North Dakota	-\$0.08	-\$0.59	-\$1.9
Ohio	-\$1.48	-\$10.34	-\$33.8
Oklahoma	-\$0.68	-\$4.77	-\$15.6
Oregon	-\$0.49	-\$3.41	-\$11.1
Pennsylvania	-\$1.37	-\$9.59	-\$31.3
Rhode Island	-\$0.13	-\$0.89	-\$2.9
South Carolina	-\$0.81	-\$5.66	-\$18.5
South Dakota	-\$0.12	-\$0.87	-\$2.9
Tennessee	-\$0.98	-\$6.89	-\$22.5
Texas	-\$4.60	-\$32.23	-\$105.3
Utah	-\$0.49	-\$3.42	-\$11.2
Vermont	-\$0.06	-\$0.45	-\$1.5
Virginia	-\$0.87	-\$6.08	-\$19.9
Washington	-\$0.72	-\$5.04	-\$16.5
West Virginia	-\$0.30	-\$2.09	-\$6.8
Wisconsin	-\$0.65	-\$4.55	-\$14.9
Wyoming	-\$0.06	-\$0.43	-\$1.4

Technical Notes

This table shows projected cuts in federal discretionary child care assistance grants under the Child Care and Development Block Grant, which is Department of Health and Human Services account 75 1515 in the "Other Income Security" category of the budget (known technically as subfunction 609). This account does not include two other major sources of federal child care funding, known as "Mandatory" and "Matching" funds.

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for this account, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of funding in 2006. For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for these funding streams in 2006, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for the account. National totals include U.S. territories and tribes, not shown separately.

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**Table 5. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to
Children and Families Services**

(Includes the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG), Head Start,
and Services for Abused and Neglected Children) (Millions of dollars)

U.S. Total	Total			CSBG Only		
	Cut in 2007	Cut in 2011	5 Year Cut	Cut in 2007	Cut in 2011	5 Year Cut
	-\$784	-\$1,928	-\$7,293	-\$643	-\$701	-\$3,359
	-8.7%	-19.6%	-15.5%	-100.0%	-100.0%	-100.0%
Alabama	-\$14.0	-\$31.0	-\$120.2	-\$12.0	-\$13.0	-\$62.5
Alaska	-\$2.6	-\$4.6	-\$18.7	-\$2.3	-\$2.5	-\$12.1
Arizona	-\$7.4	-\$23.4	-\$84.2	-\$5.3	-\$5.8	-\$27.9
Arkansas	-\$10.1	-\$20.6	-\$81.4	-\$8.9	-\$9.7	-\$46.4
California	-\$74.2	-\$202.7	-\$750.2	-\$58.2	-\$63.4	-\$304.1
Colorado	-\$7.0	-\$17.8	-\$67.0	-\$5.7	-\$6.2	-\$29.6
Connecticut	-\$8.9	-\$17.3	-\$68.9	-\$7.9	-\$8.6	-\$41.1
Delaware	-\$3.5	-\$5.8	-\$24.3	-\$3.3	-\$3.6	-\$17.1
District of Columbia	-\$11.2	-\$15.8	-\$69.2	-\$10.7	-\$11.7	-\$56.0
Florida	-\$24.1	-\$65.6	-\$243.0	-\$19.0	-\$20.7	-\$99.1
Georgia	-\$20.9	-\$47.8	-\$183.4	-\$17.6	-\$19.1	-\$91.7
Hawaii	-\$3.7	-\$7.5	-\$29.5	-\$3.3	-\$3.6	-\$17.1
Idaho	-\$3.7	-\$7.5	-\$29.5	-\$3.2	-\$3.5	-\$16.8
Illinois	-\$36.1	-\$79.0	-\$306.6	-\$30.8	-\$33.6	-\$161.1
Indiana	-\$11.4	-\$26.9	-\$102.7	-\$9.5	-\$10.4	-\$49.7
Iowa	-\$8.1	-\$16.5	-\$65.1	-\$7.1	-\$7.7	-\$36.9
Kansas	-\$6.3	-\$14.5	-\$55.6	-\$5.3	-\$5.8	-\$27.8
Kentucky	-\$13.1	-\$30.1	-\$115.5	-\$11.0	-\$12.0	-\$57.5
Louisiana	-\$18.1	-\$41.1	-\$158.2	-\$15.3	-\$16.7	-\$80.1
Maine	-\$4.0	-\$8.4	-\$32.8	-\$3.4	-\$3.7	-\$17.9
Maryland	-\$10.5	-\$23.1	-\$89.4	-\$9.0	-\$9.8	-\$46.8
Massachusetts	-\$18.4	-\$35.9	-\$143.1	-\$16.3	-\$17.7	-\$85.0
Michigan	-\$28.6	-\$65.6	-\$252.0	-\$24.1	-\$26.3	-\$126.0
Minnesota	-\$9.3	-\$20.9	-\$80.5	-\$7.9	-\$8.6	-\$41.0
Mississippi	-\$13.4	-\$38.0	-\$139.6	-\$10.4	-\$11.3	-\$54.2
Missouri	-\$20.4	-\$39.8	-\$158.8	-\$18.1	-\$19.7	-\$94.4
Montana	-\$3.4	-\$6.7	-\$26.6	-\$2.9	-\$3.2	-\$15.4
Nebraska	-\$5.3	-\$11.1	-\$43.3	-\$4.6	-\$5.0	-\$23.8
Nevada	-\$3.8	-\$7.8	-\$30.8	-\$3.3	-\$3.6	-\$17.1
New Hampshire	-\$3.5	-\$5.9	-\$24.5	-\$3.3	-\$3.6	-\$17.1
New Jersey	-\$20.4	-\$41.2	-\$163.0	-\$17.9	-\$19.5	-\$93.3
New Mexico	-\$4.7	-\$12.8	-\$47.3	-\$3.7	-\$4.0	-\$19.3
New York	-\$64.9	-\$133.8	-\$526.8	-\$56.7	-\$61.7	-\$295.9
North Carolina	-\$19.9	-\$42.8	-\$166.9	-\$17.1	-\$18.7	-\$89.5
North Dakota	-\$3.3	-\$6.1	-\$24.8	-\$3.0	-\$3.3	-\$15.6
Ohio	-\$30.2	-\$69.3	-\$266.2	-\$25.5	-\$27.7	-\$132.9
Oklahoma	-\$9.3	-\$21.8	-\$83.3	-\$7.7	-\$8.4	-\$40.4
Oregon	-\$6.4	-\$15.8	-\$59.7	-\$5.2	-\$5.7	-\$27.2
Pennsylvania	-\$32.1	-\$68.6	-\$267.7	-\$27.6	-\$30.1	-\$144.4
Rhode Island	-\$4.0	-\$7.6	-\$30.7	-\$3.6	-\$3.9	-\$18.9
South Carolina	-\$11.7	-\$25.0	-\$97.4	-\$10.0	-\$10.9	-\$52.5
South Dakota	-\$3.0	-\$6.0	-\$23.8	-\$2.6	-\$2.9	-\$13.8
Tennessee	-\$15.2	-\$34.2	-\$131.8	-\$12.9	-\$14.0	-\$67.2
Texas	-\$40.8	-\$115.4	-\$424.2	-\$31.4	-\$34.3	-\$164.2
Utah	-\$4.0	-\$10.1	-\$37.9	-\$3.2	-\$3.5	-\$16.7
Vermont	-\$3.5	-\$5.8	-\$24.4	-\$3.3	-\$3.6	-\$17.1
Virginia	-\$12.4	-\$28.4	-\$109.1	-\$10.5	-\$11.4	-\$54.6
Washington	-\$9.7	-\$25.4	-\$94.8	-\$7.7	-\$8.4	-\$40.3
West Virginia	-\$8.3	-\$16.4	-\$65.3	-\$7.3	-\$8.0	-\$38.2
Wisconsin	-\$9.7	-\$24.1	-\$91.1	-\$7.9	-\$8.7	-\$41.5
Wyoming	-\$3.5	-\$5.6	-\$23.7	-\$3.3	-\$3.6	-\$17.1

Technical Notes

Children and Families Services is Department of Health and Human Services account 75 1536 in the Social Services category of the budget (known technically as subfunction 506). It includes funding for the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) -- which the President's budget proposes to eliminate starting in 2007 -- as well as for Head Start, services for abused and neglected children or children at risk for abuse or neglect, and several smaller funding streams.

CSBG enables states (along with Community Action Agencies and other designated entities) to address needs related to employment (such as child care, job training, or transportation assistance), education, better use of available income, housing, nutrition, emergency services, and health.

Nationwide cuts in the account are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) baseline for the account. That baseline reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. Because OMB does not publish a separate baseline for CSBG, we calculate the CSBG baseline by starting with the CSBG funding level in 2006 and increasing it for inflation using the same rate of inflation as for the account overall.

This analysis assumes that the cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of funding in 2006 for the major funding streams included in this account. These funding streams -- namely, Head Start, the CSBG, and child welfare services -- represent about 88 percent of funding under this account. Each state's loss in funding from the elimination of CSBG is calculated separately from each state's share of cuts in the remainder of the account. CSBG cuts were distributed in proportion to each state's share of CSBG funding in 2006; cuts in the remainder of the account were distributed in proportion to each state's share of Head Start funds (in 2006) and child welfare funding under Title IV-B subpart I of the Social Security Act (in 2005).

National totals include U.S. territories and tribes, and an additional share (about 5 percent of the total) that this analysis assumes would not be borne by states. This five percent represents the share of federal spending in the account the account in 2006 that was not distributed in the form of grants to states, territories, or tribes.

**Table 6. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to the
Number of Children in Head Start
Number of Head Start Slots in 2011**

	Low Estimate	High Estimate
U.S. Total	-88,800 -10.2%	-116,800 -13.4%
Alabama	-1,700	-2,200
Alaska	-200	-200
Arizona	-1,400	-1,800
Arkansas	-1,100	-1,500
California	-10,100	-13,200
Colorado	-1,000	-1,300
Connecticut	-700	-1,000
Delaware	-200	-300
District of Columbia	-300	-500
Florida	-3,600	-4,800
Georgia	-2,400	-3,200
Hawaii	-300	-400
Idaho	-300	-400
Illinois	-4,100	-5,300
Indiana	-1,500	-1,900
Iowa	-800	-1,000
Kansas	-800	-1,100
Kentucky	-1,600	-2,200
Louisiana	-2,200	-3,000
Maine	-400	-500
Maryland	-1,100	-1,400
Massachusetts	-1,300	-1,700
Michigan	-3,600	-4,700
Minnesota	-1,100	-1,400
Mississippi	-2,700	-3,600
Missouri	-1,800	-2,300
Montana	-300	-400
Nebraska	-500	-700
Nevada	-300	-400
New Hampshire	-200	-200
New Jersey	-1,500	-2,000
New Mexico	-800	-1,000
New York	-5,000	-6,600
North Carolina	-1,900	-2,600
North Dakota	-200	-300
Ohio	-3,900	-5,100
Oklahoma	-1,400	-1,900
Oregon	-900	-1,200
Pennsylvania	-3,300	-4,300
Rhode Island	-300	-400
South Carolina	-1,300	-1,600
South Dakota	-300	-400
Tennessee	-1,700	-2,200
Texas	-6,900	-9,000
Utah	-600	-700
Vermont	-200	-200
Virginia	-1,400	-1,800
Washington	-1,100	-1,500
West Virginia	-800	-1,000
Wisconsin	-1,400	-1,800
Wyoming	-200	-200

Technical Notes

This table shows potential losses in the number of children served by Head Start. Head Start is part of the Department of Health and Human Services' Children and Families Services account, which is account number 75 1536 in the Social Services category of the budget (budget subfunction 506).

For each state, and for the nation as a whole, projected losses in the number of Head Start participants in 2011 are calculated by multiplying the number of children enrolled in Head Start in that state in 2005 (the most recent year available) by the percentage reduction in nationwide Head Start funding projected for 2011. Because the President's budget does not specify the exact cut in Head Start funds in 2011, but only shows funding cuts for the account as a whole, this analysis projects a "low estimate" and "high estimate." The low estimate assumes Head Start funding will remain frozen at the level requested by the President's budget for 2007 -- resulting in a 10.2 percent erosion in value from inflation. (Inflation here is measured by the increase in the Office of Management and Budget baseline for Children and Families Services programs, excluding the Community Services Block Grant, from 2006 to 2011.) The 10.2 percent inflation-adjusted funding cut is assumed to result in a 10.2 percent reduction in Head Start enrollment, a reduction of nearly 89,000 children served.

The high estimate assumes that, after 2007, Head Start funding will be reduced each year at the same rate, relative to the baseline, as the Children and Families Services account overall (excluding the Community Services Block Grant, which the President's budget would eliminate). This is a particularly believable scenario because Head Start represents a large majority of non-CSBG spending in the account. Head Start accounted for 82 percent of proposed non-CSBG spending in this account. Under this scenario, Head Start funding would be cut 13.4 percent in program year 2011, relative to inflation as measured by the baseline. The result is a projected decline in Head Start participation of 13.4 percent, or approximately 116,800 children.

National totals include U.S. territories and tribes.

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**Table 7. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to the
Commodity Supplemental Food Program**

	Elderly Recipients Losing CSFP Food Assistance in 2007
U.S. Total	-420,000
Alabama	—
Alaska	-1,900
Arizona	-13,400
Arkansas	—
California	-44,100
Colorado	-10,300
Connecticut	—
Delaware	—
District of Columbi	-6,900
Florida	—
Georgia	—
Hawaii	—
Idaho	—
Illinois	-12,900
Indiana	-4,300
Iowa	-3,400
Kansas	-5,100
Kentucky	-14,800
Louisiana	-71,400
Maine	—
Maryland	—
Massachusetts	—
Michigan	-65,700
Minnesota*	-11,900
Mississippi	-6,300
Missouri	-9,000
Montana	-6,100
Nebraska	-11,600
Nevada	-4,900
New Hampshire	-5,400
New Jersey	—
New Mexico	-14,700
New York	-24,700
North Carolina	-1,200
North Dakota	-2,700
Ohio	-11,900
Oklahoma	—
Oregon	-1,000
Pennsylvania	-13,500
Rhode Island	—
South Carolina	-3,500
South Dakota*	-3,200
Tennessee	-12,400
Texas	-11,600
Utah	—
Vermont	-4,000
Virginia	—
Washington	-1,800
West Virginia	—
Wisconsin	-4,400
Wyoming	—

Technical Notes

— State has no program.

This table shows projected cuts in the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), which is Department of Agriculture account 12 3507 of the Food and Nutrition category of the federal budget (budget subfunction 605). CSFP provides monthly nutritious food packages primarily to low-income seniors aged 60 and older in parts of 32 states, the District of Columbia, and two Indian reservations.

The President's budget proposes to eliminate funding for CSFP. This step would terminate CSFP food assistance for the 420,000 low-income seniors who USDA estimates receive CSFP in 2006. (CSFP also provides food packages to low-income pregnant and post-partum women, infants, and children up to age 6. The President's budget assumes that some of these families will continue to receive food assistance from WIC.)

To project the number of seniors receiving CSFP assistance by state -- and hence the number losing assistance if the program is eliminated -- this analysis assumed that each state contains the same percentage of participants as it had in 2005. Figures for two states (Minnesota and South Dakota) include cuts to Indian reservations in those states.

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**Table 8. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to the
Public Housing Capital Fund
For Repair of Public Housing (Millions of dollars)**

	Cut in 2007	Cut in 2011	5 Year Cut
U.S. Total	-\$314 -12.6%	-\$622 -22.9%	-\$2,481 -19.1%
Alabama	-\$9.0	-\$17.9	-\$71.5
Alaska	-\$0.4	-\$0.7	-\$2.9
Arizona	-\$2.8	-\$5.6	-\$22.2
Arkansas	-\$1.4	-\$2.7	-\$10.9
California	-\$12.7	-\$25.1	-\$100.2
Colorado	-\$1.8	-\$3.6	-\$14.4
Connecticut	-\$4.1	-\$8.1	-\$32.3
Delaware	-\$0.7	-\$1.4	-\$5.4
District of Columbia	-\$4.2	-\$8.3	-\$33.1
Florida	-\$12.8	-\$25.4	-\$101.1
Georgia	-\$11.4	-\$22.7	-\$90.5
Hawaii	-\$1.7	-\$3.3	-\$13.2
Idaho	-\$0.1	-\$0.3	-\$1.1
Illinois	-\$22.9	-\$45.4	-\$180.9
Indiana	-\$4.0	-\$7.9	-\$31.7
Iowa	-\$0.8	-\$1.5	-\$6.1
Kansas	-\$1.6	-\$3.2	-\$12.8
Kentucky	-\$5.5	-\$10.9	-\$43.5
Louisiana	-\$6.8	-\$13.5	-\$53.8
Maine	-\$0.9	-\$1.7	-\$6.9
Maryland	-\$6.4	-\$12.6	-\$50.3
Massachusetts	-\$8.3	-\$16.4	-\$65.5
Michigan	-\$6.0	-\$12.0	-\$47.7
Minnesota	-\$4.6	-\$9.0	-\$36.0
Mississippi	-\$3.0	-\$6.0	-\$24.0
Missouri	-\$4.4	-\$8.7	-\$34.7
Montana	-\$0.5	-\$0.9	-\$3.7
Nebraska	-\$1.3	-\$2.5	-\$10.0
Nevada	-\$1.0	-\$1.9	-\$7.6
New Hampshire	-\$0.8	-\$1.5	-\$6.0
New Jersey	-\$11.2	-\$22.1	-\$88.1
New Mexico	-\$1.0	-\$2.0	-\$7.9
New York	-\$53.4	-\$105.9	-\$422.2
North Carolina	-\$7.8	-\$15.5	-\$61.8
North Dakota	-\$1.0	-\$2.0	-\$8.1
Ohio	-\$12.8	-\$25.5	-\$101.5
Oklahoma	-\$2.5	-\$5.0	-\$19.9
Oregon	-\$1.5	-\$2.9	-\$11.5
Pennsylvania	-\$22.1	-\$43.9	-\$174.9
Rhode Island	-\$2.0	-\$4.0	-\$15.9
South Carolina	-\$3.5	-\$7.0	-\$27.9
South Dakota	-\$0.3	-\$0.5	-\$2.1
Tennessee	-\$7.9	-\$15.6	-\$62.3
Texas	-\$12.3	-\$24.4	-\$97.2
Utah	-\$0.4	-\$0.8	-\$3.3
Vermont	-\$0.3	-\$0.6	-\$2.5
Virginia	-\$5.3	-\$10.4	-\$41.5
Washington	-\$4.1	-\$8.2	-\$32.7
West Virginia	-\$1.3	-\$2.6	-\$10.4
Wisconsin	-\$2.7	-\$5.3	-\$21.0
Wyoming	-\$0.1	-\$0.3	-\$1.1

Technical Notes

This table shows projected cuts in the Public Housing Capital Fund, which is Department of Housing and Urban Development account 86 0304 in the Housing Assistance category of the federal budget (known technically as subfunction 604).

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for this account, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of funding in 2006. For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for these funding streams in 2006, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for the account. National totals include U.S. territories and tribes, not shown separately.

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**Table 9. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to the
Community Development Block Grant
Formula Grants Only (Millions of dollars)**

	Cut in 2007	Cut in 2011	5 Year Cut
U.S. Total	-\$818	-\$1,273	-\$5,411
	-21.6%	-30.9%	-27.3%
Alabama	-\$10.9	-\$17.0	-\$72
Alaska	-\$1.0	-\$1.6	-\$7
Arizona	-\$12.0	-\$18.7	-\$80
Arkansas	-\$6.1	-\$9.5	-\$40
California	-\$104.2	-\$162.2	-\$690
Colorado	-\$8.5	-\$13.2	-\$56
Connecticut	-\$9.3	-\$14.4	-\$61
Delaware	-\$1.6	-\$2.5	-\$11
District of Columbia	-\$4.2	-\$6.6	-\$28
Florida	-\$35.7	-\$55.7	-\$237
Georgia	-\$18.4	-\$28.7	-\$122
Hawaii	-\$3.4	-\$5.3	-\$22
Idaho	-\$2.7	-\$4.2	-\$18
Illinois	-\$39.0	-\$60.7	-\$258
Indiana	-\$15.6	-\$24.2	-\$103
Iowa	-\$9.1	-\$14.2	-\$60
Kansas	-\$6.2	-\$9.6	-\$41
Kentucky	-\$10.1	-\$15.7	-\$67
Louisiana	-\$13.8	-\$21.5	-\$91
Maine	-\$4.4	-\$6.9	-\$29
Maryland	-\$12.4	-\$19.3	-\$82
Massachusetts	-\$24.5	-\$38.1	-\$162
Michigan	-\$29.3	-\$45.6	-\$194
Minnesota	-\$12.9	-\$20.1	-\$85
Mississippi	-\$7.8	-\$12.1	-\$52
Missouri	-\$15.0	-\$23.4	-\$99
Montana	-\$2.0	-\$3.2	-\$13
Nebraska	-\$4.3	-\$6.7	-\$29
Nevada	-\$4.5	-\$7.0	-\$30
New Hampshire	-\$2.9	-\$4.6	-\$19
New Jersey	-\$22.4	-\$34.9	-\$148
New Mexico	-\$4.7	-\$7.3	-\$31
New York	-\$77.8	-\$121.2	-\$515
North Carolina	-\$15.8	-\$24.6	-\$104
North Dakota	-\$1.4	-\$2.2	-\$9
Ohio	-\$36.0	-\$56.0	-\$238
Oklahoma	-\$6.7	-\$10.5	-\$44
Oregon	-\$8.1	-\$12.7	-\$54
Pennsylvania	-\$49.3	-\$76.8	-\$326
Rhode Island	-\$3.8	-\$5.9	-\$25
South Carolina	-\$8.6	-\$13.4	-\$57
South Dakota	-\$1.8	-\$2.8	-\$12
Tennessee	-\$11.1	-\$17.3	-\$74
Texas	-\$57.0	-\$88.8	-\$378
Utah	-\$4.5	-\$7.1	-\$30
Vermont	-\$1.8	-\$2.9	-\$12
Virginia	-\$13.6	-\$21.2	-\$90
Washington	-\$13.7	-\$21.3	-\$91
West Virginia	-\$5.6	-\$8.7	-\$37
Wisconsin	-\$14.8	-\$23.0	-\$98
Wyoming	-\$0.9	-\$1.5	-\$6

Technical Notes

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

The nationwide cut is measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. The table shows only the portion of the account (89 percent in 2006) used for CDBG formula grants. The analysis assumes that formula grants would experience the same percentage cuts as the account as a whole.

This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of CDBG funding in 2006. For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for the CDBG in 2006, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for the account. National totals include U.S. territories, tribes, and set-asides not shown separately.

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Table 10. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to

Low Income Home Energy Assistance

(Millions of dollars)

	Cut in 2011	5 Year Cut
U.S. Total	-\$693	-\$1,911
	-28.9%	-16.6%
Alabama	-\$5.92	-\$16.3
Alaska	-\$2.64	-\$7.3
Arizona	-\$2.65	-\$7.3
Arkansas	-\$4.55	-\$12.5
California	-\$31.73	-\$87.5
Colorado	-\$11.14	-\$30.7
Connecticut	-\$14.54	-\$40.1
Delaware	-\$1.93	-\$5.3
District of Columbia	-\$2.26	-\$6.2
Florida	-\$9.43	-\$26.0
Georgia	-\$7.46	-\$20.6
Hawaii	-\$0.75	-\$2.1
Idaho	-\$4.14	-\$11.4
Illinois	-\$40.25	-\$111.0
Indiana	-\$18.22	-\$50.3
Iowa	-\$12.92	-\$35.6
Kansas	-\$5.93	-\$16.3
Kentucky	-\$9.48	-\$26.2
Louisiana	-\$6.09	-\$16.8
Maine	-\$9.08	-\$25.0
Maryland	-\$11.14	-\$30.7
Massachusetts	-\$29.08	-\$80.2
Michigan	-\$37.96	-\$104.7
Minnesota	-\$27.53	-\$75.9
Mississippi	-\$5.10	-\$14.1
Missouri	-\$16.08	-\$44.3
Montana	-\$4.33	-\$11.9
Nebraska	-\$6.39	-\$17.6
Nevada	-\$1.35	-\$3.7
New Hampshire	-\$5.51	-\$15.2
New Jersey	-\$26.94	-\$74.3
New Mexico	-\$3.34	-\$9.2
New York	-\$88.14	-\$243.0
North Carolina	-\$12.91	-\$35.6
North Dakota	-\$4.33	-\$11.9
Ohio	-\$35.61	-\$98.2
Oklahoma	-\$4.98	-\$13.7
Oregon	-\$8.49	-\$23.4
Pennsylvania	-\$47.37	-\$130.6
Rhode Island	-\$4.78	-\$13.2
South Carolina	-\$4.73	-\$13.1
South Dakota	-\$3.70	-\$10.2
Tennessee	-\$9.61	-\$26.5
Texas	-\$15.69	-\$43.3
Utah	-\$5.08	-\$14.0
Vermont	-\$4.13	-\$11.4
Virginia	-\$13.56	-\$37.4
Washington	-\$13.64	-\$37.6
West Virginia	-\$6.28	-\$17.3
Wisconsin	-\$24.78	-\$68.3
Wyoming	-\$2.00	-\$5.5

Technical Notes

This table shows projected cuts in the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which is Department of Health and Human Services account 75 1502 in the "Other Income Security" category of the federal budget (known technically as subfunction 609).

The nationwide cuts were measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for this account. That baseline reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation.

The 2007 cuts are not listed for this program due to an unusual circumstance that is creating substantial uncertainty about the 2007 funding level. The budget reconciliation bill signed into law in early February 2006 provides an extra \$1 billion for LIHEAP in 2007, and the President's budget assumes that money will be available in 2007. But active consideration is being given in Congress to shifting that money to 2006 to help pay for unusually high home heating costs. It is presently unclear in which year this money will be spent. The five-year figures shown here assume this money will stay in 2007. If Congress does move it to 2006, the five-year cut shown here will be larger than the \$1.9 billion shown in this table.

This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of formula-grant funding in 2006. For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for LIHEAP in 2006, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for the account. National totals include U.S. territories, tribes, and set-asides not shown separately.

**Table 11. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to
EPA Clean Water/Drinking Water Revolving Funds**

(Millions of dollars)

	In 2007	In 2011	5 Year Cut
U.S. Total	-\$241	-\$459	-\$1,847
	-13.6%	-23.8%	-20.0%
Alabama	-\$2.8	-\$5.3	-\$21.2
Alaska	-\$1.5	-\$2.8	-\$11.4
Arizona	-\$1.7	-\$3.2	-\$12.8
Arkansas	-\$1.6	-\$3.1	-\$12.4
California	-\$17.8	-\$33.8	-\$135.9
Colorado	-\$2.0	-\$3.8	-\$15.2
Connecticut	-\$3.0	-\$5.8	-\$23.3
Delaware	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
District of Columbia	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
Florida	-\$8.4	-\$15.9	-\$64.1
Georgia	-\$4.2	-\$8.0	-\$32.1
Hawaii	-\$1.9	-\$3.7	-\$14.7
Idaho	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
Illinois	-\$11.2	-\$21.4	-\$85.9
Indiana	-\$6.0	-\$11.4	-\$45.8
Iowa	-\$3.4	-\$6.4	-\$25.7
Kansas	-\$2.2	-\$4.3	-\$17.1
Kentucky	-\$3.2	-\$6.0	-\$24.2
Louisiana	-\$2.7	-\$5.2	-\$20.9
Maine	-\$1.9	-\$3.7	-\$14.7
Maryland	-\$6.0	-\$11.4	-\$45.9
Massachusetts	-\$8.4	-\$16.0	-\$64.5
Michigan	-\$10.7	-\$20.3	-\$81.7
Minnesota	-\$4.6	-\$8.7	-\$34.9
Mississippi	-\$2.2	-\$4.3	-\$17.1
Missouri	-\$6.9	-\$13.1	-\$52.7
Montana	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
Nebraska	-\$1.3	-\$2.4	-\$9.7
Nevada	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
New Hampshire	-\$2.5	-\$4.7	-\$19.0
New Jersey	-\$10.1	-\$19.3	-\$77.6
New Mexico	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
New York	-\$27.4	-\$52.1	-\$209.7
North Carolina	-\$4.5	-\$8.5	-\$34.3
North Dakota	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
Ohio	-\$14.0	-\$26.6	-\$107.0
Oklahoma	-\$2.0	-\$3.8	-\$15.3
Oregon	-\$2.8	-\$5.3	-\$21.5
Pennsylvania	-\$9.8	-\$18.7	-\$75.3
Rhode Island	-\$1.7	-\$3.2	-\$12.8
South Carolina	-\$2.6	-\$4.8	-\$19.5
South Dakota	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
Tennessee	-\$3.6	-\$6.9	-\$27.6
Texas	-\$11.4	-\$21.6	-\$86.8
Utah	-\$1.3	-\$2.5	-\$10.0
Vermont	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3
Virginia	-\$5.1	-\$9.7	-\$38.9
Washington	-\$4.3	-\$8.2	-\$33.0
West Virginia	-\$3.9	-\$7.4	-\$29.6
Wisconsin	-\$6.7	-\$12.8	-\$51.4
Wyoming	-\$1.2	-\$2.3	-\$9.3

Technical Notes

The Environmental Protection Agency's clean water and drinking water state revolving funds are part of EPA's State and Tribal Assistance Grants (account 68 0103) in the Pollution Control and Abatement category of the budget (known technically as subfunction 304). The state revolving funds provide federal funding to states to construct wastewater treatment facilities, improve drinking water infrastructure, and enhance water quality.

Because the President's budget does not provide details on program-by-program cuts after 2007, this analysis assumes that these revolving funds will be cut by the same percentage in each year from 2008 through 2011 as the account overall. (The revolving funds account for 55 percent of the total account in 2006.) Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for this account, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation.

This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of total funding for these revolving funds in 2001. (Each state's share of these funds is fixed by law and has not changed in several years.) For example, if a given state received 3 percent of the total funding for the revolving funds in 2006, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for these funds.

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**Table 12. Projected Cuts Under the President's FY07 Budget Plan to the
Social Services Block Grant**

	Cut in 2007 (\$millions)
U.S. Total	-\$500
	-29%
Alabama	-\$7.7
Alaska	-\$1.1
Arizona	-\$9.5
Arkansas	-\$4.7
California	-\$60.7
Colorado	-\$7.8
Connecticut	-\$6.0
Delaware	-\$1.4
District of Columbia	-\$1.0
Florida	-\$29.1
Georgia	-\$14.8
Hawaii	-\$2.2
Idaho	-\$2.3
Illinois	-\$21.6
Indiana	-\$10.6
Iowa	-\$5.0
Kansas	-\$4.7
Kentucky	-\$7.0
Louisiana	-\$7.7
Maine	-\$2.2
Maryland	-\$9.4
Massachusetts	-\$10.8
Michigan	-\$17.2
Minnesota	-\$8.7
Mississippi	-\$4.9
Missouri	-\$9.8
Montana	-\$1.6
Nebraska	-\$3.0
Nevada	-\$3.8
New Hampshire	-\$2.2
New Jersey	-\$14.8
New Mexico	-\$3.2
New York	-\$32.8
North Carolina	-\$14.4
North Dakota	-\$1.1
Ohio	-\$19.6
Oklahoma	-\$6.0
Oregon	-\$6.1
Pennsylvania	-\$21.1
Rhode Island	-\$1.8
South Carolina	-\$7.1
South Dakota	-\$1.3
Tennessee	-\$10.0
Texas	-\$37.8
Utah	-\$4.0
Vermont	-\$1.1
Virginia	-\$12.6
Washington	-\$10.5
West Virginia	-\$3.1
Wisconsin	-\$9.4
Wyoming	-\$0.9

Technical Notes

This table shows the President's proposed one-year cut in the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG), which is Department of Health and Human Services account 75 1534 in the Social Services category of the federal budget (known technically as subfunction 506). SSBG provides funding to states to help promote economic self-support or self-sufficiency, prevent or remedy neglect, abuse, or the exploitation of children and adults, prevent or reduce inappropriate institutionalization, and secure referral for institutional care.

Unlike most programs in this analysis of the President's federal discretionary spending proposals, the Social Services Block Grant is generally considered a mandatory program (that is, it does not to be funded annually by congressional appropriations committees). Nonetheless, the President's budget proposes to have the House and Senate appropriations committees make this one-year SSBG reduction; so, under congressional budgeting rules, the change would count as a discretionary cut.

Nationwide cuts are measured relative to the Office of Management and Budget baseline for this account, which reflects the 2006 funding level adjusted only for inflation. This analysis assumes that the proposed cuts would be apportioned among states on the basis of each state's share of funding in 2006. For example, if a given state received 3 percent of total SSBG funding in 2006, the analysis assumes it would absorb 3 percent of the proposed funding cut for the account. U.S. total figures include cuts attributed to U.S. territories and tribes.