

## U.S. Department of Education (plus Head Start)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$4.8**  
billion

**FUNDING CUT\***

**9.3**  
million

**STUDENTS AFFECTED\***

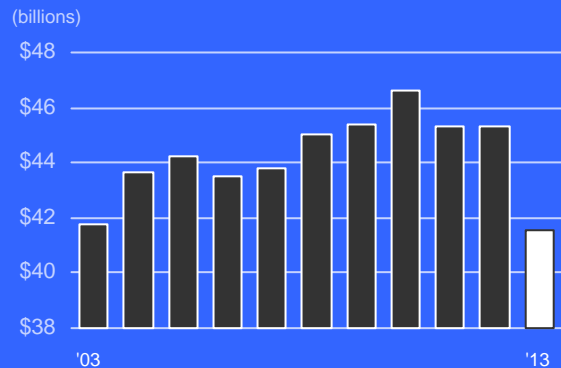
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating educational services as well as eliminating or reducing financial aid for this number of students attending pre-K, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary schools

**78,400**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES\***

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes early childhood, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary educators, and all other support staff

**Sequestration would roll back Education Department funding\*\* below the level in 2003**



**The additional number of students (pre-K to postsecondary) enrolled today than in 2003:**

**5.4**  
million

**The rise in costs in providing K-12 services since 2003:**

**25%**

\* Totals include Head Start. \*\* Total discretionary funding excluding Pell Grants. Source: NEA calculations using federal agency budget data and based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

# Impact of Sequestration on Federal Education Programs

Program	Applying OMB's Estimate		
	Funding Cut (in millions)*	Students Affected*	Potential Job Losses*
<b>U.S. Department of Education Programs</b>			
<i>Elementary &amp; Secondary Education</i>			
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I, Part A)	\$1,190.3	1,761,000	15,790
School Improvement State Grants (ESEA section 1003(g))	43.8	66,900	550
State Agency Programs: Migrant (ESEA I-C) and Neglected & Delinquent (ESEA I-D)	36.4	42,700	465
Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII section 8003(b))	94.6	76,500	1,270
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (ESEA II, Part A)	202.3	---	2,700
21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA IV-B)	94.4	137,400	1,920
Education for Homeless Children and Youths (MVHAA Title VII-B)	5.3	69,900	70
Rural Education (ESEA VI-B)	14.7	437,600	210
English Language Acquisition (ESEA III, Part A)	60.0	367,500	710
All Other Elementary & Secondary Education	244.5	227,500	3,010
<b>Subtotal, Elementary &amp; Secondary Education</b>	<b>1,986.3</b>	<b>3,187,000 **</b>	<b>26,695</b>
<i>Special Education</i>			
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA-B-611)	949.4	476,400	12,355
Preschool grants (IDEA-B-619)	30.6	61,100	390
Grants for infants and families (IDEA-C)	36.3	29,200	480
All Other Special Education	20.3	---	250
<b>Subtotal, Special Education</b>	<b>1,036.5</b>	<b>566,700</b>	<b>13,475</b>
<i>Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research</i>			
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants (RA Title I-A and Title I-C)	245.6	78,500	1,600
All Other Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research	49.6	16,500	610
<b>Subtotal, Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>2,210</b>
<i>Career, Technical, and Adult Education</i>			
Career and Technical Education State Grants (Carl D. Perkins CTEA Title I)	92.1	993,200	1,250
Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants (AEFLA and WIA section 503)	48.8	205,600	700
All Other Career, Technical, and Adult Education	1.6	---	20
<b>Subtotal, Career, Technical, and Adult Education</b>	<b>142.4</b>	<b>1,198,800</b>	<b>1,970</b>
<i>Federal Student Financial Assistance</i>			
Federal Pell Grants (HEA IV-A-1)	exempt	---	---
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (HEA IV-A-3)	60.2	1,389,900	580
Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)	80.1	683,000	780
Federal Direct Student Loan Program (HEA IV-D)	91.0	---	---
All Other Federal Student Financial Assistance	1.8	48,300	20
<b>Subtotal, Federal Student Financial Assistance</b>	<b>233.1</b>	<b>2,121,200 **</b>	<b>1,380</b>
<i>Higher Education</i>			
Federal TRIO Programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1)	68.9	65,600	700
All Other Higher Education	137.9	1,951,500	1,320
<b>Subtotal, Higher Education</b>	<b>206.8</b>	<b>2,017,100 **</b>	<b>2,020</b>
<i>Institute of Education Sciences</i>	48.7	---	295
<i>Departmental Management</i>	163.5	---	515
<b>Total, U.S. Department of Education Programs</b>	<b>\$4,112.6</b>	<b>9,185,800 **</b>	<b>48,560</b>
<i>Other Federal Education-Related Programs</i>			
Head Start (HSA section 639 )	653.4	78,100	29,860
<b>Total, Federal Education-Related Programs</b>	<b>\$4,766.0</b>	<b>9,263,900 **</b>	<b>78,420</b>

\*Rounded estimates. \*\* Totals may include some duplication. Some students may receive services under more than one program. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. Updated on September 14, 2012.

## Revisions to the Set of Tables Released June 1, 2012

*The impetus for updating the set of tables made available June 1, 2012 was the release of the Office of Management and Budget's (OMB) report on sequestration as required by law. As a result, the NEA has updated its estimates as well to reflect the estimates contained in OMB's report. In addition, since the NEA's June 1 analysis, the U.S. Department of Education has made available updated state allocation and participation estimates for selected programs, which the NEA has incorporated here as well.*

## General Notes on "Students Affected"

*To derive the number of students affected, NEA first collected data on the number of students currently receiving services by state. Since it is not possible to know precisely how states, districts, and even schools would implement cuts in federal funding, NEA calculates an "equivalency" to isolate the number of students whose services would be eliminated as a result of sequestration in order to illustrate its impact. From the number of students currently being served by state, NEA calculated an average cost per student (per state). NEA then applied this average cost per student to the state's reduced funding level, post-sequestration, to identify the number of students that would remain*

*The exception to this approach was federal student financial assistance programs. NEA assumed that all students currently receiving aid would be affected to varying degrees by any reduction in federal support.*

## General Notes on "Potential Job Losses"

*To derive the number of potential K-12 job losses, NEA used data by state from the U.S. Census and NEA Research on current expenditures; salaries, wages, and benefits; and the number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees. NEA calculated the percentage of current expenditures represented by salaries, wages, and benefits by state; and, an average cost per FTE employee by state. NEA applied the results from both calculations to determine by state the potential number of jobs that could be lost from sequestration; and, then aggregated the losses by state for a national total.*

*A similar approach was taken for determining the potential loss of early childhood and postsecondary jobs, as well as those from other providers, such as community-based organizations. Sources for the various data sets include the National Center for Education Statistics, Office of Head Start, Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Government Accountability Office (GAO). Data for determining potential job losses at the U.S. Department of Education was drawn from the agency's FY 2013 Justifications of Appropriation Estimates to the Congress. Potential job losses reflect the mix of jobs specific to each program. For example, job losses under career and technical education reflect those at both high schools and postsecondary schools based on state allocations to each area.*

## Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I, Part A)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$1.2**  
billion

**FUNDING CUT**

**1.76**  
million

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

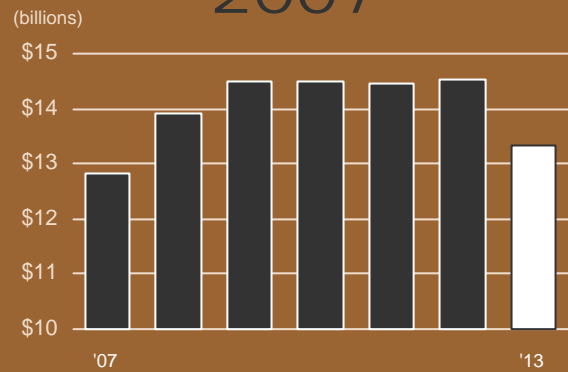
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating extra instructional services for this number of students who are struggling academically, particularly students in high-poverty schools

**15,800**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, classroom aides, reading specialists, and other support staff

Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in  
**2007**



The additional number of students receiving Title I services today than in 2007:

**1.2**  
million

The rise in costs in providing Title I services since 2007:

**21%**

## Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I, Part A)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$19.2	29,500	300
Alaska	3.1	3,270	20
Arizona	25.4	22,980	410
Arkansas	12.7	21,990	150
California	136.7	285,050	1,290
Colorado	12.0	16,520	175
Connecticut	8.7	8,380	90
Delaware	3.6	5,260	35
District of Columbia	3.7	5,210	40
Florida	61.5	99,460	950
Georgia	41.2	73,040	590
Hawaii	3.7	9,920	50
Idaho	4.6	8,570	70
Illinois	52.8	56,930	505
Indiana	21.8	17,980	310
Iowa	7.0	7,550	110
Kansas	8.8	10,520	170
Kentucky	18.3	31,060	330
Louisiana	23.7	39,420	345
Maine	4.2	2,410	60
Maryland	15.9	12,840	130
Massachusetts	17.2	24,690	170
Michigan	43.9	49,910	495
Minnesota	13.0	13,340	150
Mississippi	15.3	32,260	235
Missouri	18.8	21,190	270
Montana	3.7	4,320	55
Nebraska	5.9	7,800	95
Nevada	9.0	13,070	110
New Hampshire	3.2	1,870	40
New Jersey	24.9	30,440	205
New Mexico	9.9	17,830	140
New York	90.7	86,050	810
North Carolina	33.5	44,910	580
North Dakota	2.9	1,930	45
Ohio	48.2	56,310	595
Oklahoma	13.3	30,520	220
Oregon	12.1	17,230	135
Pennsylvania	47.5	49,510	530
Rhode Island	4.0	4,380	30
South Carolina	17.5	22,290	260
South Dakota	3.6	2,860	75
Tennessee	23.2	51,860	375
Texas	114.1	271,100	2,120
Utah	7.8	11,730	100
Vermont	2.8	4,170	40
Virginia	18.7	17,480	270
Washington	17.5	17,200	185
West Virginia	7.9	10,360	105
Wisconsin	19.0	20,970	210
Wyoming	2.8	3,190	40
Puerto Rico	37.9	41,260	770
Outlying Areas/Indians	11.9	11,060	200
Other	0.0	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$1,190.3</b>	<b>1,760,950</b>	<b>15,790</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## School Improvement State Grants (ESEA section 1003(g))

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$44**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**67**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

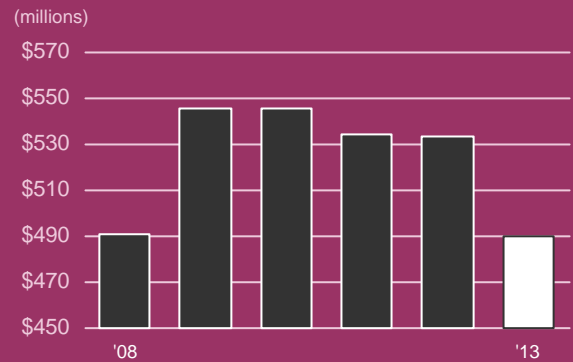
The funding cut is equivalent to denying targeted, turnaround services for this number of students who attend schools that need the most help in boosting academic achievement

**550**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, principals, mathematics and literacy coaches, media specialists, and other support staff

**Sequestration would roll back funding  
below the level in  
2008**



**The number of schools eligible for  
School Improvement Grants:**

**15,500**

**The percentage of eligible schools  
receiving grants:**

**8%**

## School Improvement State Grants (ESEA section 1003(g))

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$677	300	11
Alaska	107	100	1
Arizona	861	450	14
Arkansas	438	340	5
California	4,830	7,280	46
Colorado	423	860	6
Connecticut	302	810	3
Delaware	123	140	1
District of Columbia	126	360	1
Florida	2,192	7,320	34
Georgia	1,428	1,820	21
Hawaii	132	-	2
Idaho	160	130	2
Illinois	1,868	1,040	18
Indiana	763	310	11
Iowa	250	290	4
Kansas	313	220	6
Kentucky	638	5,640	12
Louisiana	804	900	12
Maine	147	190	2
Maryland	570	520	5
Massachusetts	599	600	6
Michigan	1,476	1,590	17
Minnesota	458	630	5
Mississippi	517	440	8
Missouri	642	1,320	9
Montana	127	30	2
Nebraska	210	90	3
Nevada	321	720	4
New Hampshire	112	190	1
New Jersey	874	780	7
New Mexico	346	290	5
New York	3,137	2,300	28
North Carolina	1,192	1,060	20
North Dakota	102	920	2
Ohio	1,700	1,780	21
Oklahoma	466	580	8
Oregon	428	510	5
Pennsylvania	1,678	4,220	19
Rhode Island	139	250	1
South Carolina	619	710	9
South Dakota	125	580	3
Tennessee	831	5,020	13
Texas	4,018	3,940	75
Utah	279	420	4
Vermont	99	2,160	1
Virginia	646	2,600	9
Washington	616	840	7
West Virginia	278	580	4
Wisconsin	678	2,310	7
Wyoming	96	110	1
Puerto Rico	1,201	-	24
Outlying Areas/Indians	401	340	7
Other	2,188	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$43,751</b>	<b>66,930</b>	<b>548</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Migrant (ESEA I-C) and Neglected & Delinquent (ESEA I-D)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$36**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**43**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

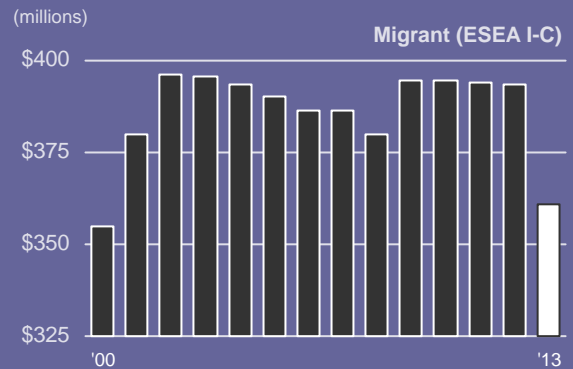
*The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating services for this number of students who are migratory, attending community day programs, or in State-run institutions and correctional facilities*

**465**

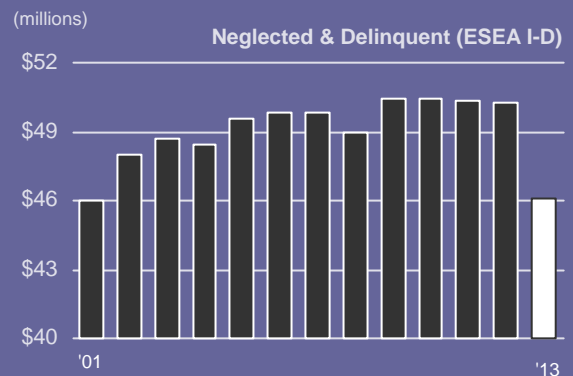
**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

*The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, reading specialists, counselors, and other support staff*

**Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in 2000**



**Sequestration would roll back funding to the level in 2001**



Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.



## Migrant (ESEA I-C) and Neglected &amp; Delinquent (ESEA I-D) Programs

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$258	300	4
Alaska	628	530	3
Arizona	695	1,420	11
Arkansas	491	580	6
California	11,467	16,750	108
Colorado	659	580	10
Connecticut	219	350	2
Delaware	65	120	1
District of Columbia	100	70	1
Florida	2,109	2,510	33
Georgia	784	820	11
Hawaii	98	190	1
Idaho	357	390	5
Illinois	260	330	2
Indiana	526	340	7
Iowa	182	190	3
Kansas	1,032	320	20
Kentucky	723	530	13
Louisiana	355	590	5
Maine	120	50	2
Maryland	174	540	1
Massachusetts	354	170	4
Michigan	812	720	9
Minnesota	200	170	2
Mississippi	158	150	2
Missouri	245	260	4
Montana	97	110	1
Nebraska	477	320	8
Nevada	57	70	1
New Hampshire	52	80	1
New Jersey	334	430	3
New Mexico	110	80	2
New York	1,102	1,050	10
North Carolina	676	570	12
North Dakota	27	80	0
Ohio	308	310	4
Oklahoma	159	100	3
Oregon	950	1,430	11
Pennsylvania	868	750	10
Rhode Island	42	180	0
South Carolina	170	610	3
South Dakota	84	40	2
Tennessee	90	220	1
Texas	5,309	4,520	99
Utah	240	230	3
Vermont	106	110	1
Virginia	214	960	3
Washington	1,400	1,070	15
West Virginia	87	100	1
Wisconsin	110	170	1
Wyoming	73	70	1
Puerto Rico	50	50	1
Outlying Areas/Indians	-	-	-
Other	103	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$36,364</b>	<b>42,680</b>	<b>465</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII section 8003(b))

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$95**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**77**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

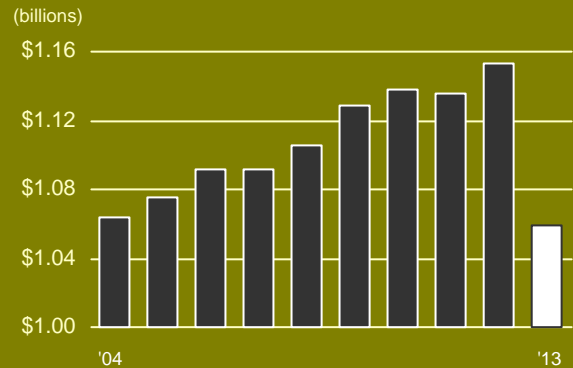
*The funding cut is equivalent to shifting the costs for educating this number of students from the federal government to local school districts*

**1,270**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

*The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, aides, technology and media specialists, counselors, nurses, and other support staff*

**Sequestration would roll back funding below the level in 2004**



**The cut in the average payment per federally-connected student under the sequester:**

**\$100**

**The rise in school general operating expenditures since 2004:**

**31%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII, section 8003(b))

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$222	1,770	4
Alaska	11,618	1,590	58
Arizona	14,369	3,560	232
Arkansas	30	190	0
California	5,207	4,460	49
Colorado	1,558	1,580	23
Connecticut	351	420	4
Delaware	2	30	0
District of Columbia	77	320	1
Florida	465	3,570	7
Georgia	1,785	3,030	26
Hawaii	3,769	2,080	47
Idaho	479	310	7
Illinois	1,136	1,100	11
Indiana	9	210	0
Iowa	15	20	0
Kansas	2,190	740	42
Kentucky	67	730	1
Louisiana	692	580	10
Maine	165	150	2
Maryland	489	3,390	4
Massachusetts	18	120	0
Michigan	343	190	4
Minnesota	1,636	360	19
Mississippi	173	470	3
Missouri	1,693	540	24
Montana	3,542	770	52
Nebraska	1,456	530	23
Nevada	250	890	3
New Hampshire	1	10	0
New Jersey	925	410	8
New Mexico	7,821	2,010	108
New York	2,800	6,030	25
North Carolina	1,262	3,580	22
North Dakota	2,201	400	33
Ohio	120	890	1
Oklahoma	2,885	2,760	47
Oregon	278	150	3
Pennsylvania	70	1,160	1
Rhode Island	125	190	1
South Carolina	123	1,180	2
South Dakota	4,222	750	88
Tennessee	299	1,210	5
Texas	8,255	5,780	153
Utah	666	950	8
Vermont	1	10	0
Virginia	2,913	8,790	42
Washington	3,501	3,000	37
West Virginia	1	5	0
Wisconsin	1,076	370	12
Wyoming	1,129	440	15
Puerto Rico	101	2,580	2
Outlying Areas/Indians	11	150	0
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$94,591</b>	<b>76,505</b>	<b>1,269</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (ESEA Title II, Part A)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$202**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**\$75**  
million

**CUT IN FUNDS USED FOR CLASS SIZE REDUCTION**

More than half of the educators supported with class size reduction funds teach in grades K to 3, often in large, high-poverty school districts

**\$85**  
million

**CUT IN FUNDS USED FOR PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

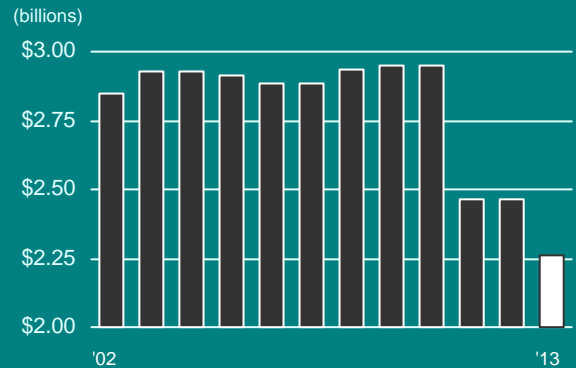
The most common topics include using effective instructional strategies and increasing core academic content area knowledge

**2,700**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes general and special education teachers, and professional development coaches

**Sequestration would reduce funding to its lowest level since inception in 2002:**



**The decline in the number of class size reduction teachers supported with Title II-A funds since 2002:**

**54%**

**The drop in average allocation per class size reduction teacher since 2002, adjusted for inflation:**

**\$1,400**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (ESEA Title II, Part A)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$3.17	47
Alaska	0.94	9
Arizona	3.14	50
Arkansas	1.92	32
California	22.16	241
Colorado	2.22	36
Connecticut	1.85	19
Delaware	0.94	11
District of Columbia	0.94	12
Florida	9.01	148
Georgia	5.26	79
Hawaii	0.94	12
Idaho	0.94	15
Illinois	8.10	76
Indiana	3.41	45
Iowa	1.54	23
Kansas	1.58	27
Kentucky	3.10	47
Louisiana	4.44	66
Maine	0.94	14
Maryland	2.86	33
Massachusetts	3.58	34
Michigan	7.84	82
Minnesota	2.71	35
Mississippi	2.93	53
Missouri	3.42	58
Montana	0.94	15
Nebraska	0.97	15
Nevada	1.02	14
New Hampshire	0.94	13
New Jersey	4.51	49
New Mexico	1.57	25
New York	16.03	152
North Carolina	4.42	76
North Dakota	0.94	16
Ohio	7.45	96
Oklahoma	2.29	40
Oregon	1.93	23
Pennsylvania	8.05	96
Rhode Island	0.94	11
South Carolina	2.50	40
South Dakota	0.94	19
Tennessee	3.42	57
Texas	16.41	286
Utah	1.32	19
Vermont	0.94	14
Virginia	3.53	53
Washington	3.26	45
West Virginia	1.67	25
Wisconsin	3.27	39
Wyoming	0.94	12
Puerto Rico	6.08	114
Outlying Areas/Indians	2.01	32
Other	4.05	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$202.26</b>	<b>2,694</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## 21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA Title IV-B)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$94**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**137**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

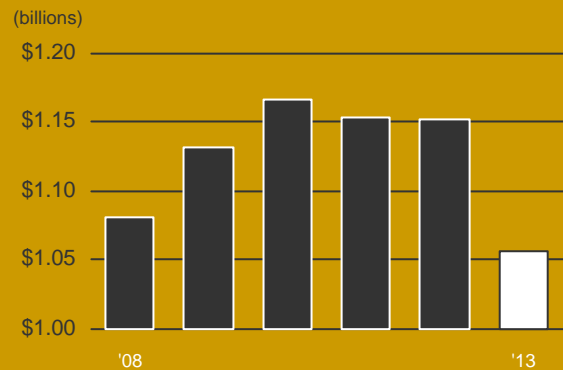
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating before- and after-school services and summer school programs for this number of students, most of which attend high-need, high-poverty schools

**1,920**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes school-day teachers and other non-teaching school staff, as well as center administrators and coordinators, and youth development workers

Sequestration would roll back funding below the level in  
**2008**



The additional number of students receiving expanded-learning-time services today than in 2008:

**125**  
thousand

The rise in costs in providing expanded-learning-time services since 2008:

**10%**

## 21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA IV-B)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$1.43	1,360	35
Alaska	0.46	530	4
Arizona	1.98	3,840	50
Arkansas	0.98	1,140	18
California	10.17	27,420	149
Colorado	0.96	1,770	22
Connecticut	0.66	1,400	11
Delaware	0.46	360	7
District of Columbia	0.46	460	7
Florida	4.76	6,130	114
Georgia	3.31	2,710	74
Hawaii	0.46	870	9
Idaho	0.46	580	11
Illinois	4.12	3,810	61
Indiana	1.60	2,080	35
Iowa	0.49	430	11
Kansas	0.71	1,140	21
Kentucky	1.42	2,400	40
Louisiana	1.76	1,250	40
Maine	0.46	960	10
Maryland	1.17	1,050	15
Massachusetts	1.35	2,140	21
Michigan	3.39	2,440	59
Minnesota	1.02	1,930	18
Mississippi	1.18	1,680	28
Missouri	1.56	1,710	35
Montana	0.46	950	11
Nebraska	0.46	570	12
Nevada	0.63	1,090	12
New Hampshire	0.46	650	9
New Jersey	1.87	1,270	24
New Mexico	0.72	1,070	15
New York	7.16	12,200	99
North Carolina	2.49	2,140	67
North Dakota	0.46	800	11
Ohio	3.65	2,720	70
Oklahoma	0.97	1,280	24
Oregon	0.94	980	16
Pennsylvania	3.37	2,840	58
Rhode Island	0.46	660	5
South Carolina	1.41	1,570	33
South Dakota	0.46	1,380	15
Tennessee	1.74	3,000	43
Texas	8.56	12,180	247
Utah	0.52	1,400	10
Vermont	0.46	1,090	9
Virginia	1.54	2,090	35
Washington	1.35	2,190	22
West Virginia	0.58	1,450	12
Wisconsin	1.36	3,270	23
Wyoming	0.46	1,110	10
Puerto Rico	3.18	5,080	100
Outlying Areas/Indians	0.94	820	25
Other	0.94	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$94.44</b>	<b>137,440</b>	<b>1,921</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Education for Homeless Children & Youths (MVHAA Title VII-B)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$5.3**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**70**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

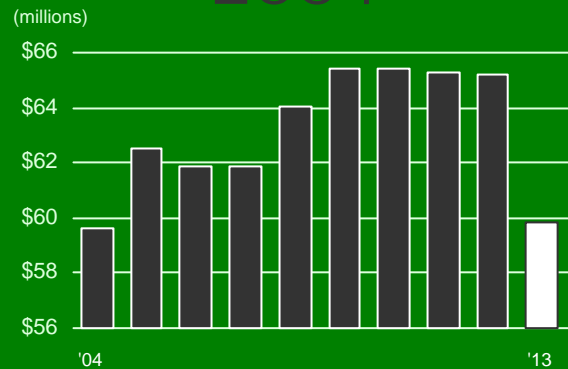
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating a range of services to facilitate the enrollment, attendance, and success in school for this number of students who are homeless

**70**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, classroom aides, reading specialists, counselors, school nurses, and other support staff

**Sequestration would roll back funding to the level in 2004**



**The additional number of homeless children receiving services today than in 2004:**

**501**  
thousand

**The increase in the number of homeless children receiving services since 2004:**

**143%**



## Education for Homeless Children and Youths (MVHAA Title VII-B)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$86	1,090	1
Alaska	14	290	0
Arizona	109	2,230	2
Arkansas	55	130	1
California	611	24,700	6
Colorado	54	1,250	1
Connecticut	38	140	0
Delaware	16	160	0
District of Columbia	16	200	0
Florida	277	3,870	4
Georgia	181	1,760	3
Hawaii	17	240	0
Idaho	20	160	0
Illinois	236	2,740	2
Indiana	97	720	1
Iowa	32	240	0
Kansas	40	540	1
Kentucky	81	1,700	1
Louisiana	102	1,860	1
Maine	19	30	0
Maryland	72	900	1
Massachusetts	76	800	1
Michigan	187	800	2
Minnesota	58	720	1
Mississippi	65	500	1
Missouri	81	970	1
Montana	16	110	0
Nebraska	27	160	0
Nevada	41	720	0
New Hampshire	14	130	0
New Jersey	111	80	1
New Mexico	44	720	1
New York	397	2,350	4
North Carolina	151	990	3
North Dakota	13	30	0
Ohio	215	1,490	3
Oklahoma	59	770	1
Oregon	54	1,900	1
Pennsylvania	212	1,600	2
Rhode Island	18	40	0
South Carolina	78	480	1
South Dakota	16	90	0
Tennessee	105	770	2
Texas	508	4,040	9
Utah	35	770	0
Vermont	13	20	0
Virginia	82	980	1
Washington	78	1,480	1
West Virginia	35	240	0
Wisconsin	86	710	1
Wyoming	13	50	0
Puerto Rico	152	340	3
Outlying Areas/Indians	59	130	1
Other	73	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$5,344</b>	<b>69,930</b>	<b>70</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Rural Education (ESEA VI-B)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$15**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**438**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

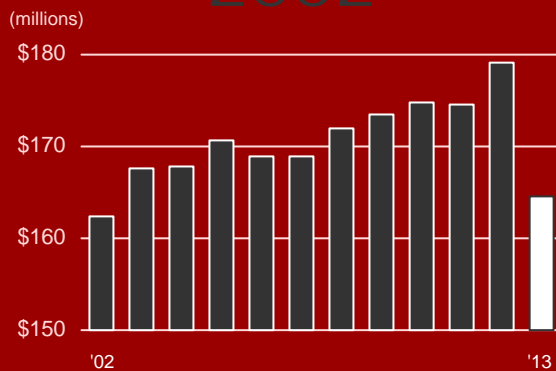
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating a range of educational services for this number of students who attend small, rural schools or rural schools with high concentrations of students in poverty

**210**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, classroom aides, and other support staff

**Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in 2002**



**Enrollment increase in rural districts:**  
(school years 1999-00 to 2008-09, latest data available)

**1.7**  
million

**Share of of the national school enrollment increase occurring in rural districts:**

**70%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Rural Education (ESEA VI-B)

Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$338	16,760	5
Alaska	29	540	0
Arizona	325	5,830	5
Arkansas	388	14,160	4
California	903	11,120	9
Colorado	189	4,390	3
Connecticut	95	960	1
Delaware	4	530	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0
Florida	208	10,660	3
Georgia	587	25,310	8
Hawaii	0	0	0
Idaho	102	2,720	2
Illinois	577	10,590	6
Indiana	119	6,890	2
Iowa	402	6,120	6
Kansas	316	6,580	6
Kentucky	478	19,400	9
Louisiana	271	12,900	4
Maine	209	6,970	3
Maryland	0	0	0
Massachusetts	117	1,050	1
Michigan	408	13,590	5
Minnesota	294	5,440	3
Mississippi	571	19,610	9
Missouri	711	16,580	10
Montana	438	4,360	6
Nebraska	357	4,350	6
Nevada	9	310	0
New Hampshire	204	4,560	3
New Jersey	170	1,580	1
New Mexico	201	5,530	3
New York	281	9,220	3
North Carolina	400	23,990	7
North Dakota	76	1,680	1
Ohio	322	15,500	4
Oklahoma	1,026	19,220	17
Oregon	215	7,310	2
Pennsylvania	142	7,760	2
Rhode Island	9	130	0
South Carolina	226	12,060	3
South Dakota	95	2,320	2
Tennessee	318	19,160	5
Texas	1,469	43,300	27
Utah	70	800	1
Vermont	0	0	0
Virginia	191	8,160	3
Washington	264	6,310	3
West Virginia	213	10,810	3
Wisconsin	284	7,080	3
Wyoming	2	30	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0
Outlying Areas/Indians	73	3,410	1
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$14,694</b>	<b>437,640</b>	<b>209</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## English Language Acquisition State Grants (ESEA Title III, Part A)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$60**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**368**  
thousand

### STUDENTS AFFECTED

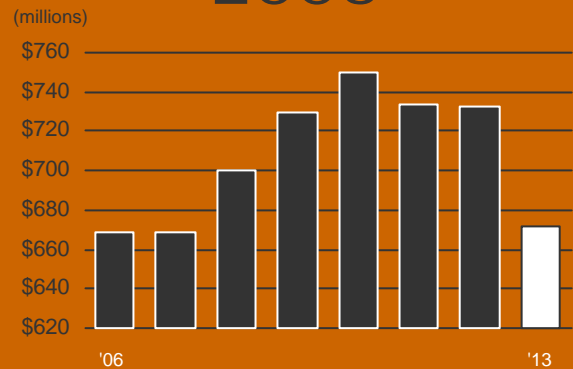
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating language instruction educational programs for this number of English learners

**710**

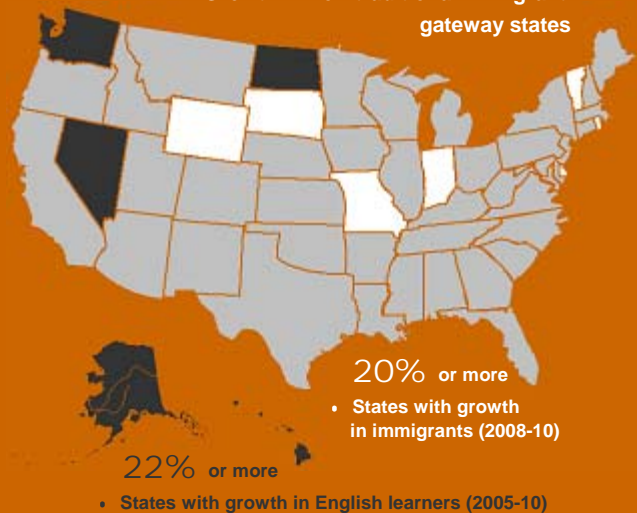
### POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, paraprofessionals, and other support staff

Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in **2006**



Growth in non-traditional immigrant gateway states



Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## English Language Acquisition State Grants (ESEA Title III, Part A)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$321	1,540	5
Alaska	87	1,270	0
Arizona	1,512	9,200	24
Arkansas	257	2,210	3
California	13,350	119,090	126
Colorado	818	8,790	12
Connecticut	476	2,480	5
Delaware	102	570	1
District of Columbia	64	390	1
Florida	3,553	20,410	55
Georgia	1,256	6,100	18
Hawaii	289	1,480	4
Idaho	161	1,280	2
Illinois	2,344	12,670	22
Indiana	686	3,950	10
Iowa	266	1,730	4
Kansas	338	2,670	7
Kentucky	307	1,850	6
Louisiana	253	1,030	4
Maine	59	350	1
Maryland	826	4,100	7
Massachusetts	1,077	3,650	11
Michigan	873	5,280	10
Minnesota	710	5,320	8
Mississippi	136	390	2
Missouri	418	1,380	6
Montana	11	30	0
Nebraska	220	1,680	4
Nevada	727	7,110	9
New Hampshire	77	300	1
New Jersey	1,793	4,460	15
New Mexico	334	4,730	5
New York	4,587	19,110	41
North Carolina	1,271	9,110	22
North Dakota	7	50	0
Ohio	793	3,270	10
Oklahoma	372	2,780	6
Oregon	633	4,340	7
Pennsylvania	1,174	2,440	13
Rhode Island	201	540	2
South Carolina	369	2,580	5
South Dakota	61	290	1
Tennessee	468	2,500	8
Texas	8,378	59,930	156
Utah	398	3,820	5
Vermont	4	10	0
Virginia	960	8,050	14
Washington	1,435	7,640	15
West Virginia	50	130	1
Wisconsin	546	3,260	6
Wyoming	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	279	190	6
Outlying Areas/Indians	300	-	5
Other	4,047	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$60,036</b>	<b>367,530</b>	<b>706</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B-611)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$949**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**476**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

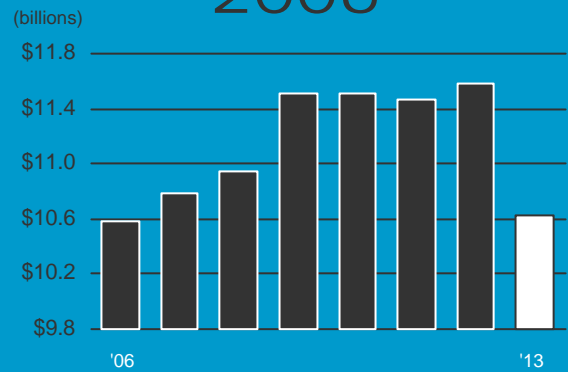
The funding cut is equivalent to shifting the cost of educating this number of students with special needs from the federal government to states and school districts

**12,355**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes special education teachers, instructional aides, speech-language pathologists, occupational and physical therapists, and school counselors

Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in **2006**



The rise in costs in providing special education services since 2006:

**27%**

The federal share of the excess costs of educating students with disabilities in 2013 would fall to near 2001 levels:

**14.5%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B-611)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$14.9	5,990	235
Alaska	3.0	1,310	15
Arizona	15.5	9,210	250
Arkansas	9.2	4,240	105
California	100.7	49,790	950
Colorado	12.7	6,160	185
Connecticut	10.9	4,960	115
Delaware	2.8	1,390	30
District of Columbia	1.4	910	15
Florida	51.9	26,430	800
Georgia	27.0	13,390	390
Hawaii	3.3	1,410	40
Idaho	4.5	1,930	70
Illinois	41.6	21,050	400
Indiana	21.2	12,000	300
Iowa	10.0	4,980	150
Kansas	8.8	4,540	170
Kentucky	13.0	6,690	235
Louisiana	15.5	5,850	225
Maine	4.5	2,320	65
Maryland	16.4	7,440	130
Massachusetts	23.3	12,310	235
Michigan	32.9	15,540	370
Minnesota	15.6	8,880	180
Mississippi	9.9	4,430	150
Missouri	18.7	8,970	270
Montana	3.1	1,180	45
Nebraska	6.1	3,260	100
Nevada	5.8	3,410	70
New Hampshire	3.9	2,160	50
New Jersey	29.7	17,020	240
New Mexico	7.5	3,420	105
New York	62.3	31,920	560
North Carolina	26.8	13,890	460
North Dakota	2.3	930	35
Ohio	35.9	19,340	440
Oklahoma	12.1	7,440	200
Oregon	10.6	5,900	120
Pennsylvania	35.1	21,560	390
Rhode Island	3.6	1,800	30
South Carolina	14.5	7,300	220
South Dakota	2.7	1,260	60
Tennessee	19.4	9,100	310
Texas	80.6	32,800	1,500
Utah	9.0	5,130	115
Vermont	2.2	990	30
Virginia	23.1	11,880	335
Washington	18.2	9,440	190
West Virginia	6.2	3,190	85
Wisconsin	17.1	8,860	185
Wyoming	2.3	990	30
Puerto Rico	9.4	9,420	190
Outlying Areas/Indians	10.4	710	180
Other	0.0	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$949.4</b>	<b>476,420</b>	<b>12,355</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Special Education Preschool Grants (IDEA Part B-619)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$31**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**61**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

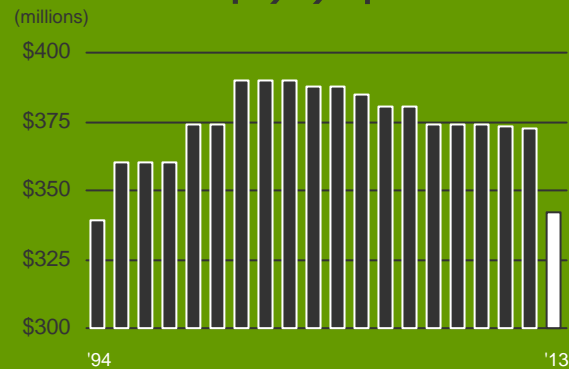
The funding cut is equivalent to shifting the costs of educating this number of preschool children with special needs from the federal government to states and school districts

**390**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes special education teachers, early childhood education teachers, speech-language pathologists, and occupational and physical therapists

Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in **1994**



The additional number of children receiving special education services today than in 1994:

**256**  
thousand

The rise in costs in providing special education services since 1994:

**112%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.



## Special Education Preschool Grants (IDEA Part B-619)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$450	600	7
Alaska	101	180	1
Arizona	429	1,250	7
Arkansas	431	1,090	5
California	3,088	6,050	29
Colorado	398	1,010	6
Connecticut	394	650	4
Delaware	101	180	1
District of Columbia	20	120	0
Florida	1,484	3,070	23
Georgia	787	1,360	11
Hawaii	80	200	1
Idaho	176	280	3
Illinois	1,419	3,030	14
Indiana	716	1,490	10
Iowa	321	610	5
Kansas	349	870	7
Kentucky	821	1,430	15
Louisiana	521	920	8
Maine	202	310	3
Maryland	536	1,080	4
Massachusetts	796	1,350	8
Michigan	1,009	1,730	11
Minnesota	597	1,260	7
Mississippi	340	860	5
Missouri	482	1,310	7
Montana	95	140	1
Nebraska	181	420	3
Nevada	180	620	2
New Hampshire	125	260	2
New Jersey	915	1,390	7
New Mexico	256	410	4
New York	2,714	5,250	24
North Carolina	910	1,540	16
North Dakota	65	150	1
Ohio	1,006	1,960	12
Oklahoma	292	700	5
Oregon	310	810	3
Pennsylvania	1,123	2,680	12
Rhode Island	134	240	1
South Carolina	574	890	9
South Dakota	118	220	2
Tennessee	554	1,100	9
Texas	1,831	3,340	34
Utah	286	730	4
Vermont	69	140	1
Virginia	734	1,370	11
Washington	657	1,200	7
West Virginia	280	450	4
Wisconsin	762	1,320	8
Wyoming	85	280	1
Puerto Rico	251	1,210	5
Outlying Areas/Indians	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$30,557</b>	<b>61,110</b>	<b>388</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Special Education Grants for Infants and Families (IDEA Part C)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

**\$36**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**29**  
thousand

**CHILDREN AFFECTED**

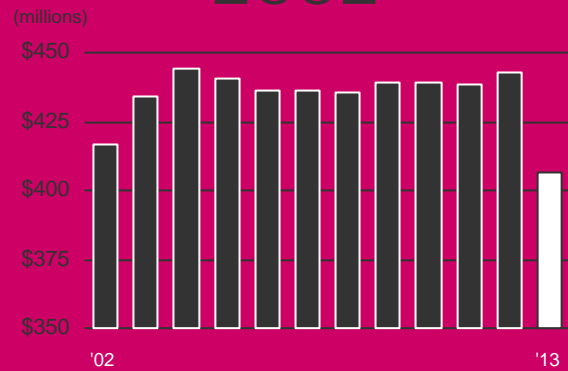
*The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating early intervention services for this number of infants and toddlers with disabilities*

**480**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

*The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes special education teachers, child development specialists, speech-language pathologists, and occupational and physical therapists*

**Sequestration would roll back funding below the level in 2002**



**The additional number of children receiving special education services today than in 2002:**

**123**  
thousand

**The rise in costs in providing special education services since 2002:**

**49%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Special Education Grants for Infants &amp; Families (IDEA Part C)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Children Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$519	260	8
Alaska	178	70	1
Arizona	770	420	12
Arkansas	334	270	4
California	4,292	2,820	40
Colorado	580	500	8
Connecticut	335	380	3
Delaware	178	80	2
District of Columbia	178	40	2
Florida	1,815	1,040	28
Georgia	1,158	580	17
Hawaii	178	160	2
Idaho	206	150	3
Illinois	1,411	1,610	13
Indiana	732	780	10
Iowa	341	310	5
Kansas	350	360	7
Kentucky	478	400	9
Louisiana	536	440	8
Maine	178	90	2
Maryland	619	640	5
Massachusetts	620	1,260	6
Michigan	999	890	11
Minnesota	601	440	7
Mississippi	357	180	5
Missouri	660	440	9
Montana	178	60	3
Nebraska	225	130	4
Nevada	319	220	4
New Hampshire	178	150	2
New Jersey	910	920	7
New Mexico	246	410	3
New York	1,973	2,480	18
North Carolina	1,071	880	18
North Dakota	178	80	3
Ohio	1,212	1,220	15
Oklahoma	450	220	7
Oregon	402	260	4
Pennsylvania	1,231	1,650	14
Rhode Island	178	170	1
South Carolina	513	380	8
South Dakota	178	90	4
Tennessee	690	350	11
Texas	3,277	2,050	61
Utah	453	290	6
Vermont	178	70	2
Virginia	864	730	12
Washington	751	480	8
West Virginia	178	220	2
Wisconsin	603	520	7
Wyoming	178	100	2
Puerto Rico	378	420	8
Outlying Areas/Indians	706	30	12
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$36,302</b>	<b>29,190</b>	<b>476</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants (RA Title I-A and Title I-C)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$246**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**79**  
thousand

**INDIVIDUALS AFFECTED**

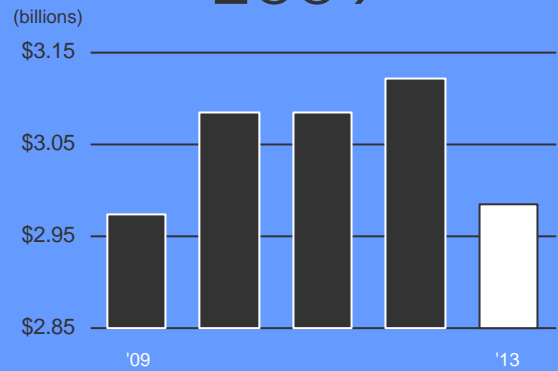
*The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating services for this number of individuals with significant disabilities that prepare them for and engage them in gainful employment to the extent of their capabilities*

**1,600**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

*The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of agency jobs, which includes administrators, counselors, rehabilitation teachers, support staff, and other staff*

Sequestration would roll back funding to the level in  
**2009**



The additional number of individuals receiving services today than in 2009:

**29**  
thousand

The rise in costs in providing services since 2009:

**9%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants (RA Title I-A and Title I-C)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Individuals Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$4.82	3,030	42
Alaska	0.82	180	7
Arizona	4.96	880	28
Arkansas	2.98	1,190	35
California	23.25	5,820	122
Colorado	3.21	760	18
Connecticut	1.68	360	10
Delaware	0.82	220	5
District of Columbia	1.09	360	7
Florida	13.34	3,500	65
Georgia	8.15	1,860	63
Hawaii	0.94	350	6
Idaho	1.43	700	10
Illinois	8.73	1,930	40
Indiana	5.97	1,290	22
Iowa	2.60	1,020	18
Kansas	2.24	810	13
Kentucky	4.46	1,760	31
Louisiana	4.28	1,520	24
Maine	1.26	290	9
Maryland	3.26	1,100	31
Massachusetts	3.76	1,910	31
Michigan	8.79	2,790	42
Minnesota	3.78	1,040	31
Mississippi	3.37	1,190	43
Missouri	5.21	1,460	21
Montana	0.92	360	6
Nebraska	1.47	510	15
Nevada	1.75	310	8
New Hampshire	0.92	360	7
New Jersey	4.56	1,740	19
New Mexico	1.95	610	10
New York	11.54	5,360	54
North Carolina	8.36	3,520	65
North Dakota	0.82	310	6
Ohio	10.37	2,070	40
Oklahoma	3.39	1,210	26
Oregon	3.09	470	15
Pennsylvania	10.29	4,960	84
Rhode Island	0.84	360	6
South Carolina	4.50	2,720	55
South Dakota	0.82	200	5
Tennessee	5.85	1,160	44
Texas	19.17	4,740	105
Utah	2.45	1,500	20
Vermont	0.82	540	8
Virginia	5.27	1,630	49
Washington	4.29	1,070	23
West Virginia	2.10	730	22
Wisconsin	4.81	1,670	21
Wyoming	0.82	260	4
Puerto Rico	5.61	2,070	78
Outlying Areas/Indians	3.51	760	28
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$245.55</b>	<b>78,520</b>	<b>1,601</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Career & Technical Education State Grants (Carl D. Perkins CTEA Title I)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$92**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**993**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

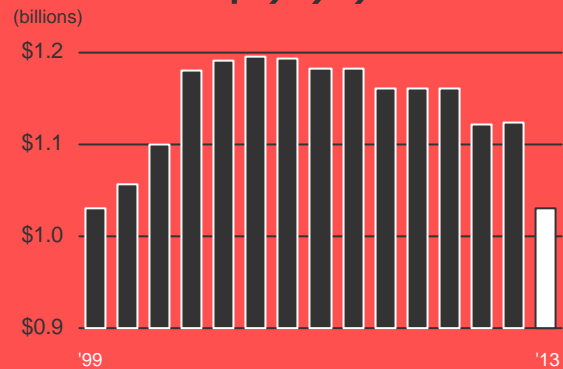
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating career and technical education programs in high schools, technical schools, and community colleges for this number of students

**1,250**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes high school teachers, counselors, faculty at postsecondary institutions, and other support staff

Sequestration would roll back funding to the level in **1999**



The additional number of students enrolled today in career and technical education programs than in 1999:

**2.5**  
million

The rise in costs in providing career and technical education programs since 1999:

**77%**

## Career &amp; Technical Education State Grants (Carl D. Perkins CTEA Title I)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$1.72	21,660	26
Alaska	0.38	1,860	2
Arizona	1.62	18,790	26
Arkansas	1.02	10,870	13
California	9.71	169,450	93
Colorado	1.20	11,440	19
Connecticut	0.75	11,170	8
Delaware	0.38	3,060	4
District of Columbia	0.38	250	3
Florida	4.15	48,640	64
Georgia	2.65	39,010	43
Hawaii	0.45	3,090	5
Idaho	0.54	7,900	8
Illinois	3.49	41,850	38
Indiana	2.13	8,040	31
Iowa	1.07	11,990	14
Kansas	0.92	6,630	16
Kentucky	1.61	16,220	26
Louisiana	1.89	16,370	26
Maine	0.45	1,400	7
Maryland	1.33	14,980	14
Massachusetts	1.55	9,690	18
Michigan	3.14	22,230	36
Minnesota	1.50	13,470	18
Mississippi	1.20	12,690	17
Missouri	1.88	16,180	28
Montana	0.44	1,510	6
Nebraska	0.61	11,680	10
Nevada	0.46	6,560	6
New Hampshire	0.45	1,730	7
New Jersey	1.89	14,300	20
New Mexico	0.72	8,020	10
New York	4.61	28,010	49
North Carolina	2.58	54,910	46
North Dakota	0.38	2,500	5
Ohio	3.84	22,050	48
Oklahoma	1.35	11,840	22
Oregon	1.11	9,570	12
Pennsylvania	3.65	13,390	44
Rhode Island	0.45	1,700	4
South Carolina	1.49	20,220	22
South Dakota	0.38	3,180	7
Tennessee	1.93	18,260	31
Texas	7.24	106,650	130
Utah	1.03	13,830	14
Vermont	0.38	780	6
Virginia	2.09	31,160	30
Washington	1.76	41,940	20
West Virginia	0.76	5,410	11
Wisconsin	1.82	20,340	21
Wyoming	0.38	2,040	5
Puerto Rico	1.66	2,670	35
Outlying Areas/Indians	1.54	-	29
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$92.09</b>	<b>993,180</b>	<b>1,251</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants (AEFLA & WIA sec. 503)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$49**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**206**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

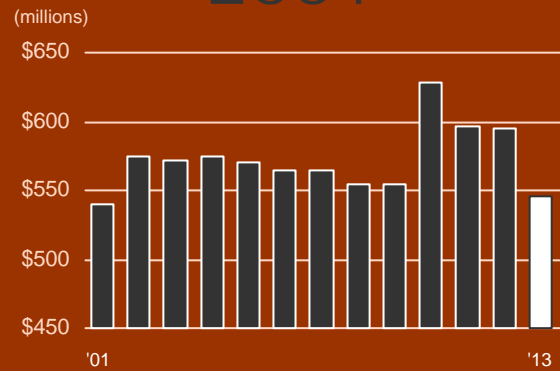
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating programs that provide adult basic education, English literacy, adult secondary education, workplace literacy, and family literacy services for this number of adults

**700**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes adult literacy and GED teachers in community colleges, community-based organizations, and public schools

Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in  
**2001**



The number of American adults that have difficulty reading:

**30**  
million

(14 percent of the adult population)

The portion of the adult population that has limited quantitative skills:

**22%**



## Adult Basic & Literacy Education State Grants (AEFLA & WIA section 503)

### Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$802	2,040	14
Alaska	86	270	0
Arizona	976	1,865	18
Arkansas	480	2,795	6
California	7,461	53,010	79
Colorado	570	1,220	9
Connecticut	457	2,390	5
Delaware	137	440	2
District of Columbia	107	340	1
Florida	3,207	22,360	56
Georgia	1,520	6,470	25
Hawaii	175	770	2
Idaho	194	650	3
Illinois	1,777	9,260	19
Indiana	827	3,450	13
Iowa	302	850	5
Kansas	308	765	7
Kentucky	744	3,450	15
Louisiana	761	2,280	12
Maine	151	795	2
Maryland	792	2,885	7
Massachusetts	843	1,840	9
Michigan	1,143	2,420	14
Minnesota	501	3,950	7
Mississippi	521	1,755	9
Missouri	763	3,100	12
Montana	107	270	2
Nebraska	199	725	4
Nevada	469	735	6
New Hampshire	140	500	2
New Jersey	1,301	2,810	12
New Mexico	345	1,965	5
New York	3,469	11,420	35
North Carolina	1,439	10,430	28
North Dakota	84	160	1
Ohio	1,332	4,330	18
Oklahoma	507	1,580	9
Oregon	462	2,020	6
Pennsylvania	1,522	4,525	19
Rhode Island	190	565	2
South Carolina	710	4,675	12
South Dakota	99	260	2
Tennessee	992	3,175	18
Texas	4,581	7,240	96
Utah	260	2,230	4
Vermont	77	145	1
Virginia	1,126	2,670	18
Washington	786	5,570	9
West Virginia	318	825	5
Wisconsin	564	2,045	7
Wyoming	67	250	1
Puerto Rico	1,025	2,915	23
Outlying Areas/Indians	130	135	2
Other	884	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$48,789</b>	<b>205,590</b>	<b>701</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (HEA IV-A-3)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2001. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$60**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**1.39**  
million

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

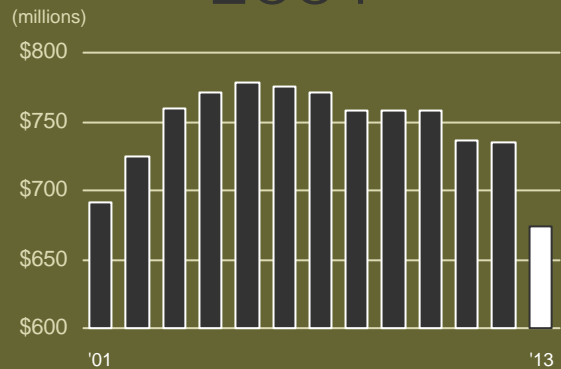
The funding cut would likely reduce need-based aid for all current recipients; and, is equivalent to eliminating aid for 114,000 students

**580**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes faculty and other non-teaching staff, at both two-year and four-year postsecondary institutions

Sequestration would roll back funding below the level in **2001**



The additional number of students receiving aid today than in 2001:

**221**  
thousand

The rise in tuition, fees, room, and board since 2001:

**113%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (HEA IV-A-3)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$993	20,000	8
Alaska	66	1,850	1
Arizona	1,486	42,100	16
Arkansas	380	7,430	4
California	6,305	169,420	45
Colorado	841	16,390	9
Connecticut	711	13,780	5
Delaware	125	3,410	1
District of Columbia	589	18,230	5
Florida	2,892	80,450	32
Georgia	1,404	32,040	17
Hawaii	121	1,960	1
Idaho	156	5,740	2
Illinois	3,185	49,300	32
Indiana	1,293	39,900	15
Iowa	1,118	32,360	9
Kansas	438	13,040	5
Kentucky	795	20,190	8
Louisiana	577	12,910	5
Maine	544	9,840	6
Maryland	838	20,200	9
Massachusetts	2,293	38,340	24
Michigan	2,124	57,480	17
Minnesota	1,379	31,610	13
Mississippi	637	12,220	7
Missouri	1,067	21,190	13
Montana	133	3,010	1
Nebraska	300	6,060	4
Nevada	175	3,740	2
New Hampshire	389	8,910	4
New Jersey	1,268	26,960	12
New Mexico	298	5,800	3
New York	4,637	97,420	37
North Carolina	1,368	24,290	16
North Dakota	220	3,920	3
Ohio	2,478	55,100	23
Oklahoma	559	12,380	6
Oregon	823	17,810	6
Pennsylvania	3,424	68,500	30
Rhode Island	478	12,450	5
South Carolina	791	12,330	9
South Dakota	230	4,630	3
Tennessee	1,032	24,990	12
Texas	3,449	71,440	37
Utah	328	14,000	2
Vermont	423	5,280	4
Virginia	1,203	33,470	12
Washington	997	23,540	9
West Virginia	387	7,590	5
Wisconsin	1,296	25,630	14
Wyoming	85	2,160	1
Puerto Rico	1,081	45,950	14
Outlying Areas/Indians	30	1,200	0
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$60,237</b>	<b>1,389,940</b>	<b>584</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012, the Office of Management & Budget (OMB) released a report detailing the reductions necessary by budget account based on the same rate of operations as in fiscal year 2012. Under the assumptions used by OMB, the sequestration percentages for the nonexempt, nondefense function would be 8.2 percent for discretionary appropriations, and 7.6 percent for mandatory (or direct) spending. The impact on education from applying OMB's estimates is presented here. The estimates by OMB are preliminary. Appropriations legislation that is actually enacted for fiscal year 2013 may change the estimates.

**\$80**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**683**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

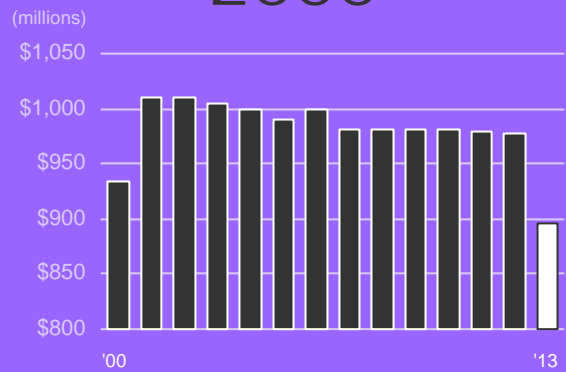
The funding cut would likely reduce need-based aid for all current recipients; and, is equivalent to eliminating part-time employment for 56,000 students

**780**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes faculty and other non-teaching staff, at both two-year and four-year postsecondary institutions

**Sequestration would roll back funding below the level in 2000**



The average aid as a share of a student's tuition, fees, room, and board in 2000:

**15%**

The average aid as a share of a student's tuition, fees, room, and board in 2013 (post-sequester):

**8%**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$1,346	8,220	11
Alaska	70	380	1
Arizona	958	5,770	10
Arkansas	614	5,060	6
California	8,242	60,780	58
Colorado	1,040	7,080	11
Connecticut	898	9,770	7
Delaware	129	1,080	1
District of Columbia	893	5,460	7
Florida	3,422	20,500	38
Georgia	1,922	13,320	24
Hawaii	178	1,000	1
Idaho	208	1,910	2
Illinois	4,299	32,170	44
Indiana	1,719	16,280	20
Iowa	1,158	14,500	9
Kansas	664	6,000	8
Kentucky	1,161	10,770	11
Louisiana	1,189	8,070	11
Maine	640	6,750	7
Maryland	1,251	8,230	14
Massachusetts	3,676	38,860	39
Michigan	2,533	22,220	21
Minnesota	1,608	14,290	16
Mississippi	951	6,670	10
Missouri	1,659	14,620	21
Montana	261	2,160	3
Nebraska	450	4,230	6
Nevada	194	1,120	2
New Hampshire	526	6,890	6
New Jersey	1,573	13,820	15
New Mexico	556	3,100	5
New York	7,503	70,110	60
North Carolina	1,892	18,050	22
North Dakota	267	2,300	3
Ohio	3,155	27,820	30
Oklahoma	822	5,990	9
Oregon	1,097	10,810	9
Pennsylvania	4,353	49,300	38
Rhode Island	597	7,310	6
South Carolina	1,025	7,830	11
South Dakota	336	2,750	4
Tennessee	1,440	12,340	17
Texas	4,180	28,260	45
Utah	414	2,350	3
Vermont	472	5,490	5
Virginia	1,607	14,100	15
Washington	1,275	8,830	11
West Virginia	525	5,280	6
Wisconsin	1,478	16,580	16
Wyoming	100	770	1
Puerto Rico	1,488	15,080	19
Outlying Areas/Indians	69	600	1
Other	-	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$80,088</b>	<b>683,030</b>	<b>776</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Federal TRIO Programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$69**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**66**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

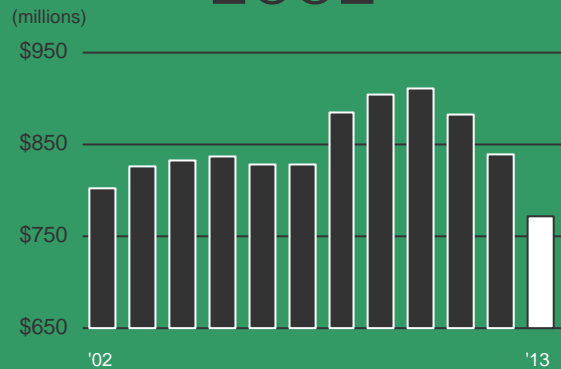
The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating outreach and support services to encourage enrollment in and completion of postsecondary education for this number of needy individuals, many who are first-generation college students

**700**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes coordinators, counselors, tutors, educators, professional staff, and other support staff

Sequestration would roll back funding below the level in **2002**



The additional number of projects funded today than in 2002:

**164**

The potential number of projects that would lose funding in 2013 (post-sequester):

**230**

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the report, OMB Report Pursuant to the Sequestration Transparency Act of 2012 (P.L. 112-155), Office of Management and Budget, September 14, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of September 14, 2012.

## Federal TRIO Programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$2,553	2,390	23
Alaska	188	210	2
Arizona	810	760	9
Arkansas	1,791	1,860	17
California	6,963	6,130	51
Colorado	1,126	1,300	13
Connecticut	380	520	3
Delaware	269	120	2
District of Columbia	459	230	4
Florida	1,792	1,750	20
Georgia	1,582	1,650	20
Hawaii	456	400	4
Idaho	538	540	6
Illinois	2,820	2,520	28
Indiana	934	950	11
Iowa	1,326	1,350	11
Kansas	1,090	1,030	14
Kentucky	1,678	1,690	18
Louisiana	1,595	1,460	16
Maine	591	550	7
Maryland	996	1,030	11
Massachusetts	1,563	1,680	16
Michigan	1,631	1,180	14
Minnesota	1,642	1,250	16
Mississippi	878	840	10
Missouri	1,395	1,810	18
Montana	724	730	8
Nebraska	714	720	9
Nevada	546	400	6
New Hampshire	203	150	2
New Jersey	945	640	9
New Mexico	789	900	7
New York	2,883	2,570	23
North Carolina	1,924	1,850	23
North Dakota	430	410	5
Ohio	1,933	2,060	19
Oklahoma	1,993	2,080	22
Oregon	894	920	7
Pennsylvania	1,752	1,850	16
Rhode Island	185	370	2
South Carolina	1,462	1,480	17
South Dakota	277	190	4
Tennessee	1,316	1,490	16
Texas	4,814	4,510	55
Utah	646	540	5
Vermont	383	360	4
Virginia	1,236	1,200	12
Washington	1,395	1,230	12
West Virginia	677	670	8
Wisconsin	1,675	1,010	18
Wyoming	294	370	3
Puerto Rico	1,318	1,400	17
Outlying Areas/Indians	418	280	6
Other	0	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$68,874</b>	<b>65,580</b>	<b>700</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013

## Head Start (HSA section 639)

The failure of the Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction to produce a bill identifying budgetary savings of at least \$1.2 trillion over ten years (2012-2021) has triggered an automatic spending reduction process that includes sequestration (the cancellation of budgetary resources) to take effect on January 2, 2013, as stipulated in the Budget Control Act of 2011. For fiscal year 2013, automatic, across-the-board budget cuts will be applied to almost all federal education programs. As required under

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

**\$653**  
million

**FUNDING CUT**

**78**  
thousand

**STUDENTS AFFECTED**

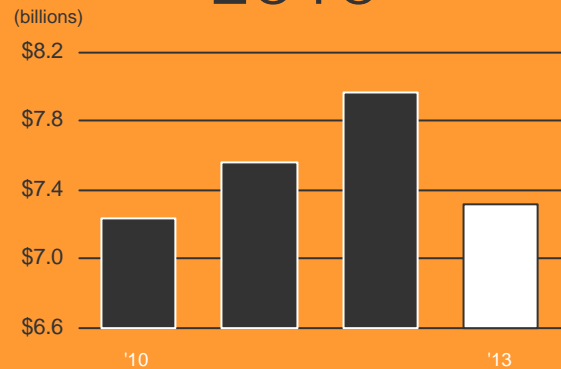
*The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating funded enrollment slots that offer comprehensive early learning and development services for this number of children from low-income families*

**29,900**

**POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES**

*The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, assistant teachers, management staff, and other support staff*

Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in  
**2010**



The additional number of children under age 5 in poverty today than in 2010:

**732**  
thousand

The percentage of eligible children actually enrolled in Head Start and Early Head Start:

**23%**



## Head Start (HSA section 639)

## Applying OMB's Estimate

State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$10.3	1,410	460
Alaska	1.2	140	110
Arizona	10.0	1,140	490
Arkansas	6.2	910	380
California	78.8	8,510	2,880
Colorado	6.6	860	400
Connecticut	4.8	580	210
Delaware	1.3	180	70
District of Columbia	2.3	290	170
Florida	25.8	3,110	1,170
Georgia	16.3	2,030	680
Hawaii	2.1	260	80
Idaho	2.2	250	160
Illinois	25.9	3,410	1,040
Indiana	9.5	1,260	390
Iowa	4.9	660	240
Kansas	4.9	710	290
Kentucky	10.3	1,370	500
Louisiana	13.8	1,830	590
Maine	2.6	320	150
Maryland	7.4	880	270
Massachusetts	10.1	1,090	480
Michigan	22.0	2,930	910
Minnesota	6.9	880	410
Mississippi	14.8	2,220	750
Missouri	11.4	1,500	530
Montana	2.0	250	170
Nebraska	3.5	440	200
Nevada	2.5	250	100
New Hampshire	1.3	140	60
New Jersey	12.3	1,290	500
New Mexico	5.1	640	270
New York	40.6	4,150	1,760
North Carolina	14.1	1,690	670
North Dakota	1.7	200	120
Ohio	23.6	3,220	900
Oklahoma	8.0	1,180	520
Oregon	5.8	950	620
Pennsylvania	21.5	3,010	990
Rhode Island	2.1	250	80
South Carolina	8.2	1,070	330
South Dakota	1.8	240	140
Tennessee	11.3	1,400	480
Texas	46.1	5,880	2,390
Utah	3.7	480	200
Vermont	1.2	130	60
Virginia	9.5	1,170	430
Washington	9.7	990	680
West Virginia	4.8	650	260
Wisconsin	8.7	1,160	490
Wyoming	1.1	150	90
Puerto Rico	22.9	3,080	1,150
Outlying Areas/Indians	46.7	5,280	2,390
Other	21.2	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$653.4</b>	<b>78,070</b>	<b>29,860</b>

FISCAL YEAR 2013