

\$600
billion

additional federal revenue
from repealing the deferral of taxes
on offshore corporate profits over the next decade

\$337
billion

The federal cost of
fully funding the
Individuals with
Disabilities
Education Act
(IDEA) over the
next decade

\$219
billion

Federal cost shift to
school districts over
the next decade

\$118
billion

Federal funding of
IDEA under the
Budget Control Act's
spending caps and
sequester over the
next decade

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Education funding is being cut to protect a "legal" dodge in the tax code, which costs the federal government billions of dollars each year. At the same time, each year the federal government is billions of dollars short in funding its share of the cost of educating students with special needs. By repealing a loophole that enables U.S. corporations to avoid paying taxes indefinitely by shifting U.S. profits to foreign tax

havens, the federal government can raise about \$600 billion over the next decade. A portion of the revenue could be used to finally fully fund the federal government's commitment under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Otherwise, school districts will continue to bear the costs not covered by the federal government -- \$219 billion over the next decade.

**Demand a balanced
approach to deficit
reduction that
shuts down
loopholes for
corporations and
individuals, and
asks everyone to
pay their fair share.**



Source: Citizens for Tax Justice; and NEA calculations based on data from the U.S. Department of Education Budget Service, National Center for Education Statistics, and Congressional Budget Office. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. | February 25, 2013

Fully Funding the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), FY 2013-22

(in millions)

	Fully Funding IDEA	Federal Cost Shift to Districts if Not Fully Funded		Fully Funding IDEA	Federal Cost Shift to Districts if Not Fully Funded		Fully Funding IDEA	Federal Cost Shift to Districts if Not Fully Funded
Alabama	\$5,296	\$3,444	Louisiana	\$5,512	\$3,584	Oklahoma	\$4,308	\$2,801
Alaska	1,064	692	Maine	1,594	1,036	Oregon	3,756	2,442
Arizona	5,484	3,566	Maryland	5,832	3,792	Pennsylvania	12,439	8,088
Arkansas	3,266	2,124	Massachusetts	8,269	5,377	Rhode Island	1,274	828
California	35,724	23,229	Michigan	11,665	7,585	South Carolina	5,158	3,354
Colorado	4,499	2,925	Minnesota	5,529	3,595	South Dakota	972	632
Connecticut	3,873	2,518	Mississippi	3,500	2,276	Tennessee	6,898	4,485
Delaware	1,005	653	Missouri	6,617	4,302	Texas	28,607	18,601
District of Columbia	505	329	Montana	1,086	706	Utah	3,193	2,076
Florida	18,411	11,972	Nebraska	2,175	1,414	Vermont	787	512
Georgia	9,570	6,223	Nevada	2,062	1,341	Virginia	8,211	5,339
Hawaii	1,162	756	New Hampshire	1,382	899	Washington	6,445	4,191
Idaho	1,611	1,047	New Jersey	10,529	6,846	West Virginia	2,212	1,438
Illinois	14,750	9,591	New Mexico	2,655	1,726	Wisconsin	6,063	3,943
Indiana	7,514	4,886	New York	22,111	14,378	Wyoming	825	537
Iowa	3,556	2,312	North Carolina	9,512	6,185	Puerto Rico	3,352	2,180
Kansas	3,112	2,024	North Dakota	816	531	Outlying Areas*	4,151	2,787
Kentucky	4,606	2,995	Ohio	12,746	8,288	National	\$337,249	\$219,382

The federal cost of fully funding IDEA over the next decade is estimated to be \$337 billion. As a result of the Budget Control Act's spending caps and automatic, across-the-board cuts, known as sequestration, federal funding of IDEA is expected to be about \$118 billion, leaving school districts to pick up \$219 billion in added costs due to the federal shortfall.

* Includes Indian Tribes and technical assistance. Source: NEA calculations based on data from the U.S. Department of Education Budget Service, National Center for Education Statistics, and Congressional Budget Office. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. | February 25, 2013

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