

House FY 2014 Budget Resolution

Impact on Head Start (HSA section 639)



FY 2014			
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Enrollment Slots for Poor Children Eliminated	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$25.2	3,420	1,130
Alaska	2.9	350	250
Arizona	24.4	2,790	1,190
Arkansas	15.1	2,130	950
California	192.3	20,890	6,970
Colorado	16.2	2,150	1,040
Connecticut	11.8	1,440	510
Delaware	3.1	440	160
District of Columbia	5.6	690	380
Florida	62.9	7,560	3,070
Georgia	39.9	4,940	1,580
Hawaii	5.1	630	180
Idaho	5.5	620	420
Illinois	63.1	8,230	2,580
Indiana	23.1	3,060	930
Iowa	11.9	1,610	560
Kansas	12.0	1,730	690
Kentucky	25.2	3,340	1,230
Louisiana	33.7	4,420	1,460
Maine	6.3	730	380
Maryland	17.9	2,150	640
Massachusetts	24.6	2,680	1,230
Michigan	53.7	7,060	2,140
Minnesota	16.8	2,240	1,020
Mississippi	36.2	5,410	1,910
Missouri	27.9	3,640	1,370
Montana	4.8	610	420
Nebraska	8.5	1,080	490
Nevada	6.0	610	210
New Hampshire	3.1	380	150
New Jersey	30.0	3,150	1,330
New Mexico	12.6	1,560	710
New York	99.1	10,170	4,460
North Carolina	34.5	4,130	2,030
North Dakota	4.0	490	280
Ohio	57.5	7,730	2,190
Oklahoma	19.6	2,860	1,200
Oregon	14.1	2,440	1,750
Pennsylvania	52.5	7,350	2,390
Rhode Island	5.0	590	200
South Carolina	19.9	2,590	870
South Dakota	4.3	590	360
Tennessee	27.5	3,420	1,110
Texas	112.3	14,370	5,810
Utah	9.1	1,210	500
Vermont	3.0	310	140
Virginia	23.1	2,850	1,030
Washington	23.6	2,440	1,600
West Virginia	11.7	1,630	710
Wisconsin	21.1	2,840	1,270
Wyoming	2.7	360	210
Puerto Rico	55.8	7,600	2,890
Outlying Areas/Indians & Migrants	113.9	12,690	6,050
Other	51.7	-	-
National	\$1,593.7	190,400	74,330

According to an analysis by the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities, the House budget resolution would cut nondefense discretionary funding by 20 percent in fiscal year 2014 from the Budget Control Act cap level, pre-sequestration, adjusted for current policy. As is their nature, budget resolutions do not specify funding levels for individual programs, which is the province of appropriators. Instead, budget resolutions set overall revenue and spending limits and make assumptions as to how those limits will be met. As a result, NEA assumes the proposed cut in 2014 would be distributed equally across all nondefense discretionary programs. The cut is calculated from the 2012 operating level since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 are not final. No additional adjustments have been made to the 2012 operating level. It is important to note that if appropriators would choose to cut the Head Start program by less than 20 percent, then other programs would have to be cut at a greater rate to remain within the spending limits established by the budget resolution.

Source: NEA estimates based on data from the U.S. Department of Education Budget Service and an analysis by the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of March 14, 2013.