

# House FY 2014 Budget Resolution

## Impact on Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B-611 & 619)



FY 2014			
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students whose Costs Shift to States & Districts	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	\$37.4	16,030	610
Alaska	7.5	3,610	65
Arizona	38.6	25,440	600
Arkansas	23.4	12,960	280
California	252.5	135,850	2,520
Colorado	31.8	17,450	450
Connecticut	27.5	13,660	280
Delaware	7.1	3,830	70
District of Columbia	3.5	2,510	30
Florida	129.9	71,780	2,260
Georgia	67.5	35,880	1,040
Hawaii	8.2	3,920	90
Idaho	11.5	5,370	180
Illinois	104.6	58,590	1,020
Indiana	53.3	32,830	760
Iowa	25.2	13,600	370
Kansas	22.2	13,160	420
Kentucky	33.6	19,760	600
Louisiana	39.1	16,460	610
Maine	11.4	6,420	160
Maryland	41.3	20,710	400
Massachusetts	58.6	33,250	590
Michigan	82.4	42,010	920
Minnesota	39.4	24,670	480
Mississippi	24.8	12,870	380
Missouri	46.5	25,020	680
Montana	7.7	3,210	120
Nebraska	15.4	8,970	250
Nevada	14.6	9,820	180
New Hampshire	9.8	5,880	130
New Jersey	74.4	44,790	650
New Mexico	18.8	9,310	270
New York	158.2	90,460	1,400
North Carolina	67.4	37,550	1,130
North Dakota	5.8	2,620	90
Ohio	89.8	51,810	1,100
Oklahoma	30.2	19,790	470
Oregon	26.5	16,340	300
Pennsylvania	88.0	58,990	970
Rhode Island	9.1	4,970	90
South Carolina	36.8	19,920	570
South Dakota	7.0	3,600	120
Tennessee	48.6	24,810	790
Texas	200.6	87,940	3,680
Utah	22.6	14,250	360
Vermont	5.6	2,770	75
Virginia	58.1	32,240	870
Washington	45.8	25,870	480
West Virginia	15.9	8,850	190
Wisconsin	43.4	24,770	480
Wyoming	5.9	3,080	80
Puerto Rico	23.6	25,860	430
Outlying Areas/Indian Tribes	26.7	2,420	430
Other	5.0	-	-
<b>National</b>	<b>\$2,390.1</b>	<b>1,308,530</b>	<b>31,570</b>

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 special education programs 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.