

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap



	Corker-McCaskill CAP Act /a	
	Cumulative Spending Cuts FY 2013-2021	
	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	Students Impacted /b
Major Federal Education-Related Programs		
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I, Part A)	-\$2,640	3,644,000
Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII, section 8003(b))	-207	169,000
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (ESEA II, Part A)	-537	15,000 teachers
21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA IV-B)	-212	278,000
English Language Acquisition State Grants (ESEA III, Part A)	-137	977,000
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA Part B-611)	-2,096	1,218,000
Career and Technical Education State Grants (CTEA Title I)	-211	2,836,000
Federal Pell Grants (HEA IV-A-1) [Discretionary only]	-4,219	9,614,000
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (HEA IV-A-3)	-138	244,000
Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)	-179	130,000
Federal TRIO Programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1)	-155	153,000
All Other Education Department Discretionary Programs	-2,009	---
Total, U.S. Department of Education Discretionary Programs	-\$12,741	---
<i>Education-Related Program Administered by HHS*</i>		
Head Start (HSA section 639)	-\$1,001	120,000

Why education spending cuts under the CAP Act will be much greater than the "minimum."

The CAP Act, introduced by Senators Corker (R-TN) and McCaskill (D-MO), proposes to set federal spending limits, or caps, as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). If enacted, the CAP Act would reduce spending each year beginning in fiscal year 2013 to eventually reach 20.6 percent of GDP by 2023. Based on an analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities using CBO's baseline budget projections, under the CAP Act, nondefense discretionary (or annually appropriated) spending, of which most education spending is a part, would be reduced through automatic cuts, or sequestration, by at least \$84 billion between fiscal years 2013 and 2021 in order to conform to the spending limits. Because of the way spending reductions are structured in the CAP Act -- the fastest growing parts of the budget are cut the most -- spending on mandatory programs such as Medicare, Medicaid, and Social Security would be cut severely. If Congress were to intervene to reduce the cuts to these mandatory programs, then cuts to nondefense discretionary spending would be much greater. The accompanying table illustrates the cumulative cuts to education spending that would occur under the CAP Act and the impact on students. Even a modest shift in spending cuts from mandatory programs to nondefense discretionary programs would lead to exponentially greater cuts to education programs over the next decade or so.

* HHS = U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.

/a Commitment to American Prosperity Act of 2011 (S. 245), or CAP Act of 2011.

/b Refer to the accompanying state charts for more complete descriptions of the impact by program, with one exception. No state table is available for Federal TRIO programs. Students impacted under TRIO represent the equivalent number of low-income students for whom services would be eliminated.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections and analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities.

For more information, contact Tom Zemar at 202.822.7109 or TZemar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

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

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	The Equivalent of Eliminating Extra Academic Support for this Number of Title I Students
Alabama	-\$40.2	63,257
Alaska	-7.3	5,610
Arizona	-57.4	90,875
Arkansas	-27.5	41,402
California	-295.9	445,944
Colorado	-26.6	43,582
Connecticut	-17.8	21,288
Delaware	-8.8	8,704
District of Columbia	-10.2	9,991
Florida	-142.8	209,517
Georgia	-97.9	135,100
Hawaii	-9.8	10,152
Idaho	-10.2	17,418
Illinois	-117.7	138,411
Indiana	-44.8	67,834
Iowa	-13.3	22,663
Kansas	-19.9	26,513
Kentucky	-40.8	57,629
Louisiana	-52.9	63,171
Maine	-9.7	11,129
Maryland	-34.7	36,923
Massachusetts	-37.4	43,847
Michigan	-98.3	124,645
Minnesota	-27.9	38,861
Mississippi	-34.6	53,704
Missouri	-42.3	63,367
Montana	-9.1	11,331
Nebraska	-11.4	15,507
Nevada	-19.4	28,842
New Hampshire	-8.2	7,997
New Jersey	-50.8	59,302
New Mexico	-20.8	29,854
New York	-218.2	225,539
North Carolina	-71.5	112,831
North Dakota	-7.0	4,923
Ohio	-102.6	131,030
Oklahoma	-27.3	45,380
Oregon	-26.1	36,989
Pennsylvania	-97.3	112,390
Rhode Island	-9.0	9,853
South Carolina	-40.0	58,366
South Dakota	-9.2	9,706
Tennessee	-49.8	79,232
Texas	-252.5	385,451
Utah	-15.1	25,458
Vermont	-6.8	4,575
Virginia	-42.2	55,552
Washington	-37.3	56,430
West Virginia	-16.2	20,711
Wisconsin	-38.8	49,370
Wyoming	-6.8	4,519
Puerto Rico	-93.6	143,814
Other	-26.4	67,615
Undistributed	0.0	0
National	-\$2,639.9	3,644,102



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Title I grants would be cut by at least \$2.64 billion cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which is the equivalent of eliminating additional academic support for more than 3.6 million low-income students.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

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

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	Number of Students for whom Education Costs would be Shifted to School Districts
Alabama	-\$0.55	3,864
Alaska	-21.90	4,363
Arizona	-30.66	7,203
Arkansas	-0.05	427
California	-11.97	9,540
Colorado	-2.95	2,902
Connecticut	-0.95	1,001
Delaware	-0.01	66
District of Columbia	-0.25	998
Florida	-1.36	7,968
Georgia	-3.93	7,157
Hawaii	-7.79	3,685
Idaho	-1.12	646
Illinois	-3.15	2,481
Indiana	-0.03	492
Iowa	-0.06	56
Kansas	-4.36	1,569
Kentucky	-0.13	1,495
Louisiana	-1.54	1,155
Maine	-0.48	437
Maryland	-1.03	6,608
Massachusetts	-0.13	1,097
Michigan	-0.82	418
Minnesota	-3.24	836
Mississippi	-0.39	1,173
Missouri	-4.16	1,155
Montana	-7.76	1,738
Nebraska	-3.35	958
Nevada	-0.67	1,924
New Hampshire	-0.002	41
New Jersey	-2.42	1,005
New Mexico	-17.80	5,071
New York	-4.48	13,863
North Carolina	-3.02	7,534
North Dakota	-5.40	885
Ohio	-0.36	2,212
Oklahoma	-7.06	5,943
Oregon	-0.54	234
Pennsylvania	-0.16	2,553
Rhode Island	-0.31	433
South Carolina	-0.36	2,673
South Dakota	-8.83	1,603
Tennessee	-0.71	3,246
Texas	-17.94	12,182
Utah	-1.64	2,527
Vermont	-0.001	20
Virginia	-7.28	19,413
Washington	-9.07	6,253
West Virginia	-0.002	36
Wisconsin	-2.28	821
Wyoming	-2.57	1,039
Puerto Rico	-0.30	5,686
Other	-0.02	728
Undistributed	0.00	0
National	-\$207.29	169,413



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Impact Aid Basic Support Payments would be cut by at least \$207 million cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which would shift the costs of educating more than 169,000 federally-connected students to school districts.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

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

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	Potential Losses in Teaching Positions Resulting in Larger Class Sizes
Alabama	-\$8.56	229
Alaska	-2.56	58
Arizona	-9.24	250
Arkansas	-5.29	165
California	-60.10	1,469
Colorado	-6.18	162
Connecticut	-4.83	110
Delaware	-2.56	61
District of Columbia	-2.56	63
Florida	-24.91	629
Georgia	-14.98	449
Hawaii	-2.56	62
Idaho	-2.56	81
Illinois	-21.71	538
Indiana	-9.36	277
Iowa	-4.10	128
Kansas	-4.21	132
Kentucky	-8.29	252
Louisiana	-11.41	315
Maine	-2.56	85
Maryland	-7.47	174
Massachusetts	-9.32	250
Michigan	-20.50	571
Minnesota	-7.17	206
Mississippi	-7.75	229
Missouri	-9.34	284
Montana	-2.56	90
Nebraska	-2.61	85
Nevada	-2.94	79
New Hampshire	-2.56	81
New Jersey	-11.92	254
New Mexico	-4.16	123
New York	-41.09	988
North Carolina	-12.59	380
North Dakota	-2.56	90
Ohio	-19.88	529
Oklahoma	-6.20	162
Oregon	-5.27	141
Pennsylvania	-20.81	540
Rhode Island	-2.56	70
South Carolina	-6.99	212
South Dakota	-2.56	90
Tennessee	-9.50	270
Texas	-45.45	1,121
Utah	-3.65	121
Vermont	-2.56	92
Virginia	-9.60	275
Washington	-8.82	266
West Virginia	-4.25	132
Wisconsin	-8.59	258
Wyoming	-2.56	61
Puerto Rico	-16.55	874
Other	-5.39	285
Undistributed	-2.71	0
National	-\$536.95	14,897



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Improving Teacher Quality State Grants would be cut by at least \$537 million cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which could lead to the loss of almost 15,000 teaching positions and result in larger class sizes.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

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

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	The Equivalent of Eliminating Afterschool Programs for this Number of Students
Alabama	-\$3.05	2,750
Alaska	-1.04	1,065
Arizona	-4.27	7,768
Arkansas	-2.19	2,304
California	-24.69	55,526
Colorado	-2.17	3,584
Connecticut	-1.60	2,833
Delaware	-1.04	723
District of Columbia	-1.04	942
Florida	-10.33	12,416
Georgia	-7.32	5,495
Hawaii	-1.04	1,754
Idaho	-1.04	1,177
Illinois	-8.49	7,717
Indiana	-3.47	4,212
Iowa	-1.10	868
Kansas	-1.45	2,313
Kentucky	-3.21	4,866
Louisiana	-4.20	2,531
Maine	-1.04	1,935
Maryland	-2.58	2,134
Massachusetts	-3.04	4,341
Michigan	-7.44	4,951
Minnesota	-1.81	3,900
Mississippi	-2.83	3,402
Missouri	-3.37	3,454
Montana	-1.04	1,934
Nebraska	-1.04	1,160
Nevada	-1.30	2,199
New Hampshire	-1.04	1,308
New Jersey	-4.20	2,571
New Mexico	-1.59	2,176
New York	-17.50	24,701
North Carolina	-5.39	4,326
North Dakota	-1.04	1,620
Ohio	-7.47	5,509
Oklahoma	-2.30	2,590
Oregon	-2.07	1,979
Pennsylvania	-8.15	5,744
Rhode Island	-1.04	1,332
South Carolina	-3.08	3,181
South Dakota	-1.04	2,786
Tennessee	-3.88	6,072
Texas	-18.92	24,664
Utah	-1.04	2,840
Vermont	-1.04	2,205
Virginia	-3.56	4,224
Washington	-2.69	4,435
West Virginia	-1.27	2,946
Wisconsin	-2.58	6,621
Wyoming	-1.04	2,252
Puerto Rico	-7.99	10,299
Other	-2.12	1,651
Undistributed	-2.12	0
National	-\$212.42	278,282



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for 21st Century Community Learning Centers would be cut by at least \$212 million cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which is the equivalent of eliminating extended learning time through before- and after-school programs for more than 278,000 low-income students.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

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

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	The Equivalent of Eliminating Services for this Number of English Learners
Alabama	-\$0.69	3,865
Alaska	-0.21	3,124
Arizona	-4.20	27,396
Arkansas	-0.61	5,085
California	-30.95	277,429
Colorado	-2.02	17,821
Connecticut	-1.08	5,765
Delaware	-0.19	1,219
District of Columbia	-0.14	1,002
Florida	-8.05	47,294
Georgia	-2.99	14,829
Hawaii	-0.56	3,749
Idaho	-0.42	3,329
Illinois	-5.56	38,316
Indiana	-1.40	8,339
Iowa	-0.55	3,514
Kansas	-0.70	6,193
Kentucky	-0.71	2,677
Louisiana	-0.56	2,298
Maine	-0.14	837
Maryland	-1.82	7,619
Massachusetts	-2.36	10,690
Michigan	-2.04	13,759
Minnesota	-1.57	12,529
Mississippi	-0.34	1,377
Missouri	-0.96	3,767
Montana	-0.07	642
Nebraska	-0.49	3,666
Nevada	-1.69	14,321
New Hampshire	-0.18	748
New Jersey	-3.78	9,935
New Mexico	-0.80	10,496
New York	-10.01	42,062
North Carolina	-2.76	19,463
North Dakota	0.00	0
Ohio	-1.68	7,222
Oklahoma	-0.73	6,523
Oregon	-1.49	12,172
Pennsylvania	-2.48	8,756
Rhode Island	-0.39	1,724
South Carolina	-0.90	5,733
South Dakota	-0.04	340
Tennessee	-1.10	5,740
Texas	-19.04	130,854
Utah	-0.99	8,745
Vermont	0.00	0
Virginia	-2.11	17,822
Washington	-3.12	17,003
West Virginia	-0.13	325
Wisconsin	-1.27	9,390
Wyoming	0.00	0
Puerto Rico	-0.64	108,835
Other	-0.68	10,195
Undistributed	-9.25	0
National	-\$136.62	976,535



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for English Language Acquisition State Grants would be cut by at least \$137 million cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which is the equivalent of reducing or eliminating programs and services for almost 977,000 English learners.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

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

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	Number of Special Needs Students for whom Costs would be Shifted to States and School Districts
Alabama	-\$33.2	15,271
Alaska	-6.7	3,292
Arizona	-34.4	23,159
Arkansas	-20.5	11,967
California	-223.7	123,910
Colorado	-28.6	15,413
Connecticut	-24.2	12,648
Delaware	-6.3	3,560
District of Columbia	-3.2	2,092
Florida	-115.3	69,290
Georgia	-60.4	32,581
Hawaii	-7.3	3,672
Idaho	-10.1	5,113
Illinois	-92.4	57,699
Indiana	-47.0	31,665
Iowa	-22.3	12,261
Kansas	-19.1	12,184
Kentucky	-28.8	19,512
Louisiana	-34.5	15,662
Maine	-10.0	6,029
Maryland	-36.5	18,955
Massachusetts	-51.8	30,782
Michigan	-73.1	41,947
Minnesota	-34.6	22,330
Mississippi	-21.9	11,774
Missouri	-41.4	23,899
Montana	-6.8	3,167
Nebraska	-13.6	7,998
Nevada	-12.9	8,853
New Hampshire	-8.7	5,559
New Jersey	-65.9	42,148
New Mexico	-16.6	8,424
New York	-138.4	84,910
North Carolina	-60.3	34,020
North Dakota	-5.1	2,440
Ohio	-79.8	48,465
Oklahoma	-27.0	17,514
Oregon	-23.5	14,731
Pennsylvania	-77.9	54,205
Rhode Island	-8.0	4,845
South Carolina	-32.3	18,591
South Dakota	-6.1	3,295
Tennessee	-43.2	21,899
Texas	-179.2	81,732
Utah	-20.3	12,472
Vermont	-4.9	2,606
Virginia	-51.4	30,318
Washington	-40.4	23,188
West Virginia	-13.9	8,495
Wisconsin	-38.0	23,092
Wyoming	-5.2	2,778
Puerto Rico	-21.0	22,293
Other	-8.1	3,687
Undistributed	0.0	0
National	-\$2,095.7	1,218,393



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Special Education Grants to States would be cut by at least \$2.1 billion cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which would shift the costs of educating more than 1.2 million students with disabilities from the federal government to states and school districts.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

Career and Technical Education State Grants (CTEA Title I)

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	Number of Students for whom Programs would be Reduced or Eliminated
Alabama	-\$3.95	53,351
Alaska	-0.87	6,474
Arizona	-3.72	50,583
Arkansas	-2.35	36,210
California	-22.29	618,715
Colorado	-2.76	22,056
Connecticut	-1.72	31,476
Delaware	-0.87	3,691
District of Columbia	-0.87	625
Florida	-9.54	115,127
Georgia	-6.09	107,531
Hawaii	-1.04	11,697
Idaho	-1.24	18,657
Illinois	-8.02	122,661
Indiana	-4.88	34,316
Iowa	-2.46	76,935
Kansas	-2.11	10,200
Kentucky	-3.69	37,734
Louisiana	-4.33	32,151
Maine	-1.04	2,917
Maryland	-3.05	51,489
Massachusetts	-3.57	22,068
Michigan	-7.21	70,942
Minnesota	-3.44	51,378
Mississippi	-2.75	11,406
Missouri	-4.31	29,621
Montana	-1.01	3,485
Nebraska	-1.40	29,497
Nevada	-1.04	20,700
New Hampshire	-1.04	4,690
New Jersey	-4.33	34,625
New Mexico	-1.65	13,630
New York	-10.58	68,669
North Carolina	-5.93	94,789
North Dakota	-0.87	8,193
Ohio	-8.81	62,157
Oklahoma	-3.11	26,625
Oregon	-2.56	8,511
Pennsylvania	-8.39	34,959
Rhode Island	-1.04	10,085
South Carolina	-3.43	50,435
South Dakota	-0.87	8,046
Tennessee	-4.42	46,516
Texas	-16.62	274,326
Utah	-2.37	41,650
Vermont	-0.87	2,569
Virginia	-4.79	72,032
Washington	-4.03	98,420
West Virginia	-1.74	15,616
Wisconsin	-4.17	32,038
Wyoming	-0.87	2,768
Puerto Rico	-3.80	45,523
Other	-3.56	95,767
Undistributed	0.00	0
National	-\$211.47	2,836,333



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Career and Technical Education State Grants would be cut by at least \$211 million cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which is the equivalent of reducing or eliminating programs for more than 2.8 million high school students and those attending technical or community colleges.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

Federal Pell Grants (HEA IV-A-1)

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	Financial Aid would be Reduced or Eliminated for this Number of Low-Income Students
Alabama	-\$82.3	180,217
Alaska	-3.5	8,523
Arizona	-236.9	567,207
Arkansas	-44.2	95,774
California	-458.5	1,064,422
Colorado	-63.3	152,278
Connecticut	-29.9	73,252
Delaware	-6.9	16,768
District of Columbia	-17.6	45,074
Florida	-271.8	577,521
Georgia	-144.9	314,600
Hawaii	-8.6	19,057
Idaho	-22.5	49,315
Illinois	-180.0	400,099
Indiana	-85.4	206,184
Iowa	-86.1	207,700
Kansas	-33.7	77,587
Kentucky	-63.1	140,196
Louisiana	-61.5	131,552
Maine	-14.1	31,834
Maryland	-52.4	124,359
Massachusetts	-61.2	137,948
Michigan	-149.3	344,510
Minnesota	-62.1	150,187
Mississippi	-60.2	121,803
Missouri	-78.4	181,332
Montana	-11.1	24,146
Nebraska	-18.2	43,809
Nevada	-13.8	33,240
New Hampshire	-9.2	21,577
New Jersey	-85.5	187,389
New Mexico	-29.2	67,483
New York	-300.0	596,672
North Carolina	-105.6	254,937
North Dakota	-8.6	19,018
Ohio	-159.5	363,206
Oklahoma	-48.5	108,232
Oregon	-48.9	112,273
Pennsylvania	-130.5	319,809
Rhode Island	-16.2	36,631
South Carolina	-57.6	129,469
South Dakota	-11.7	26,913
Tennessee	-82.8	186,231
Texas	-289.0	677,711
Utah	-41.6	97,562
Vermont	-5.9	13,440
Virginia	-79.4	182,108
Washington	-61.0	140,962
West Virginia	-29.2	62,466
Wisconsin	-51.7	120,441
Wyoming	-5.5	12,413
Puerto Rico	-133.0	336,227
Other	-7.5	20,337
Undistributed	0.0	0
National	-\$4,219.1	9,614,000



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, discretionary funding for Federal Pell Grants would be cut by at least \$4.2 billion cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which would reduce student financial aid for all recipients in need, currently at 9.6 million, and eliminate aid completely for some portion of this number.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

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

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	The Equivalent of Eliminating Financial Aid for this Number of Low-Income Students
Alabama	-\$2.27	3,451
Alaska	-0.15	263
Arizona	-3.40	5,125
Arkansas	-0.87	1,619
California	-14.44	29,377
Colorado	-1.93	2,700
Connecticut	-1.63	2,539
Delaware	-0.29	686
District of Columbia	-1.35	927
Florida	-6.62	14,179
Georgia	-3.22	6,029
Hawaii	-0.28	311
Idaho	-0.36	931
Illinois	-7.30	8,726
Indiana	-2.96	5,844
Iowa	-2.56	4,608
Kansas	-1.00	2,418
Kentucky	-1.82	3,464
Louisiana	-1.32	3,135
Maine	-1.25	1,705
Maryland	-1.92	3,655
Massachusetts	-5.25	6,971
Michigan	-4.87	8,782
Minnesota	-3.16	3,823
Mississippi	-1.46	2,482
Missouri	-2.44	4,507
Montana	-0.30	607
Nebraska	-0.69	1,315
Nevada	-0.40	507
New Hampshire	-0.89	1,331
New Jersey	-2.90	4,955
New Mexico	-0.68	994
New York	-10.62	18,646
North Carolina	-3.13	4,378
North Dakota	-0.50	783
Ohio	-5.68	10,560
Oklahoma	-1.28	2,452
Oregon	-1.89	3,100
Pennsylvania	-7.84	12,403
Rhode Island	-1.09	1,819
South Carolina	-1.81	2,649
South Dakota	-0.53	885
Tennessee	-2.36	4,532
Texas	-7.90	14,146
Utah	-0.75	2,541
Vermont	-0.97	890
Virginia	-2.76	5,315
Washington	-2.28	4,069
West Virginia	-0.89	1,464
Wisconsin	-2.97	4,801
Wyoming	-0.19	374
Puerto Rico	-2.48	9,926
Other	-0.07	228
Undistributed	0.00	0
National	-\$137.98	243,929



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants would be cut by at least \$138 million cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which is the equivalent of eliminating financial aid for almost 244,000 low-income students.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap

Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act
Cumulative Spending Cuts
FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	The Equivalent of Eliminating Financial Aid for this Number of Students in Need
Alabama	-\$3.00	1,698
Alaska	-0.16	54
Arizona	-2.14	1,090
Arkansas	-1.37	1,088
California	-18.38	11,316
Colorado	-2.32	1,395
Connecticut	-2.00	1,808
Delaware	-0.29	253
District of Columbia	-1.99	1,028
Florida	-7.63	3,745
Georgia	-4.29	2,449
Hawaii	-0.40	180
Idaho	-0.46	389
Illinois	-9.59	6,021
Indiana	-3.83	2,756
Iowa	-2.58	2,794
Kansas	-1.48	1,199
Kentucky	-2.59	1,996
Louisiana	-2.65	1,471
Maine	-1.43	1,344
Maryland	-2.79	1,644
Massachusetts	-8.20	7,119
Michigan	-5.65	3,960
Minnesota	-3.59	2,678
Mississippi	-2.12	1,522
Missouri	-3.70	2,726
Montana	-0.58	403
Nebraska	-1.00	855
Nevada	-0.43	229
New Hampshire	-1.17	1,319
New Jersey	-3.51	2,574
New Mexico	-1.24	572
New York	-16.73	13,575
North Carolina	-4.22	3,272
North Dakota	-0.60	479
Ohio	-7.03	5,284
Oklahoma	-1.83	1,219
Oregon	-2.45	2,017
Pennsylvania	-9.71	9,132
Rhode Island	-1.33	1,395
South Carolina	-2.29	1,676
South Dakota	-0.75	584
Tennessee	-3.21	2,499
Texas	-9.32	5,897
Utah	-0.92	512
Vermont	-1.05	1,142
Virginia	-3.58	2,517
Washington	-2.84	1,734
West Virginia	-1.17	937
Wisconsin	-3.30	3,209
Wyoming	-0.22	148
Puerto Rico	-3.32	2,852
Other	-0.15	130
Undistributed	0.00	0
National	-\$178.60	129,887



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Federal Work-Study would be cut by at least \$179 million cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which is the equivalent of eliminating financial aid for almost 130,000 students in need.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.

Impact of Corker-McCaskill Spending Cap Head Start (HSA section 639)

Corker-McCaskill CAP Act Cumulative Spending Cuts FY 2013-2021

State	Minimum under Sequestration Provision (in millions)	Number of Enrollment Slots for Poor Children that would be Eliminated
Alabama	-\$16.3	2,156
Alaska	-1.9	210
Arizona	-15.8	1,752
Arkansas	-9.8	1,390
California	-124.4	13,036
Colorado	-10.5	1,318
Connecticut	-7.6	886
Delaware	-2.0	272
District of Columbia	-3.6	438
Florida	-40.7	4,759
Georgia	-25.8	3,116
Hawaii	-3.3	395
Idaho	-3.5	388
Illinois	-40.9	5,230
Indiana	-15.0	1,924
Iowa	-7.7	1,008
Kansas	-7.8	1,086
Kentucky	-16.3	2,106
Louisiana	-21.8	2,801
Maine	-4.1	493
Maryland	-11.6	1,351
Massachusetts	-15.9	1,666
Michigan	-34.8	4,483
Minnesota	-10.9	1,343
Mississippi	-23.5	3,400
Missouri	-18.1	2,303
Montana	-3.1	383
Nebraska	-5.5	676
Nevada	-3.9	384
New Hampshire	-2.0	219
New Jersey	-19.4	1,982
New Mexico	-8.1	977
New York	-64.1	6,362
North Carolina	-22.3	2,592
North Dakota	-2.6	311
Ohio	-37.3	4,930
Oklahoma	-12.7	1,803
Oregon	-9.2	1,457
Pennsylvania	-34.1	4,617
Rhode Island	-3.3	375
South Carolina	-12.9	1,641
South Dakota	-2.8	370
Tennessee	-17.8	2,142
Texas	-72.7	9,016
Utah	-5.9	728
Vermont	-2.0	196
Virginia	-15.0	1,796
Washington	-15.3	1,523
West Virginia	-7.6	1,002
Wisconsin	-13.7	1,778
Wyoming	-1.7	226
Puerto Rico	-36.2	4,724
Other	-76.4	8,091
Undistributed	0.0	0
National	-\$1,001.2	119,614



Under the Corker-McCaskill CAP Act, funding for Head Start would be cut by at least \$1 billion cumulatively over fiscal years 2013 to 2021 from current levels, which would eliminate almost 120,000 enrollment slots (including those added under the Recovery Act) for low-income children.

Source: NEA estimates based on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) baseline budget projections; analysis from the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities; and U.S. Department of Education budget tables. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of April 29, 2011.