FISCAL YEAR 2013

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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$4.5 billion

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$4.8 billion

FUNDING CUT*

8.97 million

9.35 million

STUDENTS AFFECTED*

The funding cut is equivalent to eliminating educational services and eliminating or reducing financial aid for this number of students attending schools preK-12 as well as postsecondary schools

74,600

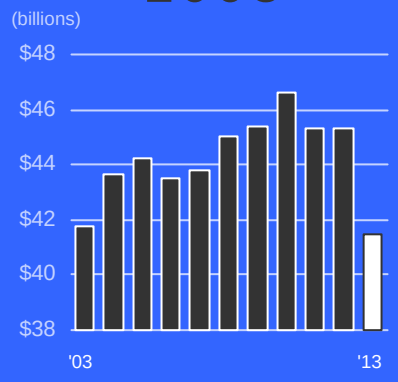
80,500

POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES*

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes early childhood, elementary, and secondary educators, postsecondary faculty, 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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

Impact of Sequestration on Federal Education Programs

FISCAL YEAR 2013

Program	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
	Funding Cut (in millions)*	Students Affected*	Potential Job Losses*	Funding Cut (in millions)*	Students Affected*	Potential Job Losses*
U.S. Department of Education Programs						
Elementary & Secondary Education						
Grants to Local Educational Agencies (ESEA Title I, Part A)	$1,132.3	1,668,300	14,920	$1,219.4	1,796,600	16,090
School Improvement State Grants (ESEA section 1003(g))	41.6	63,700	560	44.8	68,600	610
State Agency Programs: Migrant (ESEA I-C) and Neglected & Delinquent (ESEA I-D)	34.6	40,600	450	37.3	43,700	480
Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII section 8003(b))	90.0	74,100	1,210	96.9	79,800	1,330
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants (ESEA II, Part A)	192.4	---	2,550	207.2	---	2,780
21st Century Community Learning Centers (ESEA IV-B)	89.8	130,700	1,830	96.7	140,800	1,970
Education for Homeless Children and Youths (MVHAA Title VII-B)	5.1	66,500	70	5.5	71,700	70
Rural Education (ESEA VI-B)	14.0	371,100	200	15.1	399,600	210
English Language Acquisition (ESEA III, Part A)	57.1	349,600	670	61.5	376,500	750
All Other Elementary & Secondary Education	232.6	216,400	2,860	250.5	233,100	3,080
Subtotal, Elementary & Secondary Education	**1,889.4**	**2,981,000 ****	**25,320**	**2,034.8**	**3,210,400 ****	**27,370**
Special Education						
Special Education Grants to States (IDEA-B-611)	903.1	459,500	11,700	972.5	494,700	12,600
Preschool grants (IDEA-B-619)	29.1	57,500	370	31.3	62,000	400
Grants for infants and families (IDEA-C)	34.5	27,800	450	37.2	29,900	490
All Other Special Education	19.3	---	240	20.8	---	260
Subtotal, Special Education	**986.0**	**544,800**	**12,760**	**1,061.8**	**586,600**	**13,750**
Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research						
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants (RA Title I-A and Title I-C)	252.0	80,300	1,600	258.5	82,400	1,750
All Other Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research	47.2	15,700	580	50.8	16,900	630
Subtotal, Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research	**299.2**	**96,000**	**2,180**	**309.3**	**99,300**	**2,380**
Career, Technical, and Adult Education						
Career and Technical Education State Grants (Carl D. Perkins CTEA Title I)	87.6	944,700	1,200	94.3	1,017,400	1,300
Adult Basic and Literacy Education State Grants (AEFLA and WIA section 503)	46.4	195,500	670	50.0	210,600	730
All Other Career, Technical, and Adult Education	1.5	---	20	1.6	---	20
Subtotal, Career, Technical, and Adult Education	**135.5**	**1,140,200**	**1,890**	**145.9**	**1,228,000**	**2,050**
Federal Student Financial Assistance						
Federal Pell Grants (HEA IV-A-1)	exempt	---	---	exempt	---	---
Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (HEA IV-A-3)	57.3	1,390,000	560	61.7	1,390,000	610
Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)	76.2	683,000	730	82.0	683,000	800
All Other Federal Student Financial Assistance	1.9	48,300	20	1.9	48,300	20
Subtotal, Federal Student Financial Assistance	**135.3**	**2,121,300 ****	**1,310**	**145.7**	**2,121,300 ****	**1,430**
Higher Education						
Federal TRIO Programs (HEA IV-A-2, Chapter 1)	65.5	62,400	670	70.6	67,200	730
All Other Higher Education	134.6	1,948,600	1,290	143.2	1,953,000	1,370
Subtotal, Higher Education	**200.1**	**2,011,000 ****	**1,960**	**213.7**	**2,020,200 ****	**2,100**
Institute of Education Sciences	46.3	---	280	49.9	---	300
Departmental Management	150.4	---	470	160.9	---	510
Total, U.S. Department of Education Programs	**$3,842.3**	**8,894,300 ****	**46,170**	**$4,122.0**	**9,265,800 ****	**49,890**
Other Federal Education-Related Programs						
Head Start (HSA section 639)	621.5	74,200	28,390	669.4	80,000	30,590
Total, Federal Education-Related Programs	**$4,463.9**	**8,968,500 ****	**74,560**	**$4,791.4**	**9,345,800 ****	**80,480**

*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 June 1, 2012.

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Revisions to the Set of Tables Released January 31, 2012

The impetus for updating the set of tables made available at the end of January, 2012 was the release of a revised analysis by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) of how the across-the-board cuts in the Budget Control Act would work. CBPP initially estimated that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs would be reduced by 9.1 percent in fiscal year 2013. CBPP has since revised their estimate downward to 8.4 percent. As a result, the NEA has revised its estimates as well.

The Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) analysis remains the same, but the estimates generated by the NEA based on CBO's work have changed since the January release for several reasons. First, the NEA included discretionary programs only in the prior set of tables. Nonexempt mandatory programs have been added to the current set. Second, the U.S. Department of Education has made available updated state allocation and participation estimates by program through the release of the President's budget request for fiscal year 2013 and other reports. Third, updated data used in calculating potential job losses by state have been made available by various federal agencies and NEA's Research Department; and, the methodology has been refined as it pertains to selected programs in which educational services are delivered by entities other than local educational agencies, such as community-based organizations.

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 unserved due to less funding.

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.

For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$1.1 billion

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$1.2 billion

FUNDING CUT

1.67 million | **1.80 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

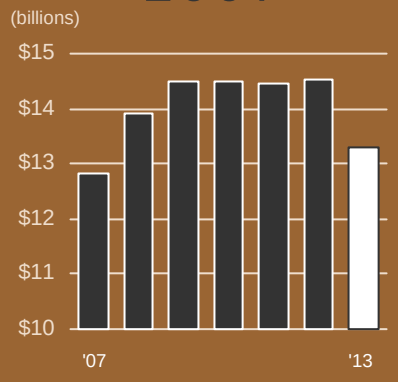
14,900 | **16,100**

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%

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$18.0	27,660	280	$19.3	29,790	310
Alaska	2.8	3,000	15	3.0	3,230	20
Arizona	24.1	21,970	390	26.0	23,660	420
Arkansas	12.1	21,050	140	13.1	22,670	150
California	130.2	270,560	1,230	140.2	291,370	1,320
Colorado	11.9	16,300	170	12.8	17,550	190
Connecticut	9.3	8,970	95	10.0	9,660	105
Delaware	3.1	4,520	30	3.3	4,870	35
District of Columbia	3.1	4,430	35	3.4	4,770	40
Florida	54.0	87,330	830	58.2	94,050	900
Georgia	38.3	67,800	550	41.3	73,020	590
Hawaii	3.3	8,680	40	3.5	9,350	45
Idaho	4.5	8,550	70	4.9	9,210	75
Illinois	50.9	54,910	490	54.8	59,130	520
Indiana	21.7	17,840	310	23.3	19,210	330
Iowa	7.4	7,970	110	8.0	8,580	120
Kansas	8.9	10,490	170	9.5	11,300	180
Kentucky	17.1	29,130	310	18.4	31,370	330
Louisiana	22.0	36,910	320	23.7	39,750	340
Maine	4.1	2,360	60	4.5	2,540	65
Maryland	14.9	11,990	120	16.1	12,910	130
Massachusetts	17.8	25,500	180	19.1	27,460	190
Michigan	42.3	47,950	470	45.5	51,640	510
Minnesota	13.6	14,040	160	14.6	15,120	170
Mississippi	14.4	30,490	220	15.5	32,830	240
Missouri	19.0	21,470	270	20.5	23,120	290
Montana	3.2	3,690	45	3.4	3,970	50
Nebraska	5.8	7,700	90	6.3	8,290	100
Nevada	7.9	11,380	90	8.5	12,260	100
New Hampshire	3.0	1,740	40	3.2	1,880	45
New Jersey	25.8	31,580	210	27.8	34,000	230
New Mexico	9.1	16,430	130	9.8	17,700	140
New York	82.9	78,620	740	89.3	84,660	800
North Carolina	31.1	41,720	540	33.5	44,930	580
North Dakota	2.6	1,740	40	2.8	1,880	45
Ohio	47.0	54,980	580	50.6	59,210	620
Oklahoma	12.9	29,580	210	13.9	31,860	220
Oregon	11.9	16,870	130	12.8	18,170	140
Pennsylvania	46.8	48,780	520	50.4	52,530	560
Rhode Island	3.9	4,210	30	4.2	4,530	35
South Carolina	16.6	21,010	250	17.9	22,630	270
South Dakota	3.1	2,450	60	3.3	2,640	70
Tennessee	21.7	48,480	350	23.3	52,210	370
Texas	106.3	252,920	1,970	114.5	272,370	2,130
Utah	7.6	11,430	100	8.2	12,310	100
Vermont	2.5	3,730	30	2.7	4,020	35
Virginia	19.2	17,950	280	20.6	19,330	300
Washington	17.7	17,370	190	19.1	18,710	200
West Virginia	7.6	9,960	100	8.1	10,730	110
Wisconsin	18.5	20,360	200	19.9	21,920	210
Wyoming	2.5	2,890	30	2.7	3,120	35
Puerto Rico	35.2	38,290	710	37.9	41,230	770
Outlying Areas/Indians	11.3	10,520	190	12.2	11,330	210
Other	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
National	**$1,132.3**	**1,668,250**	**14,920**	**$1,219.4**	**1,796,580**	**16,090**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$42 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$45 million

FUNDING CUT

64 thousand

69 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

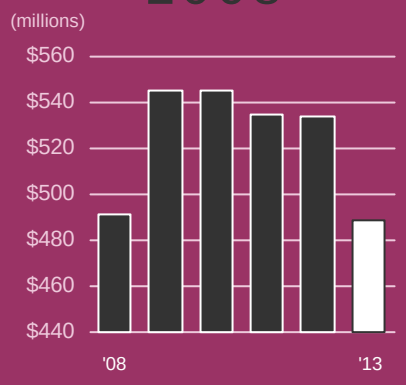
600

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%

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$654	290	10	$705	310	11
Alaska	103	100	1	111	110	1
Arizona	909	420	15	979	460	16
Arkansas	447	320	5	482	350	6
California	4,660	6,920	45	5,018	7,450	50
Colorado	440	820	6	474	880	7
Connecticut	301	770	3	324	820	3
Delaware	122	130	1	131	140	1
District of Columbia	145	350	2	156	370	2
Florida	2,180	6,970	35	2,348	7,500	40
Georgia	1,516	1,730	22	1,632	1,870	23
Hawaii	139	-	2	149	-	2
Idaho	158	130	2	170	140	3
Illinois	1,889	990	18	2,034	1,060	19
Indiana	732	300	10	788	320	11
Iowa	224	270	3	241	300	4
Kansas	325	210	6	350	230	7
Kentucky	652	5,360	12	702	5,770	13
Louisiana	805	860	12	867	930	13
Maine	152	180	2	164	190	2
Maryland	536	500	4	577	540	5
Massachusetts	619	570	6	667	610	7
Michigan	1,550	1,510	17	1,670	1,630	19
Minnesota	467	600	5	503	640	6
Mississippi	542	410	8	584	450	9
Missouri	713	1,260	10	768	1,360	11
Montana	129	30	2	138	40	2
Nebraska	180	90	3	193	100	3
Nevada	287	690	3	309	740	4
New Hampshire	117	190	2	126	200	2
New Jersey	856	740	7	922	800	8
New Mexico	328	270	5	353	290	5
New York	3,280	2,190	30	3,533	2,360	35
North Carolina	1,141	1,010	20	1,229	1,090	21
North Dakota	98	880	1	106	950	2
Ohio	1,673	1,700	20	1,802	1,830	25
Oklahoma	446	550	7	480	590	8
Oregon	431	480	5	464	520	5
Pennsylvania	1,545	4,010	17	1,664	4,320	18
Rhode Island	141	240	1	152	260	1
South Carolina	645	680	10	695	730	10
South Dakota	126	550	3	136	600	3
Tennessee	795	4,780	13	856	5,140	14
Texas	3,922	3,740	75	4,224	4,030	80
Utah	236	400	3	254	430	3
Vermont	96	2,050	1	103	2,210	1
Virginia	708	2,470	10	762	2,660	11
Washington	620	800	7	667	860	7
West Virginia	267	550	4	287	590	4
Wisconsin	621	2,200	7	669	2,370	7
Wyoming	94	110	1	101	120	1
Puerto Rico	1,456	-	30	1,568	-	35
Outlying Areas/Indians	402	320	7	433	350	7
Other	0	-	-	0	-	-
National	**$41,617**	**63,690**	**556**	**$44,818**	**68,610**	**611**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

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Applying CBO's estimate:

$35 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$37 million

FUNDING CUT

41 thousand

44 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

450

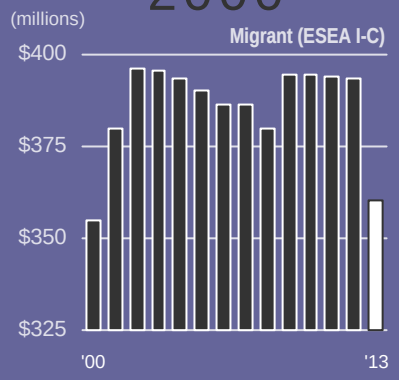
480

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

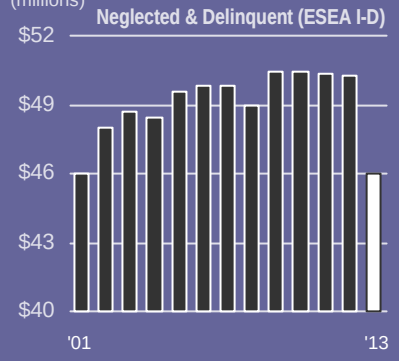
Sequestration would roll back funding near the level in

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

State Agency Programs: Migrant (ESEA I-C) and Neglected & Delinquent (ESEA I-D)

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$245	290	4	$264	310	4
Alaska	597	500	3	643	540	3
Arizona	661	1,350	11	712	1,450	12
Arkansas	467	550	5	503	600	6
California	10,908	15,930	105	11,747	17,150	110
Colorado	627	550	9	675	590	10
Connecticut	208	330	2	224	360	2
Delaware	61	120	1	66	130	1
District of Columbia	95	65	1	102	70	1
Florida	2,006	2,390	30	2,161	2,570	35
Georgia	745	780	11	803	840	12
Hawaii	93	180	1	100	200	1
Idaho	339	370	5	365	400	6
Illinois	248	310	2	267	340	3
Indiana	501	320	7	539	340	8
Iowa	174	190	3	187	200	3
Kansas	981	310	19	1,057	330	20
Kentucky	688	500	12	741	540	13
Louisiana	338	560	5	364	600	5
Maine	115	50	2	123	55	2
Maryland	165	510	1	178	550	1
Massachusetts	337	160	3	363	170	4
Michigan	772	690	9	832	740	9
Minnesota	191	160	2	205	180	2
Mississippi	151	140	2	162	150	2
Missouri	233	240	3	251	260	4
Montana	92	110	1	99	115	1
Nebraska	454	300	7	488	320	8
Nevada	54	70	1	58	75	1
New Hampshire	50	80	1	54	85	1
New Jersey	318	410	3	342	440	3
New Mexico	104	80	1	112	85	2
New York	1,048	1,000	9	1,129	1,070	10
North Carolina	643	550	11	693	590	12
North Dakota	26	80	0	28	85	0
Ohio	293	290	4	315	310	4
Oklahoma	151	95	2	163	100	3
Oregon	904	1,360	10	973	1,470	11
Pennsylvania	825	720	9	889	770	10
Rhode Island	40	170	0	43	180	0
South Carolina	161	580	2	174	620	3
South Dakota	80	45	2	86	50	2
Tennessee	85	200	1	92	220	1
Texas	5,050	4,300	95	5,439	4,630	100
Utah	228	220	3	246	240	3
Vermont	101	110	1	108	120	1
Virginia	204	910	3	219	980	3
Washington	1,332	1,020	14	1,434	1,090	15
West Virginia	83	95	1	89	100	1
Wisconsin	105	160	1	113	170	1
Wyoming	70	70	1	75	75	1
Puerto Rico	47	50	1	51	55	1
Outlying Areas/Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	98	-	-	105	-	-
National	**$34,590**	**40,620**	**445**	**$37,251**	**43,710**	**476**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

FISCAL YEAR 2013

Impact Aid Basic Support Payments (ESEA VIII section 8003(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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$90 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$97 million

FUNDING CUT

74 thousand

80 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

1,200

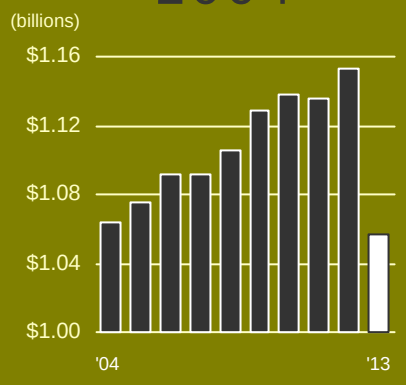
1,300

POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes teachers, classroom 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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$213	1,710	3	$229	1,840	4
Alaska	11,207	1,540	55	12,069	1,660	60
Arizona	13,786	3,450	220	14,846	3,710	240
Arkansas	24	190	0	25	200	0
California	4,971	4,320	45	5,353	4,650	50
Colorado	1,400	1,530	20	1,508	1,650	25
Connecticut	332	410	3	357	440	4
Delaware	2	30	0	2	30	0
District of Columbia	67	310	1	72	330	1
Florida	465	3,460	7	500	3,720	8
Georgia	1,687	2,940	25	1,817	3,160	30
Hawaii	3,523	2,020	45	3,794	2,170	50
Idaho	443	300	7	477	320	7
Illinois	1,464	1,070	14	1,577	1,150	15
Indiana	9	210	0	10	220	0
Iowa	22	20	0	24	30	0
Kansas	1,913	720	35	2,060	770	40
Kentucky	53	710	1	57	760	1
Louisiana	650	560	9	700	600	10
Maine	165	140	2	178	150	2
Maryland	395	3,280	3	426	3,530	3
Massachusetts	32	120	0	34	120	0
Michigan	339	180	4	365	190	4
Minnesota	1,478	350	17	1,592	380	18
Mississippi	128	450	2	138	490	2
Missouri	1,715	530	25	1,847	570	30
Montana	3,416	740	50	3,679	800	55
Nebraska	1,524	510	25	1,642	550	30
Nevada	234	860	3	252	930	3
New Hampshire	1	10	0	1	10	0
New Jersey	915	390	7	986	420	8
New Mexico	7,657	1,950	105	8,246	2,100	115
New York	1,801	5,840	16	1,940	6,290	17
North Carolina	1,113	3,470	20	1,198	3,740	25
North Dakota	2,298	390	35	2,474	420	40
Ohio	114	860	1	123	930	2
Oklahoma	2,761	2,670	45	2,973	2,880	50
Oregon	245	140	3	264	150	3
Pennsylvania	67	1,120	1	72	1,210	1
Rhode Island	115	190	1	124	200	1
South Carolina	114	1,140	2	122	1,230	2
South Dakota	4,069	730	85	4,381	780	90
Tennessee	292	1,170	5	315	1,260	5
Texas	7,975	5,600	150	8,588	6,030	160
Utah	599	920	8	645	990	8
Vermont	1	10	0	1	10	0
Virginia	2,776	8,510	40	2,989	9,170	45
Washington	3,305	2,910	35	3,559	3,130	40
West Virginia	1	5	0	1	5	0
Wisconsin	973	360	10	1,048	390	11
Wyoming	1,006	430	14	1,084	460	15
Puerto Rico	107	2,500	2	115	2,690	2
Outlying Areas/Indians	15	140	0	16	150	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
National	**$89,976**	**74,115**	**1,208**	**$96,897**	**79,765**	**1,334**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$192 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$207 million

FUNDING CUT

$71 million

$77 million

CUT IN FUNDS USED FOR CLASS SIZE REDUCTION

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

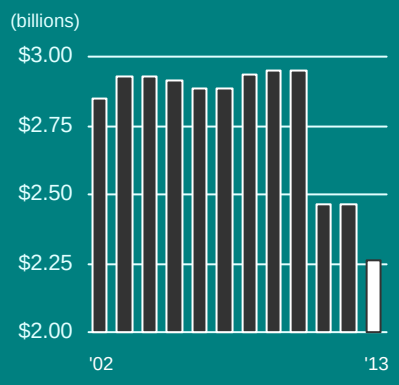
2,550

2,800

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate		Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate	
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in millions)	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$3.0	45	$3.2	50
Alaska	0.9	8	1.0	9
Arizona	3.0	48	3.2	51
Arkansas	1.8	31	2.0	33
California	21.1	230	22.7	250
Colorado	2.1	35	2.3	40
Connecticut	1.8	18	1.9	19
Delaware	0.9	10	1.0	11
District of Columbia	0.9	12	1.0	13
Florida	8.6	140	9.2	150
Georgia	5.0	75	5.4	80
Hawaii	0.9	12	1.0	13
Idaho	0.9	14	1.0	15
Illinois	7.7	70	8.3	75
Indiana	3.2	40	3.5	45
Iowa	1.5	22	1.6	24
Kansas	1.5	25	1.6	27
Kentucky	2.9	45	3.2	50
Louisiana	4.2	65	4.6	70
Maine	0.9	13	1.0	14
Maryland	2.7	31	2.9	33
Massachusetts	3.4	33	3.7	35
Michigan	7.5	80	8.0	85
Minnesota	2.6	30	2.8	35
Mississippi	2.8	50	3.0	55
Missouri	3.2	55	3.5	60
Montana	0.9	14	1.0	15
Nebraska	0.9	14	1.0	15
Nevada	1.0	13	1.0	14
New Hampshire	0.9	12	1.0	13
New Jersey	4.3	45	4.6	50
New Mexico	1.5	24	1.6	25
New York	15.3	145	16.4	155
North Carolina	4.2	75	4.5	80
North Dakota	0.9	15	1.0	16
Ohio	7.1	90	7.6	100
Oklahoma	2.2	35	2.3	40
Oregon	1.8	21	2.0	23
Pennsylvania	7.7	90	8.2	100
Rhode Island	0.9	10	1.0	11
South Carolina	2.4	35	2.6	40
South Dakota	0.9	18	1.0	19
Tennessee	3.3	55	3.5	60
Texas	15.6	275	16.8	295
Utah	1.3	18	1.4	20
Vermont	0.9	13	1.0	14
Virginia	3.4	50	3.6	55
Washington	3.1	40	3.3	45
West Virginia	1.6	23	1.7	25
Wisconsin	3.1	35	3.4	40
Wyoming	0.9	12	1.0	12
Puerto Rico	5.8	110	6.2	115
Outlying Areas/Indians	1.9	31	2.1	33
Other	3.8	-	4.1	-
National	**$192.4**	**2,554**	**$207.2**	**2,775**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

NATIONAL EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Great Public Schools for Every Student

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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$90 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$97 million

FUNDING CUT

131 thousand

141 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

1,800

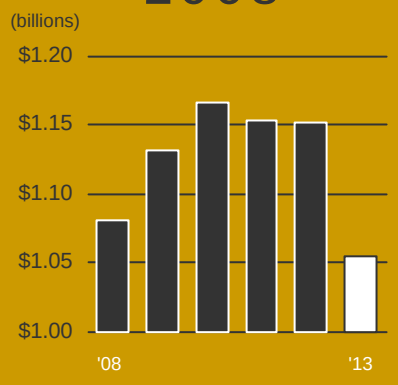
2,000

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%

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$1.4	1,290	30	$1.5	1,390	40
Alaska	0.4	500	3	0.5	540	4
Arizona	1.9	3,650	50	2.0	3,930	50
Arkansas	0.9	1,080	17	1.0	1,170	20
California	9.7	26,080	140	10.4	28,080	150
Colorado	0.9	1,680	20	1.0	1,810	20
Connecticut	0.6	1,330	10	0.7	1,430	11
Delaware	0.4	340	7	0.5	370	7
District of Columbia	0.4	440	7	0.5	480	8
Florida	4.5	5,830	110	4.9	6,280	120
Georgia	3.1	2,580	70	3.4	2,780	80
Hawaii	0.4	820	9	0.5	890	9
Idaho	0.4	550	10	0.5	600	11
Illinois	3.9	3,620	60	4.2	3,900	60
Indiana	1.5	1,980	30	1.6	2,130	40
Iowa	0.5	410	11	0.5	440	12
Kansas	0.7	1,090	20	0.7	1,170	20
Kentucky	1.4	2,290	40	1.5	2,460	40
Louisiana	1.7	1,190	40	1.8	1,280	40
Maine	0.4	910	10	0.5	980	10
Maryland	1.1	1,000	14	1.2	1,080	15
Massachusetts	1.3	2,040	20	1.4	2,200	20
Michigan	3.2	2,330	60	3.5	2,500	60
Minnesota	1.0	1,830	20	1.0	1,970	20
Mississippi	1.1	1,600	30	1.2	1,720	30
Missouri	1.5	1,620	30	1.6	1,750	40
Montana	0.4	910	10	0.5	980	11
Nebraska	0.4	540	11	0.5	590	12
Nevada	0.6	1,030	11	0.6	1,110	12
New Hampshire	0.4	610	9	0.5	660	10
New Jersey	1.8	1,210	20	1.9	1,300	20
New Mexico	0.7	1,020	15	0.7	1,100	16
New York	6.8	11,600	90	7.3	12,490	100
North Carolina	2.4	2,030	60	2.6	2,190	70
North Dakota	0.4	760	10	0.5	820	11
Ohio	3.5	2,590	70	3.7	2,790	70
Oklahoma	0.9	1,220	20	1.0	1,310	30
Oregon	0.9	930	15	1.0	1,000	17
Pennsylvania	3.2	2,700	60	3.5	2,910	60
Rhode Island	0.4	630	5	0.5	670	6
South Carolina	1.3	1,490	30	1.4	1,610	30
South Dakota	0.4	1,310	14	0.5	1,410	15
Tennessee	1.7	2,850	40	1.8	3,070	40
Texas	8.1	11,580	240	8.8	12,470	250
Utah	0.5	1,330	10	0.5	1,440	10
Vermont	0.4	1,040	8	0.5	1,120	9
Virginia	1.5	1,980	30	1.6	2,140	40
Washington	1.3	2,080	20	1.4	2,240	20
West Virginia	0.6	1,380	11	0.6	1,490	12
Wisconsin	1.3	3,110	20	1.4	3,350	20
Wyoming	0.4	1,060	9	0.5	1,140	10
Puerto Rico	3.0	4,840	100	3.3	5,210	100
Outlying Areas/Indians	0.9	780	20	1.0	840	30
Other	0.9	-	-	1.0	-	-
National	**$89.8**	**130,690**	**1,826**	**$96.7**	**140,780**	**1,967**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$5.1 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$5.5 million

FUNDING CUT

67 thousand

72 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

65

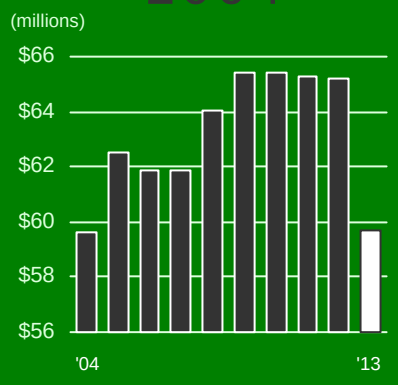
70

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%

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$83	1,040	1	$89	1,120	1
Alaska	13	270	0	14	290	0
Arizona	103	2,120	2	111	2,280	2
Arkansas	51	120	1	55	130	1
California	583	23,500	5	628	25,310	6
Colorado	51	1,190	1	55	1,280	1
Connecticut	36	140	0	39	150	0
Delaware	15	150	0	16	160	0
District of Columbia	15	190	0	16	210	0
Florida	270	3,680	4	291	3,970	4
Georgia	182	1,680	3	196	1,810	3
Hawaii	17	230	0	18	250	0
Idaho	19	150	0	21	170	0
Illinois	215	2,600	2	231	2,800	2
Indiana	93	680	1	100	740	1
Iowa	28	230	0	30	250	0
Kansas	40	520	1	43	560	1
Kentucky	75	1,620	1	81	1,740	1
Louisiana	97	1,770	1	104	1,910	2
Maine	18	30	0	19	40	0
Maryland	69	860	1	74	920	1
Massachusetts	72	760	1	77	820	1
Michigan	178	760	2	192	820	2
Minnesota	58	680	1	62	740	1
Mississippi	62	480	1	67	520	1
Missouri	78	920	1	84	990	1
Montana	15	100	0	16	110	0
Nebraska	24	150	0	26	160	0
Nevada	39	690	0	42	740	0
New Hampshire	14	120	0	15	130	0
New Jersey	105	80	1	113	90	1
New Mexico	42	680	1	46	730	1
New York	378	2,240	3	407	2,410	4
North Carolina	143	950	2	154	1,020	3
North Dakota	13	30	0	14	30	0
Ohio	202	1,410	2	218	1,520	3
Oklahoma	56	730	1	60	790	1
Oregon	54	1,810	1	58	1,950	1
Pennsylvania	197	1,520	2	212	1,630	2
Rhode Island	17	40	0	18	40	0
South Carolina	77	460	1	83	490	1
South Dakota	15	90	0	16	100	0
Tennessee	99	730	2	107	790	2
Texas	476	3,850	9	513	4,140	10
Utah	33	730	0	36	790	0
Vermont	13	20	0	14	20	0
Virginia	81	930	1	88	1,000	1
Washington	77	1,410	1	83	1,520	1
West Virginia	31	220	0	33	240	0
Wisconsin	81	680	1	87	730	1
Wyoming	13	50	0	14	50	0
Puerto Rico	144	320	3	156	340	3
Outlying Areas/Indians	56	120	1	60	130	1
Other	70	-	-	75	-	-
National	**$5,083**	**66,530**	**66**	**$5,474**	**71,670**	**71**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$14 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$15 million

FUNDING CUT

371 thousand

400 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

200

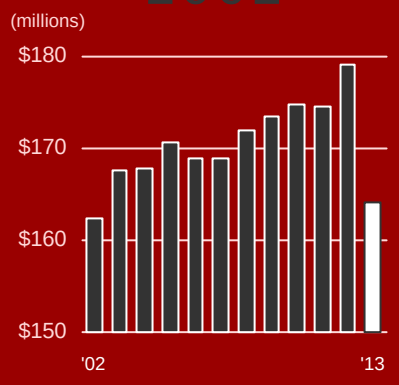
210

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

Rural Education (ESEA VI-B)

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	**Funding Cut (in thousands)**	**Students Affected**	**Potential Job Losses**	**Funding Cut (in thousands)**	**Students Affected**	**Potential Job Losses**
Alabama	$322	15,260	5	$346	16,430	5
Alaska	28	380	0	30	410	0
Arizona	309	3,900	5	333	4,200	5
Arkansas	369	12,820	4	398	13,800	5
California	859	9,730	8	925	10,480	9
Colorado	179	3,340	3	193	3,600	3
Connecticut	90	910	1	97	980	1
Delaware	4	400	0	4	430	0
District of Columbia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Florida	198	10,110	3	213	10,880	3
Georgia	558	23,090	8	601	24,860	9
Hawaii	0	0	0	0	0	0
Idaho	97	2,370	1	105	2,560	2
Illinois	548	10,530	5	591	11,340	6
Indiana	113	3,910	2	122	4,210	2
Iowa	382	5,590	6	411	6,020	6
Kansas	301	5,300	6	324	5,710	6
Kentucky	455	17,000	8	490	18,310	9
Louisiana	257	11,630	4	277	12,520	4
Maine	198	6,770	3	214	7,290	3
Maryland	0	0	0	0	0	0
Massachusetts	111	860	1	120	920	1
Michigan	388	10,970	4	417	11,810	5
Minnesota	280	5,110	3	301	5,510	3
Mississippi	543	17,610	8	585	18,960	9
Missouri	676	16,250	10	728	17,500	10
Montana	417	3,450	6	449	3,720	7
Nebraska	339	4,210	5	365	4,540	6
Nevada	9	320	0	10	340	0
New Hampshire	194	4,090	3	209	4,400	3
New Jersey	161	1,480	1	174	1,590	1
New Mexico	191	4,540	3	206	4,890	3
New York	268	7,280	2	288	7,840	3
North Carolina	381	19,420	7	410	20,910	7
North Dakota	72	1,060	1	77	1,150	1
Ohio	307	11,350	4	330	12,220	4
Oklahoma	976	18,590	16	1,051	20,020	17
Oregon	205	5,440	2	221	5,850	2
Pennsylvania	135	5,210	1	145	5,610	2
Rhode Island	8	120	0	9	130	0
South Carolina	215	11,560	3	232	12,450	3
South Dakota	90	2,010	2	97	2,170	2
Tennessee	302	16,960	5	325	18,260	5
Texas	1,398	29,570	26	1,505	31,840	28
Utah	66	690	1	71	740	1
Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virginia	181	6,710	3	195	7,220	3
Washington	251	5,590	3	271	6,020	3
West Virginia	202	9,020	3	218	9,710	3
Wisconsin	270	5,110	3	291	5,500	3
Wyoming	2	30	0	2	30	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outlying Areas/Indians	70	3,450	1	75	3,720	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
National	**$13,977**	**371,100**	**199**	**$15,052**	**399,600**	**214**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$57 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$61 million

FUNDING CUT

350 thousand

377 thousand

STUDENTS AFFECTED

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

670

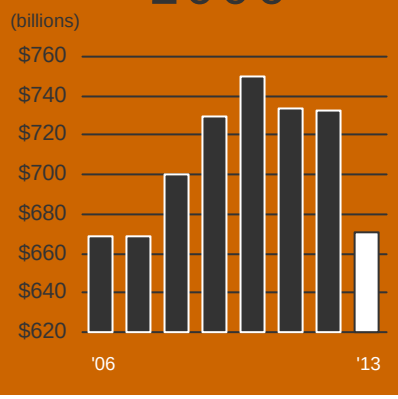
750

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:

22% or more — Increase in English learners in each of 5 states (2005-10)

20% or more — Increase in immigrants in each of 7 states (2008-10)

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$305	1,460	5	$328	1,580	5
Alaska	83	1,210	0	89	1,300	0
Arizona	1,438	8,750	20	1,549	9,420	30
Arkansas	245	2,100	3	263	2,260	3
California	12,698	113,280	120	13,675	121,990	130
Colorado	778	8,360	11	838	9,000	12
Connecticut	453	2,360	5	488	2,540	5
Delaware	97	540	1	104	580	1
District of Columbia	61	370	1	66	400	1
Florida	3,380	19,410	50	3,640	20,900	60
Georgia	1,195	5,800	20	1,287	6,250	25
Hawaii	275	1,410	3	296	1,520	4
Idaho	153	1,220	2	165	1,320	3
Illinois	2,229	12,050	20	2,401	12,970	25
Indiana	653	3,750	9	703	4,040	10
Iowa	253	1,640	4	272	1,770	4
Kansas	322	2,540	6	347	2,740	7
Kentucky	292	1,760	5	314	1,900	6
Louisiana	240	980	3	259	1,060	4
Maine	57	340	1	61	360	1
Maryland	786	3,900	6	846	4,200	7
Massachusetts	1,024	3,470	10	1,103	3,740	11
Michigan	831	5,020	9	894	5,410	10
Minnesota	675	5,060	8	727	5,450	8
Mississippi	129	370	2	139	400	2
Missouri	398	1,310	6	429	1,410	6
Montana	11	30	0	11	30	0
Nebraska	210	1,600	3	226	1,730	4
Nevada	691	6,770	8	745	7,290	9
New Hampshire	73	290	1	79	310	1
New Jersey	1,706	4,240	14	1,837	4,570	15
New Mexico	318	4,500	4	343	4,850	5
New York	4,364	18,180	40	4,699	19,580	45
North Carolina	1,209	8,660	20	1,302	9,330	25
North Dakota	7	50	0	7	50	0
Ohio	754	3,110	9	812	3,350	10
Oklahoma	354	2,640	6	381	2,850	6
Oregon	603	4,130	7	649	4,450	7
Pennsylvania	1,117	2,320	12	1,202	2,500	13
Rhode Island	191	510	1	206	550	2
South Carolina	351	2,460	5	378	2,650	6
South Dakota	58	280	1	62	300	1
Tennessee	446	2,370	7	480	2,560	8
Texas	7,969	57,010	150	8,582	61,400	160
Utah	378	3,630	5	407	3,910	5
Vermont	4	10	0	4	10	0
Virginia	913	7,660	13	984	8,250	14
Washington	1,365	7,270	14	1,470	7,830	16
West Virginia	48	120	1	52	130	1
Wisconsin	520	3,100	6	560	3,340	6
Wyoming	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	266	180	5	286	190	6
Outlying Areas/Indians	286	-	5	308	-	5
Other	3,712	-	-	3,998	-	-
National	**$56,970**	**349,580**	**670**	**$61,351**	**376,520**	**748**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$903 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$973 million

FUNDING CUT

459 thousand

495 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

11,700

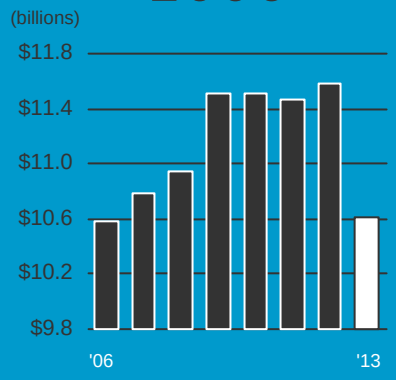
12,600

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$14.3	5,900	230	$15.4	6,350	240
Alaska	2.9	1,260	15	3.1	1,350	15
Arizona	14.8	8,760	240	16.0	9,430	260
Arkansas	8.8	4,090	100	9.5	4,400	110
California	96.6	47,290	910	104.0	50,930	980
Colorado	12.2	5,750	180	13.1	6,190	190
Connecticut	10.5	4,750	110	11.3	5,110	120
Delaware	2.7	1,300	30	2.9	1,400	30
District of Columbia	1.4	870	15	1.5	930	15
Florida	49.8	26,240	770	53.6	28,260	830
Georgia	25.9	12,740	370	27.9	13,730	400
Hawaii	3.1	1,370	40	3.4	1,470	40
Idaho	4.4	1,850	70	4.7	1,990	70
Illinois	39.9	21,020	380	42.9	22,640	410
Indiana	20.3	11,620	290	21.9	12,510	310
Iowa	9.6	4,820	140	10.4	5,190	150
Kansas	8.4	4,440	160	9.1	4,780	170
Kentucky	12.4	6,660	220	13.4	7,170	240
Louisiana	14.9	5,720	220	16.0	6,160	230
Maine	4.3	2,240	60	4.6	2,410	60
Maryland	15.8	7,150	130	17.0	7,690	140
Massachusetts	22.4	11,900	220	24.1	12,810	240
Michigan	31.5	15,440	350	34.0	16,620	380
Minnesota	14.9	8,500	170	16.1	9,150	190
Mississippi	9.5	4,250	150	10.2	4,570	160
Missouri	17.9	8,770	260	19.3	9,450	280
Montana	2.9	1,190	40	3.2	1,280	50
Nebraska	5.9	3,090	90	6.3	3,330	100
Nevada	5.6	3,240	70	6.0	3,490	70
New Hampshire	3.7	2,110	50	4.0	2,270	50
New Jersey	28.5	16,950	230	30.6	18,250	250
New Mexico	7.2	3,260	100	7.7	3,510	110
New York	59.8	30,720	530	64.4	33,080	570
North Carolina	25.7	13,140	440	27.7	14,150	480
North Dakota	2.2	900	30	2.4	970	40
Ohio	34.5	18,690	420	37.1	20,130	460
Oklahoma	11.6	7,010	190	12.5	7,550	200
Oregon	10.2	5,650	110	10.9	6,080	120
Pennsylvania	33.6	20,820	370	36.2	22,420	400
Rhode Island	3.4	1,770	30	3.7	1,900	30
South Carolina	13.9	7,030	210	15.0	7,570	220
South Dakota	2.6	1,210	50	2.8	1,300	60
Tennessee	18.6	8,450	300	20.1	9,100	320
Texas	77.3	31,580	1,440	83.3	34,010	1,550
Utah	8.6	4,830	110	9.3	5,200	120
Vermont	2.1	960	30	2.3	1,030	30
Virginia	22.2	11,450	320	23.9	12,330	340
Washington	17.4	8,970	180	18.8	9,660	200
West Virginia	6.0	3,110	80	6.4	3,350	90
Wisconsin	16.4	8,570	180	17.7	9,230	190
Wyoming	2.2	930	30	2.4	1,000	30
Puerto Rico	9.1	8,880	180	9.8	9,560	200
Outlying Areas/Indians	2.7	240	50	2.9	260	50
Other	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
National	**$903.1**	**459,450**	**11,690**	**$972.5**	**494,700**	**12,590**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$29 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$31 million

FUNDING CUT

58 thousand | **62 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

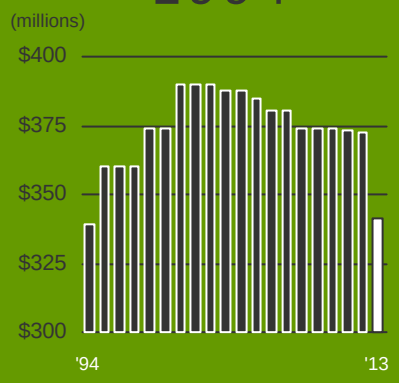
370 | **400**

POTENTIAL JOB LOSSES

The funding cut could lead to the elimination of this number of jobs, which includes special education teachers, early childhood 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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

Special Education Preschool Grants (IDEA Part B-619)

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$428	580	7	$461	630	7
Alaska	97	160	0	104	180	1
Arizona	408	1,150	7	440	1,240	7
Arkansas	410	1,020	5	442	1,100	5
California	2,937	5,650	28	3,163	6,080	30
Colorado	379	920	5	408	990	6
Connecticut	375	620	4	404	670	4
Delaware	96	170	1	103	180	1
District of Columbia	19	70	0	20	80	0
Florida	1,412	2,810	22	1,521	3,030	23
Georgia	749	1,240	11	806	1,340	12
Hawaii	76	190	1	82	200	1
Idaho	167	280	3	180	300	3
Illinois	1,350	2,850	13	1,454	3,070	14
Indiana	681	1,460	10	733	1,570	10
Iowa	305	580	5	329	620	5
Kansas	332	830	6	357	890	7
Kentucky	781	1,400	14	841	1,510	15
Louisiana	495	810	7	533	880	8
Maine	192	300	3	207	320	3
Maryland	510	1,000	4	550	1,080	4
Massachusetts	757	1,300	8	815	1,400	8
Michigan	960	1,810	11	1,034	1,950	12
Minnesota	568	1,180	7	612	1,270	7
Mississippi	323	790	5	348	860	5
Missouri	458	1,240	7	494	1,330	7
Montana	90	130	1	97	140	1
Nebraska	173	390	3	186	420	3
Nevada	171	540	2	184	580	2
New Hampshire	119	240	2	128	260	2
New Jersey	870	1,330	7	937	1,430	8
New Mexico	244	410	3	263	440	4
New York	2,582	5,060	23	2,780	5,450	25
North Carolina	865	1,440	15	932	1,550	16
North Dakota	62	130	1	66	140	1
Ohio	957	1,750	12	1,031	1,890	13
Oklahoma	278	650	5	299	700	5
Oregon	295	730	3	317	790	4
Pennsylvania	1,069	2,420	12	1,151	2,610	13
Rhode Island	128	230	1	138	250	1
South Carolina	546	860	8	588	930	9
South Dakota	112	210	2	121	230	3
Tennessee	527	1,020	8	567	1,100	9
Texas	1,741	3,240	32	1,875	3,490	35
Utah	272	700	3	293	760	4
Vermont	66	140	1	71	150	1
Virginia	698	1,330	10	752	1,430	11
Washington	625	1,110	7	673	1,200	7
West Virginia	267	440	4	287	470	4
Wisconsin	725	1,250	8	780	1,350	8
Wyoming	81	260	1	87	280	1
Puerto Rico	239	1,090	5	257	1,170	5
Outlying Areas/Indians	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
National	**$29,066**	**57,510**	**370**	**$31,302**	**61,980**	**398**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$35 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$37 million

FUNDING CUT

28 thousand

30 thousand

CHILDREN AFFECTED

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

450

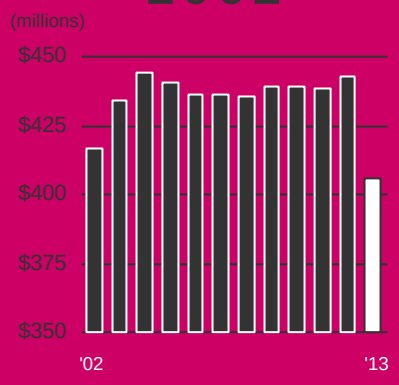
490

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Children Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Children Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$493	250	8	$531	270	8
Alaska	169	60	1	182	60	1
Arizona	732	430	12	789	460	13
Arkansas	317	260	4	342	280	4
California	4,082	2,490	38	4,396	2,680	41
Colorado	551	440	8	594	470	9
Connecticut	319	360	3	343	390	4
Delaware	169	70	2	182	80	2
District of Columbia	169	30	2	182	30	2
Florida	1,727	1,070	27	1,860	1,150	29
Georgia	1,102	490	16	1,187	520	17
Hawaii	169	160	2	182	170	2
Idaho	196	140	3	211	150	3
Illinois	1,342	1,480	13	1,445	1,590	14
Indiana	696	820	10	750	880	11
Iowa	325	290	5	350	310	5
Kansas	333	320	6	359	340	7
Kentucky	455	380	8	490	400	9
Louisiana	510	380	7	549	410	8
Maine	169	80	2	182	80	3
Maryland	589	620	5	634	670	5
Massachusetts	589	1,230	6	635	1,320	6
Michigan	950	840	11	1,023	910	11
Minnesota	572	410	7	615	440	7
Mississippi	339	190	5	365	210	6
Missouri	628	370	9	676	400	10
Montana	169	60	2	182	60	3
Nebraska	214	120	3	230	130	4
Nevada	303	190	4	326	200	4
New Hampshire	169	150	2	182	160	2
New Jersey	866	860	7	932	920	8
New Mexico	234	380	3	252	410	3
New York	1,877	2,510	17	2,021	2,700	18
North Carolina	1,018	800	18	1,097	860	19
North Dakota	169	80	3	182	80	3
Ohio	1,153	1,200	14	1,242	1,300	15
Oklahoma	428	220	7	461	240	7
Oregon	383	240	4	412	260	5
Pennsylvania	1,171	1,410	13	1,261	1,510	14
Rhode Island	169	150	1	182	160	1
South Carolina	488	370	7	526	400	8
South Dakota	169	90	4	182	100	4
Tennessee	657	330	11	707	350	11
Texas	3,117	2,340	58	3,357	2,520	62
Utah	431	270	5	464	300	6
Vermont	169	60	2	182	70	2
Virginia	822	600	12	885	640	13
Washington	715	450	8	770	490	8
West Virginia	169	200	2	182	210	2
Wisconsin	574	500	6	618	540	7
Wyoming	169	90	2	182	100	2
Puerto Rico	360	420	7	387	450	8
Outlying Areas/Indians	672	40	11	724	40	12
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
National	**$34,531**	**27,790**	**453**	**$37,188**	**29,870**	**488**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$252 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$259 million

FUNDING CUT

80 thousand | **82 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

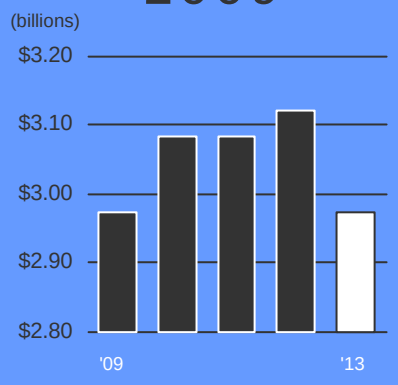
1,600 | **1,750**

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Individuals Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in millions)	Individuals Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$4.9	3,100	40	$5.1	3,180	45
Alaska	0.8	180	7	0.9	180	7
Arizona	5.1	900	25	5.2	920	30
Arkansas	3.0	1,220	35	3.1	1,250	40
California	23.8	5,950	125	24.4	6,100	130
Colorado	3.3	780	18	3.4	800	20
Connecticut	1.7	360	11	1.8	370	11
Delaware	0.8	230	5	0.9	230	5
District of Columbia	1.1	370	7	1.1	380	8
Florida	13.6	3,580	65	14.0	3,670	70
Georgia	8.3	1,900	65	8.6	1,950	70
Hawaii	1.0	360	6	1.0	370	6
Idaho	1.5	710	11	1.5	730	11
Illinois	8.9	1,970	40	9.2	2,020	45
Indiana	6.1	1,320	25	6.3	1,360	25
Iowa	2.7	1,040	18	2.7	1,070	20
Kansas	2.3	830	13	2.3	850	13
Kentucky	4.6	1,800	30	4.7	1,840	35
Louisiana	4.4	1,550	25	4.5	1,590	25
Maine	1.3	290	9	1.3	300	10
Maryland	3.3	1,120	30	3.4	1,150	35
Massachusetts	3.8	1,960	30	3.9	2,010	35
Michigan	9.0	2,860	40	9.2	2,930	45
Minnesota	3.9	1,060	30	4.0	1,090	35
Mississippi	3.4	1,220	40	3.5	1,250	45
Missouri	5.3	1,490	20	5.5	1,530	25
Montana	0.9	370	6	1.0	380	7
Nebraska	1.5	520	15	1.5	530	15
Nevada	1.8	320	8	1.8	330	9
New Hampshire	0.9	370	7	1.0	380	7
New Jersey	4.7	1,780	20	4.8	1,830	20
New Mexico	2.0	630	11	2.0	640	11
New York	11.8	5,480	55	12.1	5,620	60
North Carolina	8.6	3,600	65	8.8	3,690	70
North Dakota	0.8	320	7	0.9	320	7
Ohio	10.6	2,120	40	10.9	2,170	45
Oklahoma	3.5	1,240	25	3.6	1,270	30
Oregon	3.2	480	16	3.2	490	16
Pennsylvania	10.5	5,070	85	10.8	5,200	90
Rhode Island	0.9	370	6	0.9	380	6
South Carolina	4.6	2,790	55	4.7	2,860	60
South Dakota	0.8	200	5	0.9	210	5
Tennessee	6.0	1,190	45	6.1	1,220	50
Texas	19.6	4,850	105	20.1	4,970	110
Utah	2.5	1,540	20	2.6	1,580	25
Vermont	0.8	550	8	0.9	570	8
Virginia	5.4	1,670	50	5.5	1,710	55
Washington	4.4	1,100	25	4.5	1,130	25
West Virginia	2.1	750	20	2.2	770	25
Wisconsin	4.9	1,710	20	5.0	1,750	25
Wyoming	0.8	260	5	0.9	270	5
Puerto Rico	5.7	2,120	80	5.9	2,170	85
Outlying Areas/Indians	3.6	770	30	3.7	790	30
Other	0.9	-	-	0.9	-	-
National	**$252.0**	**80,320**	**1,604**	**$258.5**	**82,350**	**1,747**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$88 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$94 million

FUNDING CUT

945 thousand

1,017 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

1,200

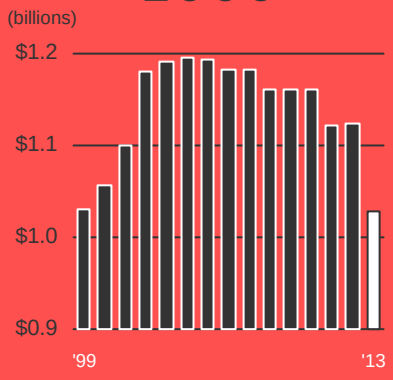
1,300

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%

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$1.6	20,600	25	$1.8	22,180	26
Alaska	0.4	1,770	2	0.4	1,900	2
Arizona	1.5	17,870	25	1.7	19,240	26
Arkansas	1.0	10,340	13	1.0	11,140	13
California	9.2	161,190	90	9.9	173,580	95
Colorado	1.1	10,880	18	1.2	11,720	19
Connecticut	0.7	10,620	7	0.8	11,440	8
Delaware	0.4	2,910	4	0.4	3,140	4
District of Columbia	0.4	230	3	0.4	250	3
Florida	4.0	46,270	60	4.3	49,830	65
Georgia	2.5	37,110	40	2.7	39,960	45
Hawaii	0.4	2,940	5	0.5	3,160	6
Idaho	0.5	7,510	7	0.6	8,090	8
Illinois	3.3	39,810	35	3.6	42,870	40
Indiana	2.0	7,650	30	2.2	8,240	32
Iowa	1.0	11,410	13	1.1	12,280	14
Kansas	0.9	6,300	15	0.9	6,790	16
Kentucky	1.5	15,430	25	1.6	16,620	27
Louisiana	1.8	15,580	25	1.9	16,770	27
Maine	0.4	1,330	6	0.5	1,440	7
Maryland	1.3	14,250	13	1.4	15,340	14
Massachusetts	1.5	9,220	17	1.6	9,920	18
Michigan	3.0	21,140	35	3.2	22,770	40
Minnesota	1.4	12,810	17	1.5	13,800	19
Mississippi	1.1	12,070	16	1.2	13,000	17
Missouri	1.8	15,400	30	1.9	16,580	30
Montana	0.4	1,430	6	0.5	1,540	6
Nebraska	0.6	11,110	9	0.6	11,970	10
Nevada	0.4	6,240	5	0.5	6,720	6
New Hampshire	0.4	1,640	7	0.5	1,770	7
New Jersey	1.8	13,600	20	1.9	14,650	20
New Mexico	0.7	7,630	10	0.7	8,210	10
New York	4.4	26,640	50	4.7	28,690	51
North Carolina	2.5	52,230	45	2.6	56,250	47
North Dakota	0.4	2,380	5	0.4	2,560	5
Ohio	3.6	20,980	45	3.9	22,590	50
Oklahoma	1.3	11,260	20	1.4	12,130	22
Oregon	1.1	9,110	12	1.1	9,810	13
Pennsylvania	3.5	12,740	40	3.7	13,720	45
Rhode Island	0.4	1,620	4	0.5	1,740	4
South Carolina	1.4	19,230	20	1.5	20,710	22
South Dakota	0.4	3,020	7	0.4	3,250	7
Tennessee	1.8	17,370	30	2.0	18,710	32
Texas	6.9	101,450	125	7.4	109,250	135
Utah	1.0	13,160	13	1.1	14,170	14
Vermont	0.4	740	6	0.4	790	6
Virginia	2.0	29,640	30	2.1	31,920	31
Washington	1.7	39,890	19	1.8	42,960	20
West Virginia	0.7	5,140	11	0.8	5,540	12
Wisconsin	1.7	19,340	20	1.9	20,830	21
Wyoming	0.4	1,940	5	0.4	2,090	5
Puerto Rico	1.6	2,540	35	1.7	2,740	36
Outlying Areas/Indians	1.5	-	30	1.6	-	30
Other	0.0	-	-	0.0	-	-
National	**$87.6**	**944,710**	**1,204**	**$94.3**	**1,017,360**	**1,291**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$46 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$50 million

FUNDING CUT

196 thousand

211 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

670

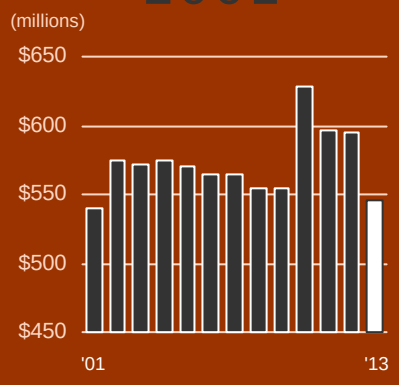
730

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%

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$763	1,940	14	$822	2,090	15
Alaska	81	260	0	88	280	0
Arizona	928	1,770	17	1,000	1,910	18
Arkansas	456	2,660	6	491	2,860	6
California	7,097	50,430	75	7,643	54,310	80
Colorado	542	1,160	9	584	1,250	10
Connecticut	434	2,270	5	468	2,450	5
Delaware	130	420	1	140	450	2
District of Columbia	102	320	1	110	350	1
Florida	3,050	21,270	55	3,285	22,900	60
Georgia	1,446	6,150	25	1,557	6,630	25
Hawaii	167	730	2	179	780	3
Idaho	184	610	3	199	660	3
Illinois	1,690	8,800	18	1,820	9,480	20
Indiana	786	3,280	12	847	3,530	13
Iowa	287	810	5	309	870	5
Kansas	293	730	6	316	780	7
Kentucky	708	3,280	14	763	3,530	15
Louisiana	724	2,170	12	780	2,340	13
Maine	144	760	2	155	810	2
Maryland	753	2,740	7	811	2,960	7
Massachusetts	801	1,750	9	863	1,890	10
Michigan	1,088	2,300	14	1,171	2,480	15
Minnesota	476	3,760	6	513	4,050	7
Mississippi	496	1,670	9	534	1,800	9
Missouri	726	2,950	12	782	3,170	13
Montana	102	260	2	110	280	2
Nebraska	189	690	3	204	740	4
Nevada	446	700	6	480	750	6
New Hampshire	133	470	2	143	510	2
New Jersey	1,238	2,670	11	1,333	2,880	12
New Mexico	328	1,870	5	354	2,010	5
New York	3,299	10,860	35	3,553	11,700	36
North Carolina	1,369	9,920	25	1,474	10,680	30
North Dakota	80	150	1	86	160	1
Ohio	1,267	4,120	18	1,365	4,440	20
Oklahoma	482	1,500	9	519	1,620	9
Oregon	439	1,920	5	473	2,070	6
Pennsylvania	1,447	4,300	18	1,559	4,630	20
Rhode Island	181	540	2	195	580	2
South Carolina	675	4,440	11	727	4,790	12
South Dakota	95	250	2	102	270	2
Tennessee	943	3,020	17	1,016	3,250	18
Texas	4,358	6,890	90	4,693	7,420	100
Utah	248	2,120	3	267	2,280	4
Vermont	73	140	1	79	150	1
Virginia	1,071	2,540	17	1,153	2,730	20
Washington	748	5,300	9	805	5,700	10
West Virginia	303	780	5	326	850	5
Wisconsin	536	1,940	6	578	2,090	7
Wyoming	64	230	1	69	250	1
Puerto Rico	975	2,770	22	1,050	2,990	25
Outlying Areas/Indians	123	130	2	133	140	3
Other	841	-	-	905	-	-
National	**$46,409**	**195,510**	**670**	**$49,979**	**210,570**	**728**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$57 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$62 million

FUNDING CUT

1.39 million

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 more than 108,000 and 116,000 students (applying CBO's and CBPP's estimates, respectively)

560

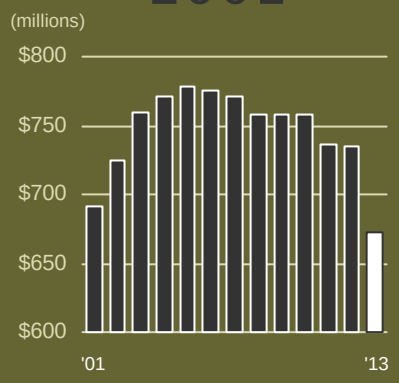
610

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$944	17,670	8	$1,017	17,670	9
Alaska	63	2,590	1	67	2,590	1
Arizona	1,413	28,450	15	1,522	28,450	16
Arkansas	361	8,310	3	389	8,310	4
California	5,998	172,170	45	6,459	172,170	50
Colorado	800	17,580	9	861	17,580	10
Connecticut	676	14,030	5	728	14,030	6
Delaware	119	3,990	1	128	3,990	1
District of Columbia	560	6,910	4	603	6,910	5
Florida	2,751	80,510	30	2,963	80,510	35
Georgia	1,336	33,910	16	1,438	33,910	18
Hawaii	115	1,830	1	124	1,830	1
Idaho	148	4,910	2	160	4,910	2
Illinois	3,030	56,250	30	3,263	56,250	35
Indiana	1,230	33,550	14	1,325	33,550	15
Iowa	1,063	29,780	9	1,145	29,780	9
Kansas	417	12,150	5	449	12,150	6
Kentucky	757	21,830	7	815	21,830	8
Louisiana	549	15,010	5	591	15,010	6
Maine	517	10,490	6	557	10,490	6
Maryland	797	20,400	9	858	20,400	9
Massachusetts	2,181	38,450	23	2,349	38,450	25
Michigan	2,021	53,450	17	2,176	53,450	18
Minnesota	1,311	26,550	13	1,412	26,550	14
Mississippi	606	13,960	6	652	13,960	7
Missouri	1,015	24,130	13	1,093	24,130	14
Montana	126	2,960	1	136	2,960	1
Nebraska	285	6,680	3	307	6,680	4
Nevada	167	3,250	2	180	3,250	2
New Hampshire	370	8,150	4	399	8,150	5
New Jersey	1,206	29,590	12	1,299	29,590	13
New Mexico	284	5,740	2	306	5,740	3
New York	4,411	98,900	35	4,750	98,900	40
North Carolina	1,301	24,240	15	1,401	24,240	16
North Dakota	210	5,120	3	226	5,120	3
Ohio	2,357	60,920	22	2,539	60,920	25
Oklahoma	531	12,330	6	572	12,330	6
Oregon	783	16,060	6	843	16,060	7
Pennsylvania	3,257	70,120	28	3,508	70,120	30
Rhode Island	455	11,020	4	490	11,020	5
South Carolina	752	13,130	8	810	13,130	9
South Dakota	219	4,740	3	236	4,740	3
Tennessee	982	27,310	12	1,057	27,310	13
Texas	3,281	76,410	35	3,533	76,410	40
Utah	312	13,470	2	335	13,470	2
Vermont	402	5,000	4	433	5,000	4
Virginia	1,144	33,330	11	1,233	33,330	12
Washington	948	23,380	8	1,021	23,380	9
West Virginia	368	7,900	4	396	7,900	5
Wisconsin	1,233	28,460	13	1,327	28,460	14
Wyoming	81	2,310	1	87	2,310	1
Puerto Rico	1,028	49,310	13	1,107	49,310	14
Outlying Areas/Indians	29	1,270	0	31	1,270	0
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
National	**$57,299**	**1,389,960**	**557**	**$61,706**	**1,389,960**	**612**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Great Public Schools for Every Student

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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$76 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$82 million

FUNDING CUT

683 thousand

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 more than 53,000 and 57,000 students (applying CBO's and CBPP's estimates, respectively)

730

800

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 reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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FISCAL YEAR 2013

Federal Work-Study (HEA IV-C)

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$1,281	8,100	11	$1,379	8,100	12
Alaska	67	320	1	72	320	1
Arizona	912	5,330	10	982	5,330	10
Arkansas	584	5,590	5	629	5,590	6
California	7,840	58,910	55	8,443	58,910	60
Colorado	990	7,140	11	1,066	7,140	12
Connecticut	854	9,980	7	920	9,980	7
Delaware	123	1,310	1	132	1,310	1
District of Columbia	850	6,360	7	915	6,360	7
Florida	3,255	20,410	35	3,505	20,410	40
Georgia	1,829	12,380	22	1,969	12,380	25
Hawaii	169	890	1	182	890	1
Idaho	198	1,950	2	214	1,950	2
Illinois	4,090	32,620	40	4,404	32,620	45
Indiana	1,636	15,540	19	1,761	15,540	20
Iowa	1,102	14,670	9	1,186	14,670	10
Kansas	632	6,360	8	680	6,360	8
Kentucky	1,105	10,100	11	1,190	10,100	12
Louisiana	1,131	8,200	11	1,219	8,200	12
Maine	608	6,380	7	655	6,380	7
Maryland	1,190	8,350	13	1,281	8,350	14
Massachusetts	3,497	37,910	35	3,766	37,910	40
Michigan	2,410	23,330	20	2,595	23,330	21
Minnesota	1,529	14,510	15	1,647	14,510	16
Mississippi	904	7,110	10	974	7,110	10
Missouri	1,578	14,310	20	1,699	14,310	21
Montana	248	1,980	3	267	1,980	3
Nebraska	428	4,320	5	461	4,320	6
Nevada	185	1,170	2	199	1,170	2
New Hampshire	500	6,810	6	538	6,810	6
New Jersey	1,497	13,890	14	1,612	13,890	16
New Mexico	529	2,890	5	570	2,890	5
New York	7,137	70,050	55	7,686	70,050	60
North Carolina	1,800	17,510	21	1,938	17,510	22
North Dakota	254	2,350	3	273	2,350	3
Ohio	3,001	28,530	28	3,232	28,530	30
Oklahoma	782	6,080	8	842	6,080	9
Oregon	1,044	10,620	8	1,124	10,620	9
Pennsylvania	4,140	48,590	35	4,459	48,590	40
Rhode Island	568	8,000	6	612	8,000	6
South Carolina	975	8,020	11	1,050	8,020	12
South Dakota	320	2,780	4	344	2,780	4
Tennessee	1,370	12,720	16	1,475	12,720	18
Texas	3,976	29,700	45	4,282	29,700	50
Utah	394	2,550	3	425	2,550	3
Vermont	449	6,520	5	484	6,520	5
Virginia	1,529	13,580	15	1,646	13,580	16
Washington	1,213	8,890	10	1,306	8,890	11
West Virginia	499	4,740	6	538	4,740	6
Wisconsin	1,406	16,410	15	1,514	16,410	16
Wyoming	95	810	1	102	810	1
Puerto Rico	1,416	14,730	18	1,525	14,730	19
Outlying Areas/Indians	66	720	1	71	720	1
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-
National	**$76,181**	**683,020**	**732**	**$82,041**	**683,020**	**800**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$66 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$71 million

FUNDING CUT

62 thousand

67 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

670

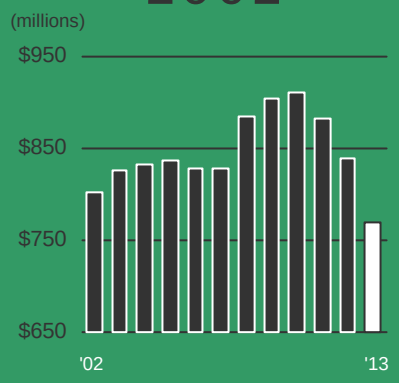
730

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):

236

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Education budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in thousands)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$2,429	2,280	22	$2,616	2,450	25
Alaska	179	200	2	193	210	2
Arizona	771	730	9	830	780	9
Arkansas	1,704	1,770	16	1,835	1,900	17
California	6,624	5,830	50	7,133	6,280	55
Colorado	1,071	1,230	12	1,154	1,330	13
Connecticut	361	490	3	389	530	3
Delaware	256	120	2	276	130	3
District of Columbia	437	210	4	470	230	4
Florida	1,704	1,660	20	1,836	1,790	21
Georgia	1,505	1,570	19	1,620	1,690	20
Hawaii	433	380	4	467	410	4
Idaho	512	510	6	551	550	6
Illinois	2,682	2,390	27	2,889	2,580	30
Indiana	888	900	10	956	970	11
Iowa	1,262	1,280	11	1,359	1,380	12
Kansas	1,037	980	13	1,117	1,050	15
Kentucky	1,596	1,610	17	1,719	1,740	18
Louisiana	1,518	1,390	15	1,634	1,490	16
Maine	562	530	6	606	570	7
Maryland	948	980	10	1,021	1,060	11
Massachusetts	1,486	1,600	16	1,601	1,720	17
Michigan	1,551	1,130	13	1,671	1,210	14
Minnesota	1,562	1,190	15	1,683	1,280	17
Mississippi	835	800	9	899	860	10
Missouri	1,327	1,720	17	1,429	1,850	18
Montana	689	690	8	742	750	8
Nebraska	680	690	9	732	740	9
Nevada	520	380	5	560	410	6
New Hampshire	193	150	2	208	160	2
New Jersey	898	610	9	968	660	9
New Mexico	750	860	7	808	920	7
New York	2,742	2,440	22	2,953	2,630	25
North Carolina	1,830	1,760	22	1,971	1,900	25
North Dakota	409	390	5	441	420	5
Ohio	1,839	1,960	18	1,981	2,110	19
Oklahoma	1,896	1,980	21	2,042	2,130	23
Oregon	850	880	7	916	950	7
Pennsylvania	1,667	1,760	15	1,795	1,890	16
Rhode Island	176	360	2	189	380	2
South Carolina	1,390	1,410	16	1,497	1,520	17
South Dakota	264	180	4	284	200	4
Tennessee	1,252	1,420	15	1,348	1,530	17
Texas	4,579	4,290	55	4,932	4,620	60
Utah	615	520	5	662	560	5
Vermont	364	340	4	392	370	4
Virginia	1,175	1,140	12	1,266	1,230	13
Washington	1,326	1,170	12	1,429	1,260	12
West Virginia	644	630	8	693	680	8
Wisconsin	1,594	960	17	1,716	1,040	18
Wyoming	280	350	3	301	380	4
Puerto Rico	1,254	1,330	17	1,350	1,440	18
Outlying Areas/Indians	397	260	6	428	280	6
Other	0	-	-	0	-	-
National	**$65,515**	**62,390**	**671**	**$70,554**	**67,200**	**728**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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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. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) has estimated that nonexempt programs would be reduced by 7.8 pecent in 2013. A more detailed analysis conducted by the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP) indicates that nonexempt, nondefense discretionary programs and nonexempt mandatory programs would be reduced by 8.4 percent and 8 percent, respectively. The impact of an across-the-board reduction under both CBO's and CBPP's estimates is presented here. Since appropriations for fiscal year 2013 (which begins on October 1, 2012) will not be determined for many months, the estimates are based on current, or 2012, funding levels.

Applying CBO's estimate:

$622 million

Applying CBPP's estimate:

$669 million

FUNDING CUT

74 thousand

80 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

28,400

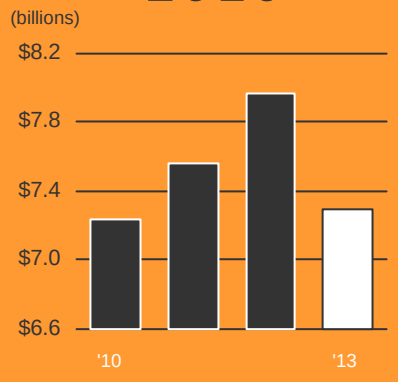
30,600

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%

Source: NEA calculations using U.S. Department of Health & Human Services budget data based on the reports, Estimated Impact of Automatic Budget Enforcement Procedures Specified in the Budget Control Act, Congressional Budget Office, September 12, 2011; and, How the Across-the-Board Cuts in the Budget Control Act Will Work, Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, Revised April 27, 2012. For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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Head Start (HSA section 639)

	Applying CBO's Estimate			Applying the Center on Budget & Policy Priorities' Estimate		
State	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses	Funding Cut (in millions)	Students Affected	Potential Job Losses
Alabama	$9.8	1,340	440	$10.6	1,440	470
Alaska	1.1	130	100	1.2	140	110
Arizona	9.5	1,090	460	10.3	1,170	500
Arkansas	5.9	860	360	6.3	930	390
California	75.0	8,090	2,740	80.8	8,710	2,950
Colorado	6.3	820	380	6.8	880	410
Connecticut	4.6	550	200	5.0	590	220
Delaware	1.2	170	60	1.3	180	70
District of Columbia	2.2	270	160	2.3	290	170
Florida	24.5	2,950	1,120	26.4	3,180	1,200
Georgia	15.5	1,930	640	16.7	2,080	690
Hawaii	2.0	250	75	2.2	260	80
Idaho	2.1	240	160	2.3	260	170
Illinois	24.6	3,250	990	26.5	3,500	1,070
Indiana	9.0	1,190	370	9.7	1,290	400
Iowa	4.6	630	230	5.0	670	250
Kansas	4.7	670	270	5.0	730	290
Kentucky	9.8	1,310	470	10.6	1,410	510
Louisiana	13.1	1,740	560	14.2	1,870	600
Maine	2.5	310	150	2.7	330	160
Maryland	7.0	840	260	7.5	900	280
Massachusetts	9.6	1,030	460	10.3	1,110	490
Michigan	21.0	2,780	870	22.6	3,000	940
Minnesota	6.6	830	390	7.1	900	420
Mississippi	14.1	2,110	710	15.2	2,270	760
Missouri	10.9	1,430	510	11.7	1,540	550
Montana	1.9	240	160	2.0	260	170
Nebraska	3.3	420	190	3.6	450	210
Nevada	2.3	240	90	2.5	260	100
New Hampshire	1.2	140	55	1.3	150	60
New Jersey	11.7	1,230	480	12.6	1,320	510
New Mexico	4.9	610	260	5.3	650	280
New York	38.7	3,950	1,670	41.6	4,250	1,800
North Carolina	13.4	1,610	640	14.5	1,730	690
North Dakota	1.6	190	110	1.7	210	120
Ohio	22.4	3,060	850	24.2	3,300	920
Oklahoma	7.6	1,120	500	8.2	1,210	540
Oregon	5.5	900	590	5.9	970	630
Pennsylvania	20.5	2,870	940	22.1	3,090	1,010
Rhode Island	2.0	230	80	2.1	250	90
South Carolina	7.8	1,020	310	8.4	1,100	330
South Dakota	1.7	230	140	1.8	250	150
Tennessee	10.7	1,330	450	11.6	1,430	490
Texas	43.8	5,600	2,280	47.2	6,030	2,450
Utah	3.5	450	190	3.8	490	210
Vermont	1.2	120	50	1.3	130	60
Virginia	9.0	1,110	410	9.7	1,200	440
Washington	9.2	950	650	9.9	1,020	700
West Virginia	4.6	620	250	4.9	670	270
Wisconsin	8.2	1,100	460	8.9	1,190	500
Wyoming	1.1	140	80	1.1	150	90
Puerto Rico	21.8	2,930	1,090	23.4	3,160	1,170
Outlying Areas/Indians	44.4	5,020	2,280	47.8	5,410	2,450
Other	20.1	-	-	21.7	-	-
National	**$621.5**	**74,240**	**28,390**	**$669.4**	**79,960**	**30,590**

Source: NEA calculations from U.S. Department of Education budget data based on analysis from the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) and the Center on Budget and Policy Priorities (CBPP). For more information, contact Tom Zembar at 202.822.7109 or TZembar@nea.org. As of June 1, 2012.

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