STATE-BY-STATE ANALYSIS OF THE HOUSE FY 2015 REPUBLICAN BUDGET

(dollars in millions)

	Reductions to N	Nandatory Programs		Reductions to Discretionary Programs												
	Medicare Part D donut hole	Pell G	irants	Medicaid	Title I Title I would be unable to support the equivalent of roughly XXXX schools and XXXX disadvantaged students, potentially resulting in XXXX fewer teachers and aides with jobs.			IDEA XXXX fewer special education teachers, aides and other staff would be supported with federal funding.	Hoad Start	Social Services Block Grant	Child Care Block Grant XXXX children could lose access to child care, which is also essential for working parents to hold down a job.	Job Training Grants (WIA/ES)		Housing Choice Vouchers	STOP Violence Against Women	
	XXXX seniors that have benefitted from the closure of the Medicare Part D prescription drug donut hole would be affected.	students will receive XXXX less funding in Pell Grants.	XXXX fewer students will receive Pell Grants.	XXXX in Federal Medicaid funding for the State would be cut over the next decade due to the proposal to block grant Medicaid. In addition, \$792 billion more would be cut from Medicaid nationwide due to repeal of the ACA Medicaid expansion.								XXXX fewer people would receive Training and Employment Services.	XXXX fewer people would receive Job t Search Assistance	XXXX fewer low- income families would receive Housing Choice Vouchers.	XXXX fewer victims of domestic violence would be served through the STOP Violence Against Women Program.	
		Funding	Recipients		Schools	Students	Staff					Workforce Investment Act	Employment Services			
ALABAMA	77.698	\$ 61.5	12.540	\$ 10.073.0	14	0 64,24	0 45	50 330	2,770) \$ 26.0	1,120		33.50	0 3,453	992	
ALASKA	2,564			\$ 2,379.0	3	0 5,09		50 70							5 16	
ARIZONA	76,760			\$ 16,506.0	18										1,018	
ARKANSAS	35,535	\$ 32.0		\$ 8,752.0	12										578	
CALIFORNIA	358,862			\$ 95,615.0	89										1,315	
COLORADO CONNECTICUT	43,232 53,556	\$ 57.9 \$ 28.8		\$ 7,580.0 \$ 9,590.0	11										2 1,036 2 417	
DELAWARE	20,975			\$ 9,590.0 \$ 2,631.0	8	17)10										
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,619			\$ <u>4.659.0</u>	2										24	
FLORIDA	290,401	\$ 194.3		\$ 31,339.0	29			1,190	6,920						3,569	
GEORGIA	118,742	\$ 104.5	20,120	\$ 17,375.0	22	0 142,59	0 1,01	10 660	4,380	\$ 53.2	2,450	40,600	77,20	0 8,734	738	
GUAM	236			-	-	-	-	-		\$ 0.293		1,100				
HAWAII	19,980			\$ 2,542.0	4											
IDAHO	15,963	\$ 20.0		\$ 3,538.0	6											
ILLINOIS INDIANA	147,219 111,613	\$ 134.5 \$ 79.3	,	\$ 23,816.0 \$ 15,761.0	37										4,450 3 1,724	
INDIANA	46.339			\$ 15,761.0 \$ 6.498.0	14										601	
KANSAS	40,335			\$ 4,368.0	11										660	
KENTUCKY	82,261			\$ 11,755.0	12										865	
LOUISIANA	65,043	\$ 43.2	9,030	\$ 13,183.0	13	0 70,74	0 59	360	3,710	\$ 24.8	1,070	13,500	31,90	0 6,616	j 2,058	
MAINE	14,189	\$ 10.8	2,160	\$ 5,247.0	6	0 5,04	0 12	20 100	700	\$ 7.2	190	4,500	14,10	0 1,597	288	
MARYLAND	58,227			\$ 11,563.0	7	27,55									1,706	
MASSACHUSETTS	67,514			\$ 19,455.0	17										1,753	
MICHIGAN	178,697	\$ 97.9		\$ 24,095.0	29										2,440	
MINNESOTA MISSISSIPPI	59,373 35,679	\$ 63.1 \$ 38.3		\$ 11,964.0 \$ 10,109.0	14			510							290 665	
MISSISSIPPI	89,781			\$ 16,028.0	10										1,709	
MONTANA	10.952				10			50 400								
NEBRASKA	24,887			\$ 3,026.0	9										666	
NEVADA	26,924			\$ 3,267.0	3										1,613	
NEW HAMPSHIRE	15,535	\$ 8.7		\$ 1,887.0	2	E)1									ii 164	
NEW JERSEY	192,572	\$ 67.2		\$ 15,813.0	22										4,055	
NEW MEXICO	20,965			\$ 6,838.0	9										246	
NEW YORK NORTH CAROLINA	315,766 148,288	\$ 163.1 \$ 83.5		\$ 76,583.0 \$ 23,027.0	44 20			1						0 43,423 0 6,524	4,499 1,155	
NORTH CAROLINA	9,725			\$ 23,027.0 \$ 1,265.0	20			50 640							1,155	
NORTHERN MARIANAS	3,723			- 1,205.0	-	- 2,00	-	-) \$ 0.059		600		69		
OHIO	212,090			\$ 30,858.0	34	0 116,96	0 1,16							0 10,411	2,732	
OKLAHOMA	55,980	\$ 37.7	7,480	\$ 8,671.0	18	0 60,4	0 32	20 270	2,160	20.5	880	8,900	25,40	0 2,371	424	
OREGON	44,617			\$ 9,795.0	9										1,058	
PENNSYLVANIA	261,793			\$ 33,230.0	27										3 2,303	
PUERTO RICO	85,428			-	18		_						· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
RHODE ISLAND SOUTH CAROLINA	13,998 63,245	\$ 12.7 \$ 46.0		\$ 2,974.0 \$ 9,740.0	2										7 413 1,005	
SOUTH CAROLINA	63,245			\$ 9,740.0 \$ 1,400.0	8		-								388	
TENNESSEE	10,858			\$ 1,400.0 \$ 16.838.0	18										388	
TEXAS	296,015	\$ 214.9		\$ 48.870.0	84										6,098	
UTAH	22,818		,	\$ 4,335.0	5										5 1,464	
VERMONT	7,335				2			50 60								
VIRGIN ISLANDS	552	\$ 0.6	120	-	-	-	-	-	210	\$ 0.293	-	900	5,10	0 272	-	

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(dollars in millions)

VIRGINIA	93,908	\$ 74.6	14,490	\$ 10,967.0	130	39,530	550	520	2,540	\$ 43.9	1,140	19,000	60,600	7,306	2,296
WASHINGTON	60,962	\$ 51.2	10,040	\$ 11,980.0	150	34,170	490	420	2,590	\$ 37.0	1,030	23,200	54,400	7,943	974
WEST VIRGINIA	39,210	\$ 26.5	5,070	6,419.0	60	20,200	190	140	1,280	\$ 10.0	370	6,000	20,800	1,208	687
WISCONSIN	75,408	\$ 48.2	9,150	5 12,494.0	190	42,150	450	380	2,320	\$ 30.9	940	18,100	46,500	2,857	703
WYOMING	6,150	\$ 4.8	950	\$ 875.0	20	2,290	50	60	300	\$ 3.0	80	2,700	14,100	242	132
NATIONWIDE TOTAL	4,325,000	\$ 3,053.0	616,000	\$ 732,000.0	8,190	3,456,000	29,000	21,000	170,000	\$ 1,700.0	58,000	1,167,000	2,614,000	345,000	64,000
Notes on methodology															

1. All Discretionary Programs - Reductions to discretionary programs are determined by calculating the percentage reduction from the non-defense budget authority provided in the President's Budget for FY 2016 (with slight adjustments for comparability, \$530 billion) to the budget authority provided under the House Republican Budget in the same year (\$450 billion). This results in an overall

reduction in non-defense discretionary budget authority of 15% compared to the levels proposed by the President. Given that the House Republican Budget does not specify how these reductions would be achieved, this 15% reduction is applied across-the-board to current programmatic levels to show illustrative differences that could occur within a few years.

2. Medicare Part D - Calculations reflect the number of seniors that received discounts on prescription drugs in 2013 due to the closure of the Part D donut hole.

3. Pell Grants - Pell Grant numbers were calculated using the current 2014 policies compared to the 2015 defined program parameters in the House Budget Resolution.

4. Medicaid - Reductions are based on applying a 20% reduction to CBO's total Medicaid spending projection under current law from 2015-2024, and then dividing the reductions by state according to each state's share of nationwide spending in FY 2013. Of note, reductions due not include additional Medicaid funding that would be denied to states due to the repeal of the Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act.

5. Head Start - Reductions reflect the estimated children who would not receive Head Start and Early Head Start services, which is higher than reduction of full-year slots from the program due to turnover. State-by-state estimates are based on national average cost per child, blended across Head Start and Early Head Start.

6. Child Care Block Grant - Estimates are derived from historic funding levels and the average program unit cost. This table only shows funding from CCDBG (i.e., CCDF Discretionary) and does not include CCDF Mandatory or Matching funding.

7. Job Training Grants - Estimates assume the same formula allocation for each state as in 2014. The projected decrease in participants for each state to the national projected reduction in the number of participants served. Some participants in the Employment Services program may also co-enroll in WIA programs, and herefore numbers cannot be summed across WIA and ES.

source : House Budget Committee Resolution; http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/house_budget_committee_resolution_state-by-state_impacts.pdf