

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Alabama?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Alabama alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$17 million, enough to serve roughly 2,800 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,200 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 4,000 slots this year.)

\$17 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 389,000 low-income students. Another \$15 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$111 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 176,000 higher education students with those grants in Alabama.

\$2.3 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$18.6 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 1,400 dislocated workers, 1,100 low-income adults, and 2,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$33 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$734,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.5 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.9 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Alabama.

\$22 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Alabama.

\$34 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.1 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Alabama, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Alaska?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Alaska alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$2.0 million, enough to serve roughly 284 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 109 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 393 slots this year.)

\$3.2 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 45,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$4.7 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 8,000 higher education students with those grants in Alaska.

\$320,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$3.8 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 200 dislocated workers, 700 low-income adults, and 1,300 youths age 14 to 21.

\$1.3 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$31 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$393,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$355,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Alaska.

\$14 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Alaska.

\$3.3 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$670,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Alaska, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Arizona?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Arizona alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$16 million, enough to serve roughly 2,300 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,200 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,400 slots this year.)

\$24 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 516,000 low-income students. Another \$18 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$319 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 555,000 higher education students with those grants in Arizona.

\$2.6 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$24.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 1,700 dislocated workers, 8,500 low-income adults, and 4,400 youths age 14 to 21.

\$4.6 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$42 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.5 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.9 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Arizona.

\$20 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Arizona.

\$37 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$3.0 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Arizona, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Arkansas?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Arkansas alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$10 million, enough to serve roughly 1,900 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 694 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 2,500 slots this year.)

\$12 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 274,000 low-income students. Another \$9.7 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$60 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 94,000 higher education students with those grants in Arkansas.

\$1.6 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$11.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 400 dislocated workers, 10,000 low-income adults, and 2,500 youths age 14 to 21.

\$10 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$1.6 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.1 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Arkansas.

\$17 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Arkansas.

\$19 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.6 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Arkansas, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for California?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in California alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$131 million, enough to serve roughly 17,000 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 7,300 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 24,000 slots this year.)

\$125 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 3.3 million low-income students. Another \$107 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$621 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 1.0 million higher education students with those grants in California.

\$12.2 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$212.4 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 23,000 dislocated workers, 23,000 low-income adults, and 29,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$43 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$14 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$25 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$19.1 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in California.

\$150 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in California.

\$314 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$16 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to California, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Colorado?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Colorado alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$11 million, enough to serve roughly 1,700 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 812 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 2,500 slots this year.)

\$11 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 289,000 low-income students. Another \$11 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$85 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 149,000 higher education students with those grants in Colorado.

\$1.9 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$16.8 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 500 dislocated workers, 20,000 low-income adults, and 3,100 youths age 14 to 21.

\$6.6 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$795,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.1 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.1 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Colorado.

\$21 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Colorado.

\$26 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.1 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Colorado, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Connecticut?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Connecticut alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$8.2 million, enough to serve roughly 1,200 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 355 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 1,600 slots this year.)

\$8.1 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 170,000 low-income students. Another \$7.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$40 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 72,000 higher education students with those grants in Connecticut.

\$1.1 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$13.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 1,000 dislocated workers, 4,600 low-income adults, and 1,300 youths age 14 to 21.

\$13 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$2.0 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.3 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Connecticut.

\$22 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Connecticut.

\$29 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.5 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Connecticut, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Delaware?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Delaware alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$2.1 million, enough to serve roughly 358 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 138 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 496 slots this year.)

\$3.5 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 49,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$9.4 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 16,000 higher education students with those grants in Delaware.

\$300,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$3.4 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 400 dislocated workers, 6,500 low-income adults, and 700 youths age 14 to 21.

\$2.4 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$481,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$469,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Delaware.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Delaware.

\$4.9 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$780,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Delaware, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for the District of Columbia?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in the District alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$4.0 million, enough to serve roughly 591 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 133 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 724 slots this year.)

\$4.0 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 46,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$24 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 44,000 higher education students with those grants in the District.

\$190,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$4.0 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 200 dislocated workers, 3,500 low-income adults, and 500 youths age 14 to 21.

\$9.2 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$902,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$471,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in the District.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in the District.

\$12 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$830,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to the District, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Florida?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Florida alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$41 million, enough to serve roughly 6,100 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 3,000 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 9,100 slots this year.)

\$57 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 1.3 million low-income students. Another \$46 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$368 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 565,000 higher education students with those grants in Florida.

\$5.9 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$73.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 5,700 dislocated workers, 6,000 low-income adults, and 15,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$30 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$301,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$7.8 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$8.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Florida.

\$64 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Florida.

\$109 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$9.6 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Florida, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Georgia?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Georgia alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$27 million, enough to serve roughly 3,900 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,800 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 5,700 slots this year.)

\$40 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 878,000 low-income students. Another \$29 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$196 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 308,000 higher education students with those grants in Georgia.

\$3.5 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$44.0 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 2,900 dislocated workers, 1,600 low-income adults, and 7,800 youths age 14 to 21.

\$39 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$4.2 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$4.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Georgia.

\$36 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Georgia.

\$56 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$4.2 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Georgia, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Hawaii?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Hawaii alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$3.6 million, enough to serve roughly 530 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 138 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 668 slots this year.)

\$3.9 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 75,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$12 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 19,000 higher education students with those grants in Hawaii.

\$470,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$4.1 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 300 dislocated workers, 3,800 low-income adults, and 600 youths age 14 to 21.

\$5.7 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$13 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$734,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$603,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Hawaii.

\$16 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Hawaii.

\$10 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$760,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Hawaii, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Idaho?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Idaho alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$3.6 million, enough to serve roughly 511 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 313 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 824 slots this year.)

\$4.4 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 109,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$30 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 48,000 higher education students with those grants in Idaho.

\$770,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$4.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 400 dislocated workers, 82,000 low-income adults, and 1,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$531,000 would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$1.2 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$678,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$549,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Idaho.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Idaho.

\$8.4 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$810,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Idaho, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Illinois?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Illinois alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$43 million, enough to serve roughly 6,900 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 2,800 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 9,600 slots this year.)

\$49 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 833,000 low-income students. Another \$38 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$243 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 392,000 higher education students with those grants in Illinois.

\$4.4 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$65.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 6,300 dislocated workers, 24,000 low-income adults, and 13,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$78 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$7.4 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$5.4 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Illinois.

\$83 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Illinois.

\$118 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$6.0 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Illinois, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Indiana?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Indiana alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$15 million, enough to serve roughly 2,500 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,400 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,800 slots this year.)

\$19 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 437,000 low-income students. Another \$17 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$115 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 202,000 higher education students with those grants in Indiana.

\$3.0 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$30.2 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 11,000 dislocated workers, 53,000 low-income adults, and 7,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$13 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$3.0 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.6 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Indiana.

\$42 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Indiana.

\$47 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.5 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Indiana, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Iowa?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Iowa alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$8.1 million, enough to serve roughly 1,300 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 460 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 1,800 slots this year.)

\$6.0 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 166,000 low-income students. Another \$6.5 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$116 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 203,000 higher education students with those grants in Iowa.

\$1.4 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$6.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 3,200 dislocated workers, 4,300 low-income adults, and 1,500 youths age 14 to 21.

\$2.7 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$99,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$1.5 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.1 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Iowa.

\$28 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Iowa.

\$28 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.3 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Iowa, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Kansas?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Kansas alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$8.0 million, enough to serve roughly 1,400 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 582 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 2,000 slots this year.)

\$8.8 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 202,000 low-income students. Another \$7.1 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$45 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 76,000 higher education students with those grants in Kansas.

\$1.2 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$8.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 1,100 dislocated workers, 30,000 low-income adults, and 1,400 youths age 14 to 21.

\$6.0 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$270,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$1.3 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$969,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Kansas.

\$19 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Kansas.

\$19 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.4 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Kansas, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Kentucky?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Kentucky alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$17 million, enough to serve roughly 2,800 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,000 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,800 slots this year.)

\$17 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 346,000 low-income students. Another \$15 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$85 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 137,000 higher education students with those grants in Kentucky.

\$2.1 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$21.8 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 3,600 dislocated workers, 37,000 low-income adults, and 4,400 youths age 14 to 21.

\$19 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$2.4 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.6 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Kentucky.

\$25 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Kentucky.

\$31 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.7 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Kentucky, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Louisiana?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Louisiana alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$23 million, enough to serve roughly 3,700 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,300 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 5,000 slots this year.)

\$22 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 445,000 low-income students. Another \$19 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$83 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 129,000 higher education students with those grants in Louisiana.

\$3.0 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$19.1 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 4,100 dislocated workers, 45,000 low-income adults, and 3,400 youths age 14 to 21.

\$25 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$182,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$3.1 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Louisiana.

\$25 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Louisiana.

\$43 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.6 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Louisiana, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Maine?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Maine alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$4.4 million, enough to serve roughly 619 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 232 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 851 slots this year.)

\$4.2 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 71,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$19 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 31,000 higher education students with those grants in Maine.

\$560,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$5.3 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 400 dislocated workers, 300 low-income adults, and 1,100 youths age 14 to 21.

\$3.0 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$1.2 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$816,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$526,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Maine.

\$16 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Maine.

\$13 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$680,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Maine, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Maryland?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Maryland alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$12 million, enough to serve roughly 1,800 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 577 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 2,400 slots this year.)

\$14 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 292,000 low-income students. Another \$12 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$71 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 122,000 higher education students with those grants in Maryland.

\$1.8 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$17.4 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 1,100 dislocated workers, 33,000 low-income adults, and 2,200 youths age 14 to 21.

\$17 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$2.5 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.5 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Maryland.

\$42 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Maryland.

\$37 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$3.1 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Maryland, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Massachusetts?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Massachusetts alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$17 million, enough to serve roughly 2,200 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 741 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 2,900 slots this year.)

\$16 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 295,000 low-income students. Another \$15 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$83 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 135,000 higher education students with those grants in Massachusetts.

\$1.8 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$26.3 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 2,600 dislocated workers, 2,400 low-income adults, and 3,900 youths age 14 to 21.

\$30 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$348,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$4.6 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.7 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Massachusetts.

\$57 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Massachusetts.

\$74 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.9 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Massachusetts, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Michigan?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Michigan alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$37 million, enough to serve roughly 6,100 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 2,000 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 8,100 slots this year.)

\$41 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 682,000 low-income students. Another \$35 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$202 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 337,000 higher education students with those grants in Michigan.

\$4.2 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$77.8 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 8,800 dislocated workers, 139,000 low-income adults, and 19,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$19 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$4.2 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$4.9 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$4.4 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Michigan.

\$76 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Michigan.

\$89 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$4.8 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Michigan, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Minnesota?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Minnesota alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$11 million, enough to serve roughly 1,800 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 694 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 2,500 slots this year.)

\$12 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 271,000 low-income students. Another \$11 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$84 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 147,000 higher education students with those grants in Minnesota.

\$2.0 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$21.4 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 3,500 dislocated workers, 700 low-income adults, and 5,100 youths age 14 to 21.

\$17 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$5.5 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.2 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Minnesota.

\$35 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Minnesota.

\$39 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.1 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Minnesota, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Mississippi?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Mississippi alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$25 million, enough to serve roughly 4,600 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 914 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 5,500 slots this year.)

\$14 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 336,000 low-income students. Another \$13 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$81 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 119,000 higher education students with those grants in Mississippi.

\$1.6 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$17.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 16,000 dislocated workers, 11,000 low-income adults, and 6,400 youths age 14 to 21.

\$12 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$1.0 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$1.7 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$287,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Mississippi.

\$18 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Mississippi.

\$24 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.3 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Mississippi, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Missouri?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Missouri alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$19 million, enough to serve roughly 3,000 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,100 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 4,200 slots this year.)

\$19 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 355,000 low-income students. Another \$16 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$106 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 178,000 higher education students with those grants in Missouri.

\$2.6 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$26.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 3,800 dislocated workers, 62,000 low-income adults, and 5,800 youths age 14 to 21.

\$17 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$3.0 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.3 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Missouri.

\$49 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Missouri.

\$45 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.8 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Missouri, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Montana?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Montana alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$3.3 million, enough to serve roughly 502 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 192 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 694 slots this year.)

\$3.6 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 52,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$15 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 24,000 higher education students with those grants in Montana.

\$430,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$3.3 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 600 dislocated workers, 21,000 low-income adults, and 700 youths age 14 to 21.

\$1.6 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$8.1 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$609,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.7 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Montana.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Montana.

\$6.3 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$350,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Montana, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Nebraska?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Nebraska alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$5.7 million, enough to serve roughly 879 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 393 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 1,300 slots this year.)

\$5.0 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 112,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$25 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 43,000 higher education students with those grants in Nebraska.

\$770,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$3.6 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 400 dislocated workers, 200 low-income adults, and 1,100 youths age 14 to 21.

\$4.7 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$1.7 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$900,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$544,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Nebraska.

\$13 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Nebraska.

\$13 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$920,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Nebraska, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Nevada?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Nevada alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$3.8 million, enough to serve roughly 479 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 346 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 825 slots this year.)

\$7.5 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 169,000 low-income students. Another \$5.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$19 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 33,000 higher education students with those grants in Nevada.

\$700,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$12.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 1,000 dislocated workers, 4,900 low-income adults, and 1,100 youths age 14 to 21.

\$6.0 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$4.8 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$1.2 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$726,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Nevada.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Nevada.

\$14 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.6 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Nevada, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for New Hampshire?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in New Hampshire alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$2.1 million, enough to serve roughly 284 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 132 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 416 slots this year.)

\$3.3 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 40,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$12 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 21,000 higher education students with those grants in New Hampshire.

\$380,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$3.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 400 dislocated workers, 4,400 low-income adults, and 700 youths age 14 to 21.

\$2.8 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$644,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$965,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in New Hampshire.

\$19 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in New Hampshire.

\$9.0 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$700,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to New Hampshire, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for New Jersey?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in New Jersey alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$20 million, enough to serve roughly 2,600 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,100 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,700 slots this year.)

\$23 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 415,000 low-income students. Another \$20 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$115 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 183,000 higher education students with those grants in New Jersey.

\$2.6 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$33.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 3,100 dislocated workers, 9,400 low-income adults, and 4,100 youths age 14 to 21.

\$38 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$4.7 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.1 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in New Jersey.

\$68 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in New Jersey.

\$69 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$3.4 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to New Jersey, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for New Mexico?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in New Mexico alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$8.2 million, enough to serve roughly 1,300 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 638 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 1,900 slots this year.)

\$8.7 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 203,000 low-income students. Another \$7.4 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$39 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 66,000 higher education students with those grants in New Mexico.

\$910,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$6.2 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 200 dislocated workers, 8,600 low-income adults, and 1,500 youths age 14 to 21.

\$3.3 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$5.2 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$1.1 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$3.1 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in New Mexico.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in New Mexico.

\$14 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.3 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to New Mexico, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for New York?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in New York alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$68 million, enough to serve roughly 8,600 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 3,300 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 12,000 slots this year.)

\$87 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 1.2 million low-income students. Another \$70 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$406 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 584,000 higher education students with those grants in New York.

\$6.2 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$78.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 84,000 dislocated workers, 83,000 low-income adults, and 18,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$179 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$2.0 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$20 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in New York.

\$188 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in New York.

\$236 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$7.9 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to New York, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for North Carolina?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in North Carolina alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$22 million, enough to serve roughly 3,300 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 2,000 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 5,300 slots this year.)

\$30 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 494,000 low-income students. Another \$24 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$143 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 250,000 higher education students with those grants in North Carolina.

\$3.6 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$41.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 4,000 dislocated workers, 1,800 low-income adults, and 5,100 youths age 14 to 21.

\$30 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$5.4 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$4.0 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$8.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in North Carolina.

\$39 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in North Carolina.

\$49 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$4.0 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to North Carolina, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for North Dakota?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in North Dakota alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$2.7 million, enough to serve roughly 407 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 158 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 565 slots this year.)

\$2.9 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 30,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$12 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 19,000 higher education students with those grants in North Dakota.

\$350,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$2.8 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 100 dislocated workers, 12,000 low-income adults, and 900 youths age 14 to 21.

\$1.2 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$5.5 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$349,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.6 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in North Dakota.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in North Dakota.

\$4.3 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$320,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to North Dakota, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Ohio?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Ohio alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$39 million, enough to serve roughly 6,400 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 2,700 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 9,100 slots this year.)

\$43 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 661,000 low-income students. Another \$35 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$215 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 356,000 higher education students with those grants in Ohio.

\$5.0 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$59.8 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 6,300 dislocated workers, 79,000 low-income adults, and 14,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$46 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$6.5 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.2 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Ohio.

\$95 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Ohio.

\$110 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$4.4 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Ohio, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Oklahoma?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Oklahoma alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$13 million, enough to serve roughly 2,300 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,100 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,400 slots this year.)

\$12 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 362,000 low-income students. Another \$11 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$65 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 106,000 higher education students with those grants in Oklahoma.

\$2.0 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$10.0 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 6,300 dislocated workers, 23,000 low-income adults, and 1,700 youths age 14 to 21.

\$9.0 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$29 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.0 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$4.5 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Oklahoma.

\$18 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Oklahoma.

\$21 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.8 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Oklahoma, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Oregon?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Oregon alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$9.4 million, enough to serve roughly 1,900 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 669 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 2,500 slots this year.)

\$11 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 256,000 low-income students. Another \$9.4 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$66 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 110,000 higher education students with those grants in Oregon.

\$1.5 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$21.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 72,000 dislocated workers, 61,000 low-income adults, and 3,600 youths age 14 to 21.

\$5.2 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$4.8 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.1 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.4 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Oregon.

\$21 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Oregon.

\$25 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.6 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Oregon, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Pennsylvania?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Pennsylvania alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$36 million, enough to serve roughly 6,100 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 2,000 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 8,100 slots this year.)

\$41 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 591,000 low-income students. Another \$35 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$176 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 313,000 higher education students with those grants in Pennsylvania.

\$5.0 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$47.7 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 6,900 dislocated workers, 30,000 low-income adults, and 8,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$78 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$7.4 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Pennsylvania.

\$71 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Pennsylvania.

\$149 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$5.1 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Pennsylvania, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Rhode Island?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Rhode Island alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$3.5 million, enough to serve roughly 493 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 170 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 663 slots this year.)

\$4.0 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 57,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$22 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 36,000 higher education students with those grants in Rhode Island.

\$380,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$39.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 900 dislocated workers, 2,000 low-income adults, and 1,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$6.9 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$175,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$928,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$3.8 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Rhode Island.

\$15 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Rhode Island.

\$12 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$670,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Rhode Island, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for South Carolina?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in South Carolina alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$13 million, enough to serve roughly 2,100 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,100 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,200 slots this year.)

\$17 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 377,000 low-income students. Another \$13 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$78 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 127,000 higher education students with those grants in South Carolina.

\$2.1 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$6.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 4,400 dislocated workers, 3,700 low-income adults, and 5,800 youths age 14 to 21.

\$13 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$439,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.0 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$787,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in South Carolina.

\$20 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in South Carolina.

\$26 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.7 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to South Carolina, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for South Dakota?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in South Dakota alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$3.0 million, enough to serve roughly 491 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 160 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 651 slots this year.)

\$3.6 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 44,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$16 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 26,000 higher education students with those grants in South Dakota.

\$440,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$26.4 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 400 dislocated workers, 3,100 low-income adults, and 300 youths age 14 to 21.

\$983,000 would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$9.6 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$422,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.4 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in South Dakota.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in South Dakota.

\$5.5 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$350,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to South Dakota, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Tennessee?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Tennessee alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$19 million, enough to serve roughly 3,000 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 949 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 4,000 slots this year.)

\$21 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 486,000 low-income students. Another \$18 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$112 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 182,000 higher education students with those grants in Tennessee.

\$2.5 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$2.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 3,400 dislocated workers, 5,800 low-income adults, and 13,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$29 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$3.0 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$805,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Tennessee.

\$26 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Tennessee.

\$34 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$3.6 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Tennessee, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Texas?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Texas alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$75 million, enough to serve roughly 12,000 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 5,200 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 17,000 slots this year.)

\$103 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 2.3 million low-income students. Another \$84 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$391 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 664,000 higher education students with those grants in Texas.

\$10.5 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$29.2 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 5,800 dislocated workers, 99,000 low-income adults, and 16,000 youths age 14 to 21.

\$44 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$738,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$11 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$3.9 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Texas.

\$98 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Texas.

\$174 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$10 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Texas, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Utah?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Utah alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$6.0 million, enough to serve roughly 957 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 478 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 1,400 slots this year.)

\$6.2 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 175,000 low-income students. Another \$6.1 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$56 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 96,000 higher education students with those grants in Utah.

\$1.3 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$83.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 700 dislocated workers, 65,000 low-income adults, and 1,900 youths age 14 to 21.

\$1.5 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$1.2 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$902,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$8.7 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Utah.

\$13 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Utah.

\$14 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$1.2 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Utah, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Vermont?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Vermont alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$2.1 million, enough to serve roughly 262 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 74 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 336 slots this year.)

\$2.8 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 27,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$7.9 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 13,000 higher education students with those grants in Vermont.

\$240,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$5.3 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 100 dislocated workers, 100 low-income adults, and 800 youths age 14 to 21.

\$1.2 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$422,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.1 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Vermont.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Vermont.

\$5.7 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$350,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Vermont, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Virginia?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Virginia alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$16 million, enough to serve roughly 2,400 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 974 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,300 slots this year.)

\$19 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 408,000 low-income students. Another \$16 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$107 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 178,000 higher education students with those grants in Virginia.

\$2.8 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$3.1 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 2,800 dislocated workers, 33,000 low-income adults, and 3,300 youths age 14 to 21.

\$18 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$3.4 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$968,000 would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Virginia.

\$38 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Virginia.

\$41 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.8 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Virginia, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Washington?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Washington alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$16 million, enough to serve roughly 2,000 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 1,000 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,000 slots this year.)

\$16 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 397,000 low-income students. Another \$15 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$82 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 138,000 higher education students with those grants in Washington.

\$2.4 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$20.2 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 2,400 dislocated workers, 35,000 low-income adults, and 4,500 youths age 14 to 21.

\$15 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$12 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$3.3 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$3.2 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Washington.

\$38 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Washington.

\$42 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.6 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Washington, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for West Virginia?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in West Virginia alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$8.0 million, enough to serve roughly 1,300 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 472 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 1,800 slots this year.)

\$7.1 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 141,000 low-income students. Another \$6.8 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$39 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 61,000 higher education students with those grants in West Virginia.

\$1.0 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$27.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 1,200 dislocated workers, 400 low-income adults, and 1,400 youths age 14 to 21.

\$4.7 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing** and \$1.3 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$2.4 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in West Virginia.

\$27 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in West Virginia.

\$17 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$930,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to West Virginia, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Wisconsin?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Wisconsin alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$14 million, enough to serve roughly 2,400 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 879 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 3,200 slots this year.)

\$16 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 293,000 low-income students. Another \$14 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$70 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 118,000 higher education students with those grants in Wisconsin.

\$2.4 million would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$5.9 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 4,200 dislocated workers, 1,000 low-income adults, and 2,700 youths age 14 to 21.

\$9.2 million would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$6.1 million would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$2.8 million would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.0 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Wisconsin.

\$47 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Wisconsin.

\$45 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$2.1 million would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Wisconsin, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.

What Would H.R. 1 Mean for Wyoming?

On February 19, the U.S. House of Representatives passed a bill to fund annually appropriated federal programs for the rest of fiscal year 2011 (which ends September 30, 2011). If adopted by the Senate and signed by the President, the bill — H.R. 1— would make deep cuts in a wide array of services this year.

For example, under the House's spending bill, in Wyoming alone:

Head Start, which provides comprehensive early childhood development services for at-risk children ages zero to five, would immediately be cut \$1.9 million, enough to serve roughly 311 children. (That is *in addition* to the expiration this September of 36 slots previously funded by the 2009 Recovery Act—for a combined loss of 347 slots this year.)

\$2.8 million would be cut from **Education for the Disadvantaged** programs that are especially focused on the state's 27,000 low-income students. Another \$4.6 million would be cut from federal **School Improvement** funds that are focused on teacher quality and struggling schools.

\$7.3 million would be cut from **Pell Grants**, affecting all 12,000 higher education students with those grants in Wyoming.

\$280,000 would be cut from **Vocational and Adult Education** funds.

\$21.5 million would be cut in **job training and employment funds** under the Workforce Investment Act. Unless new funds are provided later this year, the cut would effectively end services in the coming program year for all of the program's 100 dislocated workers, 3,300 low-income adults, and 800 youths age 14 to 21.

\$484,000 would be cut for needed repairs—such as new roofs or boilers—and revitalization of **public housing**, \$648,000 would be cut from **Native American and Native Hawaiian housing assistance**, and \$338,000 would be cut from **HOME** grants that help communities develop more affordable housing options.

\$1.8 million would be cut in grants to help address **mental health** and **substance abuse** in Wyoming.

\$12 million would be cut from federal funds for **clean and safe water** in Wyoming.

\$2.9 million would be cut from **Community Development** block grants for the state.

\$320,000 would be cut from **law enforcement** assistance through the Justice Department's Justice Assistance Grants program.

H.R. 1 also cuts many other federal services that matter to Wyoming, such as food inspection, drug safety, child care assistance, and CDC, the agency that plans the response to outbreaks of illness such as pandemic flu. And it eliminates federal funding for scores of programs ranging from Teach for America and the AmeriCorps community service program to the well-regarded YouthBuild initiative (which provides construction jobs for low-income youth), the parent organization for National Public Radio and PBS, and weatherization of homes occupied by low-income families.

The bill now moves to the Senate.