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The President's 2008 Appropriation Veto Threats

What's at Stake?

A State-by-State Analysis

John Spratt, Chairman, House Budget Committee

The President has threatened to veto appropriation bills that provide more funding than his 2008 budget, even though his budget makes significant cuts to important programs. For example, the President's budget cuts funding for education programs by \$1.5 billion below the 2007 level and eliminates 44 education programs, including Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants, Educational Technology State Grants, and Teacher Quality Enhancement. The President's budget also cuts funding for home heating assistance, cuts funding for first responders by 42 percent, and makes deep cuts in rural air service, job creation, and homeownership programs.

The 110th Congress passed a budget resolution that rejects those cuts while bringing the budget back to balance without raising taxes – reaching a surplus of \$41 billion in 2012 – and that accommodates top priorities like middle class tax relief, and reauthorization of the state Children's Health Insurance Program and the farm bill, consistent with the pay-as-you-go rule. The budget also includes a fiscally responsible increase in discretionary spending to begin addressing long-deferred needs, including education, veterans' health care, and community development.

Although the increased funding provided in the budget resolution is fiscally responsible and is a modest percentage of overall federal spending, it is critically important to a number of programs that serve families and communities. To better understand the impact of the veto threat for families and communities, the House Budget Committee staff compared the funding levels in the President's budget to those in the House-passed appropriations bills for selected programs.

The Budget Committee analysis found that the stakes are high for Americans across the country as Members of Congress decide whether to oppose the President or vote to sustain his vetoes. If the President's budget plan prevails, there will be funding for 9,200 fewer classroom teachers, nearly 4,600 fewer fire department safety initiatives, and nearly 12,000 fewer police officers.¹ The President's budget levels also reduce per-child funding to schools for special education by an average of \$125 per child and keep 19,900 children from participating in Head Start as compared to the House-passed appropriations bills. Further, the House-passed appropriations bill allows the VA system to provide health care to an estimated 370,000 more veterans than the President's budget.

This report includes state-by-state estimates for the following programs:

- Assistance to Firefighters Grants (Fire Grants)
- Veterans' Health Care
- Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged)
- Special Education (IDEA)
- Head Start
- Essential Air Service (EAS)
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)
- Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)
- Byrne Justice Assistance Grants

Assistance to Firefighters Grants (Fire Grants)

Assistance to Firefighters Grants (Fire Grants) help local fire departments obtain critically needed equipment, protective gear, emergency vehicles, training, and other resources needed to protect the public and emergency personnel from fire and related hazards. In 2005, fires killed 3,765 civilians and 115 firefighters, injured nearly 18,000 people and caused nearly \$11 billion in direct property loss.

According to the Department of Homeland Security, Fire Grant initiatives have saved lives and property in communities across the United States since the grants began in 2001. The House-passed Homeland Security appropriations bill provides \$805 million for Fire Grants, \$505 million over the President's budget level.

The following table estimates the impact of the President's funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level ²	Fire Department Grants Lost ³		President's Budget Cut From House Level ²	Fire Department Grants Lost ³
Alabama	\$16.9	174	Missouri	\$11.9	122
Alaska	\$2.2	23	Montana	\$5.1	52
Arizona	\$5.1	53	Nebraska	\$4.0	40
Arkansas	\$7.4	76	Nevada	\$1.5	15
California	\$20.1	206	New Hampshire	\$3.2	33
Colorado	\$4.1	42	New Jersey	\$10.8	111
Connecticut	\$6.0	62	New Mexico	\$2.6	27
Delaware	\$0.8	9	New York	\$24.4	250
District of Columbia	\$0.1	1	North Carolina	\$14.9	152
Florida	\$10.8	111	North Dakota	\$2.7	28
Georgia	\$8.0	82	Ohio	\$19.6	201
Hawaii	\$0.8	8	Oklahoma	\$7.1	73
Idaho	\$3.3	34	Oregon	\$7.2	74
Illinois	\$18.6	191	Pennsylvania	\$30.3	310
Indiana	\$12.4	127	Rhode Island	\$1.6	17
Iowa	\$9.9	102	South Carolina	\$7.9	81
Kansas	\$6.1	63	South Dakota	\$3.1	31
Kentucky	\$11.2	115	Tennessee	\$12.2	125
Louisiana	\$8.8	90	Texas	\$18.7	192
Maine	\$5.8	60	Utah	\$2.6	26
Maryland	\$6.3	64	Vermont	\$2.4	25
Massachusetts	\$9.7	100	Virginia	\$10.4	106
Michigan	\$12.6	129	Washington	\$12.4	127
Minnesota	\$11.9	122	West Virginia	\$5.5	56
Mississippi	\$8.2	84	Wisconsin	\$12.3	126
			Wyoming	\$1.6	17

Veterans' Health Care

The Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) provides health care to more than 5 million of the nation's 23 million veterans and more than 500,000 family members each year. VA's services cover the continuum of care, including inpatient and outpatient care, prosthetics, pharmaceuticals, mental health, and long-term care. VA health care is the largest appropriated veterans program, accounting for 85 to 90 percent of all appropriations for veterans. This funding is spent nationwide through VA's health care system – which includes 155 hospitals, 925 outpatient clinics, 135 nursing homes, and many other public and private facilities. The House-passed Military Construction and Veterans Affairs appropriations bill provides \$37.1 billion in appropriated funding for veterans' health care, which is \$2.5 billion (7.2 percent) more than the President's budget.

Additional funding for veterans' health care can be used to increase the number of veterans receiving care and to improve the quality of care. The following table estimates the impact of the President's funding versus the House level – according to assumptions detailed in the endnotes – if all of the extra funding in the House bill is used to treat more veterans.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level ⁴	Veterans Not Receiving Care ⁵		President's Budget Cut From House Level ⁴	Veterans Not Receiving Care ⁵
Alabama	\$43.4	6,474	Montana	\$10.8	1,605
Alaska	\$9.2	1,377	Nebraska	\$22.2	3,312
Arizona	\$52.1	7,761	Nevada	\$26.2	3,901
Arkansas	\$44.1	6,565	New Hampshire	\$12.5	1,856
California	\$230.1	34,294	New Jersey	\$41.0	6,114
Colorado	\$31.0	4,619	New Mexico	\$23.2	3,453
Connecticut	\$25.9	3,852	New York	\$154.1	22,959
Delaware	\$6.4	948	North Carolina	\$66.6	9,922
District of Columbia	\$12.1	1,802	North Dakota	\$5.6	838
Florida	\$179.7	26,784	Ohio	\$90.5	13,481
Georgia	\$61.4	9,144	Oklahoma	\$36.9	5,502
Hawaii	\$10.1	1,501	Oregon	\$40.2	5,992
Idaho	\$13.2	1,964	Pennsylvania	\$102.3	15,245
Illinois	\$96.2	14,334	Rhode Island	\$10.2	1,525
Indiana	\$46.3	6,893	South Carolina	\$39.9	5,953
Iowa	\$27.0	4,016	South Dakota	\$14.5	2,161
Kansas	\$24.1	3,592	Tennessee	\$54.8	8,159
Kentucky	\$41.5	6,188	Texas	\$171.6	25,567
Louisiana	\$43.5	6,475	Utah	\$16.0	2,380
Maine	\$16.2	2,414	Vermont	\$6.5	968
Maryland	\$46.6	6,947	Virginia	\$57.8	8,607
Massachusetts	\$57.1	8,515	Washington	\$49.9	7,433
Michigan	\$60.8	9,066	West Virginia	\$31.0	4,612
Minnesota	\$42.9	6,397	Wisconsin	\$47.7	7,112
Mississippi	\$36.5	5,439	Wyoming	\$8.7	1,302
Missouri	\$81.1	12,089			

Title I (Education for the Disadvantaged)

Title I grants to local educational agencies form the cornerstone of federal K-12 education funding authorized under the No Child Left Behind Act. This year, Title I grants will provide extra academic support to more than 18 million students in more than 54,000 public schools, most of them in high-poverty areas. Schools use Title I funds to hire highly qualified teachers and to help students meet the accountability and achievement standards required under the Act.

The House-passed Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill provides \$453 million more than the President's budget, for a 2008 level of \$14.4 billion.

The following table estimates the impact of the President's funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes. Although states can use Title I funds for several purposes, the table assumes that the funding increase pays for teacher hiring.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level⁶	Additional Teachers Not Funded⁷		President's Budget Cut From House Level⁶	Additional Teachers Not Funded⁷
Alabama	\$7.2	185	Montana	\$1.4	37
Alaska	\$1.5	28	Nebraska	\$2.0	49
Arizona	\$8.1	189	Nevada	\$2.4	56
Arkansas	\$5.4	133	New Hampshire	\$1.0	24
California	\$58.3	1,008	New Jersey	\$12.6	222
Colorado	\$4.3	98	New Mexico	\$4.3	108
Connecticut	\$4.8	81	New York	\$29.1	517
Delaware	\$1.4	27	North Carolina	\$11.7	270
District of Columbia	\$1.0	17	North Dakota	\$1.2	33
Florida	\$15.2	369	Ohio	\$17.9	367
Georgia	\$14.9	319	Oklahoma	\$6.4	171
Hawaii	\$1.4	31	Oregon	\$4.9	97
Idaho	\$1.6	37	Pennsylvania	\$17.4	330
Illinois	\$14.3	257	Rhode Island	\$2.2	41
Indiana	\$11.3	242	South Carolina	\$8.2	194
Iowa	\$3.5	88	South Dakota	\$1.6	48
Kansas	\$6.9	177	Tennessee	\$7.1	171
Kentucky	\$10.2	248	Texas	\$38.7	944
Louisiana	\$10.6	272	Utah	\$2.5	63
Maine	\$1.5	36	Vermont	\$1.1	26
Maryland	\$5.2	99	Virginia	\$6.3	141
Massachusetts	\$5.9	108	Washington	\$7.6	167
Michigan	\$17.2	310	West Virginia	\$3.9	101
Minnesota	\$3.9	83	Wisconsin	\$8.1	187
Mississippi	\$8.4	230	Wyoming	\$1.3	32
Missouri	\$6.0	155			

Special Education

Special education state grants help schools pay the extra costs of educating children with disabilities. The federal contribution currently covers only 17.2 percent of those costs – far below the 40 percent federal ceiling set by the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, or IDEA – and provides \$1,533 for each of an estimated 6.8 million children. One of the goals is to ensure that children with disabilities can meet the same achievement standards set for all children.

The House-passed Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill increases state grant funding by \$850 million (8.1 percent) over the President’s budget, for a total of \$11.3 billion.

The following table estimates the impact of the President’s funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes.

	President's Budget Cut from House Level (\$ in Millions)⁸	Federal Funding Lost Per Disabled Child⁹		President's Budget Cut from House Level (\$ in Millions)⁸	Federal Funding Lost Per Disabled Child⁹
Alabama	\$12.6	\$135	Montana	\$2.8	\$148
Alaska	\$3.1	\$172	Nebraska	\$5.1	\$112
Arizona	\$16.0	\$129	Nevada	\$6.0	\$126
Arkansas	\$7.8	\$116	New Hampshire	\$3.2	\$102
California	\$87.0	\$129	New Jersey	\$24.6	\$99
Colorado	\$13.6	\$163	New Mexico	\$6.2	\$124
Connecticut	\$9.1	\$126	New York	\$51.9	\$116
Delaware	\$2.9	\$156	North Carolina	\$28.3	\$147
District of Columbia	\$1.5	\$126	North Dakota	\$2.4	\$172
Florida	\$49.3	\$124	Ohio	\$32.2	\$121
Georgia	\$28.2	\$143	Oklahoma	\$10.2	\$106
Hawaii	\$2.8	\$127	Oregon	\$9.5	\$123
Idaho	\$4.8	\$167	Pennsylvania	\$30.3	\$105
Illinois	\$34.9	\$108	Rhode Island	\$3.0	\$97
Indiana	\$19.3	\$109	South Carolina	\$13.9	\$126
Iowa	\$8.3	\$115	South Dakota	\$2.8	\$161
Kansas	\$7.4	\$113	Tennessee	\$17.4	\$145
Kentucky	\$10.9	\$100	Texas	\$86.1	\$170
Louisiana	\$13.3	\$147	Utah	\$9.5	\$157
Maine	\$3.7	\$102	Vermont	\$2.3	\$165
Maryland	\$13.8	\$124	Virginia	\$19.5	\$111
Massachusetts	\$19.3	\$119	Washington	\$15.5	\$125
Michigan	\$28.0	\$115	West Virginia	\$5.2	\$104
Minnesota	\$13.0	\$112	Wisconsin	\$14.3	\$110
Mississippi	\$9.9	\$146	Wyoming	\$2.4	\$176
Missouri	\$15.5	\$108			

Head Start

Head Start promotes school readiness for low-income preschoolers and their families, providing comprehensive services including educational, health, nutritional, and other services. Only about 919,000 children currently receive Head Start services, which is less than half of all children who are eligible.

The House-passed Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill increases 2008 funding by \$175 million over the President's level, to a total of \$7.0 billion.

The following table estimates the impact of the President's funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes. Grantees can respond to Head Start cuts by reducing slots, shortening hours, firing staff, or cutting some services. For illustrative purposes, this table assumes only a reduction in slots.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level ¹⁰	Additional Children Not in Head Start ¹¹		President's Budget Cut From House Level ¹⁰	Additional Children Not in Head Start ¹¹
Alabama	\$2.7	390	Montana	\$0.5	70
Alaska	\$0.3	38	Nebraska	\$0.9	121
Arizona	\$2.6	314	Nevada	\$0.6	66
Arkansas	\$1.6	257	New Hampshire	\$0.3	39
California	\$21.2	2,342	New Jersey	\$3.3	347
Colorado	\$1.7	234	New Mexico	\$1.3	177
Connecticut	\$1.3	170	New York	\$11.0	1,162
Delaware	\$0.3	49	North Carolina	\$3.6	451
District of Columbia	\$0.6	81	North Dakota	\$0.4	56
Florida	\$6.7	845	Ohio	\$6.3	905
Georgia	\$4.3	560	Oklahoma	\$2.1	321
Hawaii	\$0.6	73	Oregon	\$1.5	210
Idaho	\$0.6	70	Pennsylvania	\$5.8	842
Illinois	\$6.9	944	Rhode Island	\$0.6	75
Indiana	\$2.5	339	South Carolina	\$2.1	292
Iowa	\$1.3	184	South Dakota	\$0.5	67
Kansas	\$1.3	198	Tennessee	\$3.0	390
Kentucky	\$2.7	383	Texas	\$12.2	1,616
Louisiana	\$3.7	522	Utah	\$1.0	131
Maine	\$0.7	93	Vermont	\$0.3	37
Maryland	\$2.0	246	Virginia	\$2.5	326
Massachusetts	\$2.8	305	Washington	\$2.6	266
Michigan	\$6.0	835	West Virginia	\$1.3	181
Minnesota	\$1.8	246	Wisconsin	\$2.3	322
Mississippi	\$4.1	635	Wyoming	\$0.3	43
Missouri	\$3.0	415			

Essential Air Service (EAS)

The Essential Air Service (EAS) program provides financial assistance to rural communities geographically isolated from hub airports so that they may operate smaller airports. Without the EAS, rural Americans would have to travel on average an additional 35 miles to reach an airport, and some residents would have to travel as far as 196 miles from their current airport.¹² Over 100 airports could not remain open to passengers without the EAS.¹³

The House-passed Transportation, Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill continues funding for the EAS at \$110 million a year, \$60 million over the President’s budget level.

The following table estimates the impact of the President’s funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level ¹⁴		President's Budget Cut From House Level ¹⁴
Alabama	\$0.8	Nevada	\$0.3
Alaska	\$11.6	New Hampshire	\$0.6
Arizona	\$2.0	New Mexico	\$1.9
Arkansas	\$1.8	New York	\$2.7
California	\$1.4	North Dakota	\$2.3
Colorado	\$1.5	Oklahoma	\$0.0
Georgia	\$0.3	Oregon	\$0.3
Illinois	\$2.1	Pennsylvania	\$2.8
Iowa	\$1.7	Puerto Rico	\$0.7
Kansas	\$3.9	South Dakota	\$1.7
Kentucky	\$0.5	Tennessee	\$0.5
Maine	\$1.9	Texas	\$0.3
Maryland	\$0.5	Utah	\$1.5
Michigan	\$1.4	Vermont	\$0.5
Minnesota	\$1.1	Virginia	\$0.3
Mississippi	\$0.5	Washington	\$0.0
Missouri	\$2.1	West Virginia	\$0.8
Montana	\$3.8	Wyoming	\$0.8
Nebraska	\$3.2		

Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)

The CWSRF program provides capitalization grants to states to help finance the construction of municipal wastewater facilities and nonpoint source pollution control projects. States provide a 20 percent match and loan the funds to communities at below-market rates. According to an EPA investigation, 7.1 million Americans a year contract mild illnesses from bad water and 1,200 die. The CWSRF program has provided almost \$58 billion to over 18,600 projects since its inception and is recognized as one of the government's most successful federal water quality funding programs.

Adjusted for inflation, the President's budget request provides the lowest level of funding for CWSRF in at least 20 years. The House-passed 2008 Interior and the Environment appropriations bill provides for a total CWSRF funding level of \$1.1 billion, or \$437 million above the President's budget level.

The following table estimates the impact of the President's funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level¹⁵		President's Budget Cut From House Level¹⁵
Alabama	\$5.0	Montana	\$2.2
Alaska	\$2.7	Nebraska	\$2.3
Arizona	\$3.0	Nevada	\$2.2
Arkansas	\$2.9	New Hampshire	\$4.5
California	\$32.2	New Jersey	\$18.4
Colorado	\$3.6	New Mexico	\$2.2
Connecticut	\$5.5	New York	\$49.6
Delaware	\$2.2	North Carolina	\$8.1
Dist. of Col.	\$2.2	North Dakota	\$2.2
Florida	\$15.2	Ohio	\$25.3
Georgia	\$7.6	Oklahoma	\$3.6
Hawaii	\$3.5	Oregon	\$5.1
Idaho	\$2.2	Pennsylvania	\$17.8
Illinois	\$20.3	Rhode Island	\$3.0
Indiana	\$10.8	South Carolina	\$4.6
Iowa	\$6.1	South Dakota	\$2.2
Kansas	\$4.1	Tennessee	\$6.5
Kentucky	\$5.7	Texas	\$20.5
Louisiana	\$4.9	Utah	\$2.4
Maine	\$3.5	Vermont	\$2.2
Maryland	\$10.9	Virginia	\$9.2
Massachusetts	\$15.3	Washington	\$7.8
Michigan	\$19.3	West Virginia	\$7.0
Minnesota	\$8.3	Wisconsin	\$12.2
Mississippi	\$4.1	Wyoming	\$2.2
Missouri	\$12.5		

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program provides formula grants to local communities to address challenges such as affordable housing, job creation, and economic development, and to provide services to people in need. The U.S. has lost nearly a million affordable housing units since 2001. The number of renters paying more than 30 percent of their income for housing has reached an all-time high, even as communities struggle with the loss of three million manufacturing jobs since 2001.

In 2006, CDBG funds helped nearly 180,000 families rehabilitate their homes and created over 55,000 new jobs.¹⁶ The House-passed Transportation, Housing and Urban Development appropriations bill provides a total funding level of \$3.9 billion for CDBG, \$1.3 billion over the President's budget level.

The following table estimates the impact of the President's funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level ¹⁷		President's Budget Cut From House Level ¹⁷
Alabama	\$18.9	Montana	\$3.5
Alaska	\$1.8	Nebraska	\$7.4
Arizona	\$20.7	Nevada	\$7.7
Arkansas	\$10.5	New Hampshire	\$5.1
California	\$178.9	New Jersey	\$38.7
Colorado	\$14.7	New Mexico	\$8.1
Connecticut	\$16.0	New York	\$133.8
Delaware	\$2.8	North Carolina	\$27.3
District of Columbia	\$7.1	North Dakota	\$2.4
Florida	\$61.7	Ohio	\$62.1
Georgia	\$31.6	Oklahoma	\$11.6
Hawaii	\$5.8	Oregon	\$14.0
Idaho	\$4.7	Pennsylvania	\$85.0
Illinois	\$67.1	Rhode Island	\$6.6
Indiana	\$26.9	South Carolina	\$14.9
Iowa	\$15.8	South Dakota	\$3.1
Kansas	\$10.7	Tennessee	\$19.2
Kentucky	\$17.5	Texas	\$97.7
Louisiana	\$23.8	Utah	\$7.9
Maine	\$7.6	Vermont	\$3.2
Maryland	\$21.3	Virginia	\$23.5
Massachusetts	\$42.0	Washington	\$23.5
Michigan	\$50.5	West Virginia	\$9.6
Minnesota	\$22.2	Wisconsin	\$25.6
Mississippi	\$13.5	Wyoming	\$1.6
Missouri	\$25.8		

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants

The Byrne Justice Assistance Grant program provides formula grants to states and local law enforcement agencies for six purposes: law enforcement, crime prevention, prosecution, drug treatment, corrections (prisons), and planning, evaluation, and technology improvement. According to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the violent crime rate has increased in both of the last two years. The Government Accountability Office estimates that for every one percent increase in the number of sworn law enforcement officers, the violent crime rate decreases by 0.4 percent.¹⁸

The House-passed Commerce, Justice, and Science appropriations bill provides \$600 million¹⁹ for Byrne JAG Grants, which is \$600 million over the President’s budget level for the formula grants.

The following table estimates the impact of the President’s funding cut below the House level using the assumptions detailed in the endnotes. Although the grants can be used for any of the six statutory purposes, for illustrative purposes, this analysis assumes the full House funding level is used to hire new officers.

(Dollars in Millions)

	President's Budget Cut From House Level ²⁰	Officers Not Funded ²¹		President's Budget Cut From House Level ²⁰	Officers Not Funded ²¹
Alabama	\$8.5	247	Montana	\$2.7	70
Alaska	\$2.7	49	Nebraska	\$3.7	98
Arizona	\$11.5	234	Nevada	\$5.9	104
Arkansas	\$6.1	198	New Hampshire	\$2.8	69
California	\$65.5	965	New Jersey	\$13.9	200
Colorado	\$8.3	158	New Mexico	\$5.3	140
Connecticut	\$6.0	110	New York	\$32.2	464
Delaware	\$3.0	63	North Carolina	\$15.4	406
DC	\$3.3	59	North Dakota	\$1.4	36
Florida	\$37.9	797	Ohio	\$17.5	395
Georgia	\$16.0	437	Oklahoma	\$7.4	229
Hawaii	\$3.0	66	Oregon	\$6.2	123
Idaho	\$3.2	76	Pennsylvania	\$20.4	406
Illinois	\$24.0	436	Rhode Island	\$2.8	58
Indiana	\$10.2	246	South Carolina	\$10.7	302
Iowa	\$5.3	126	South Dakota	\$1.4	40
Kansas	\$5.5	142	Tennessee	\$13.7	413
Kentucky	\$6.6	183	Texas	\$41.7	933
Louisiana	\$9.8	333	Utah	\$4.5	109
Maine	\$2.7	78	Vermont	\$1.4	41
Maryland	\$12.8	254	Virginia	\$11.2	249
Massachusetts	\$11.8	242	Washington	\$10.3	179
Michigan	\$18.7	386	West Virginia	\$3.7	116
Minnesota	\$8.1	170	Wisconsin	\$8.1	178
Mississippi	\$5.3	188	Wyoming	\$1.4	35
Missouri	\$11.2	324			

Endnotes

Notes on Sources and Methodology: When possible, state allocations were estimated using the statutory allocation formula and the most recent available data. In some cases, state allocations have been estimated based on historical patterns or the distribution provided in the President's 2008 budget request, but only if those patterns are extremely consistent over the past five years. Information on the methodology for specific programs is provided in the numbered endnotes. In nearly all cases, states have some flexibility about how to respond to cuts or increases in funding, so impact statistics are illustrative. All data on the President's budget is from the President's FY 2008 budget request. All data on House funding levels is from the House-passed appropriations bills.

Additional sources of data for specific programs:

Fire Grants: Federal Emergency Management Agency

Veterans' Health Care: Department of Veterans Affairs, Budget Request and Expenditure Data

Byrne Justice Assistance Grants: Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Labor Statistics, FBI 2005 Uniform Crime Report, Bureau of the Census, Congressional Research Service

Title I, Vocational Education, and IDEA: U.S. Department of Education Budget Service, U.S. Department of Education Office of Special Education Programs, National Education Association Estimates of School Statistics, Congressional Research Service

Essential Air Service: Office of Aviation Analysis, U.S. Department of Transportation

Clean Water State Revolving Fund: Environmental Protection Agency

Head Start: Administration for Children and Families

Community Development Block Grant: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development

¹ Police officer statistics are based on Byrne Justice Assistance Grant funding levels. House appropriations also provide additional police officer funding for the COPS program, which is not included in this calculation.

Teacher numbers do not include the territories and Indian reservations.

² Distribution is based on historical patterns, which are highly consistent. Does not include the 12 percent of total appropriation the statute sets aside for fire safety grants, emergency medical services, and administration, which do not necessarily go to specific states or fire departments.

³ Assumes average grant size is the 2006 national average of \$97,500.

⁴ State shares are based on 2004 actual data, which is the most recent data available from VA by state showing exclusively Medical Care spending. State funding allocations are highly consistent from year to year.

⁵ Based on VA estimated obligations per unique user of the VA Health Care System for 2008. We assume that every additional dollar would translate directly into an increase in the number of patients treated and that all of those additional patients would be veterans. Other likely impacts include changes in waiting times and quality of care.

⁶ State allocations as estimated by the Congressional Research Service. Actual allocations will be calculated by the Department of Education when updated population numbers become available this fall, which will produce some shifts. Table does not show funding distributed to the territories and other non-state allocations under the program.

⁷ Based on each state's average teacher salary for the 2004-2005 school year (most recent available data). Assumes all increases in Title I over the President's budget level are used to hire additional teachers.

⁸ State allocations as estimated by the Congressional Research Service. Actual allocations will be calculated by the Department of Education when updated data become available this fall, which will produce some shifts.

Table does not show funding distributed to the territories and other non-state allocations under the program.

⁹ Assumes that the number of children eligible for special education remains at the level most recently reported by the Department of Education.

¹⁰ Assumes appropriations will be distributed according to the projections in the President's 2008 Budget. Table does not show funding for the territories or for administration.

¹¹ Illustration based on the Administration for Children and Families cost per 2006 Head Start slot, adjusted by the CBO Head Start inflation rate.

¹² Excludes Alaska.

¹³ By statute, airlines cannot receive EAS subsidies for service at an airport unless the airport is certified eligible by the Department of Transportation and it is demonstrated that commercial air service could not be provided at that airport without the subsidy.

¹⁴ Assumes current airports remain eligible for subsidy and any cuts are evenly distributed across states. States not shown do not currently have EAS-subsidized air service.

¹⁵ Assumes same state allocation pattern as the Office of Management and Budget in the President's 2008 budget request.

¹⁶ Source: U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development 2006 CDBG Accomplishments Report.

¹⁷ Assumes same distribution to states and communities as the Office of Management and Budget in the President's 2008 budget request.

¹⁸ Source: GAO-06-104, COMMUNITY POLICING GRANTS: COPS Grants Were a Modest Contributor to Declines in Crime in the 1990s.

¹⁹ Totals do not include \$10 million set-aside for National Institute of Justice or \$25 million set-aside for the Republican and Democratic National Conventions.

²⁰ Allocated according to statutory formula using 2006 population data and 2002-2005 violent crime data. Assumes total dollars allocated according to Attorney General discretion (rather than formula) do not vary with total appropriation level.

²¹ Based on each state's average police officer salary as reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. New York salaries were not available, so New York estimate is based on average salary for neighboring states.