



Committee on Appropriations – Democrats

NO MONEY SHALL BE DRAWN FROM THE TREASURY BUT IN CONFORMANCE OF APPROPRIATIONS MADE BY LAW. U.S. CONSTITUTION ARTICLE I, SECTION 9



Congresswoman Nita Lowey,
Ranking Democratic Member

Broken Promises

President Trump's 2018 Budget Request a Betrayal of Pledge to "Make America Great Again"

President Trump's 2018 budget request is a betrayal of his promise to Make America Great Again. If enacted through Appropriations law, the cuts his budget proposes would have a disastrous impact on job security; health; schools; safe, clean, and secure communities; and American leadership. It is a framework to shift more and more burdens onto the shoulders of working families.

We need to do more - not less - to strengthen our communities and help working families. President Trump's budget request is the wrong approach. We can and must do better.

President Trump's 2018 budget request would reverse progress made under the Obama Administration. These cuts would not "Make America Great Again." They would:

Make Communities Less Safe

- [State Homeland Security Grant Program](#)
- [Urban Area Security Initiative](#)
- [Port Security](#)
- [Transit Security](#)
- [Emergency Food and Shelter Program](#)
- [Community Oriented Policing Services \(COPS\)](#)
- [Legal Services Corporation](#)

Make Families Less Financially Secure

- [Job Training](#)
- [Manufacturing](#)
- [Economic development](#)
- [Community lending](#)

Make Americans Less Healthy

- [National Institutes of Health](#)
- [Family planning \(Title X\)](#)

Hurt Our Schools and Education

- [Before-school and after-school programs](#)
- [Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants](#)
- [Arts and Humanities education](#)

Harm the Environment

- [Environmental Protection Agency](#)
- [Superfund](#)

Hurt Community and Infrastructure Development

- [Community Development Block Grants](#)
- [HOME Investment Partnerships](#)
- [Public Housing Capital Fund](#)
- [Capital investment grants](#)

Make Research Less Competitive

- [DOE Office of Science and ARPA-E](#)
- [Applied Energy Research & Development](#)

Hurt Rural America

- [Essential Air Service](#)
- [Amtrak long distance routes](#)
- [Rural waste and water](#)

Make Houses Colder

- [Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program \(LIHEAP\)](#)
- [Weatherization](#)

Hurt American Leadership

- [McGovern-Dole Food for Education Program](#)
- [Military assistance and narcotics control](#)
- [Global health](#)
- [Humanitarian assistance](#)
- [Export credit](#)
- [International organizations](#)

Making Communities Less Safe

State Homeland Security Program

State Homeland Security Program (SHSP) grants support state and local planning, organizing, acquisition of equipment, training, and exercises to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to, and recover from acts of terrorism and other catastrophic events. In 2016, the Federal Emergency Management Agency awarded \$402 million to states through SHSP based on assessments of terrorism risk.

Based on the overall cut to grant programs proposed in President Trump's budget, SHSP funding awarded to states would be reduced by an estimated \$100 million – 25 percent – leaving jurisdictions across the country less prepared to prevent and respond to acts of terrorism and more vulnerable to natural disasters.

State	FY 2016 Funding	FY 2018 Projected Funding	Projected Reduction
Alabama	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Alaska	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
American Samoa	\$854,000	\$640,500	-\$213,500
Arizona	\$4,568,000	\$3,426,000	-\$1,142,000
Arkansas	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
California	\$60,178,500	\$45,133,875	-\$15,044,625
Colorado	\$3,979,000	\$2,984,250	-\$994,750
Connecticut	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Delaware	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
District of Columbia	\$4,141,500	\$3,106,125	-\$1,035,375
Florida	\$11,040,500	\$8,280,375	-\$2,760,125
Georgia	\$6,807,000	\$5,105,250	-\$1,701,750
Guam	\$854,000	\$640,500	-\$213,500
Hawaii	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Idaho	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Illinois	\$16,408,500	\$12,306,375	-\$4,102,125
Indiana	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Iowa	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Kansas	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Kentucky	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Louisiana	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Maine	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Maryland	\$6,153,500	\$4,615,125	-\$1,538,375
Massachusetts	\$5,645,000	\$4,233,750	-\$1,411,250

Michigan	\$6,658,000	\$4,993,500	-\$1,664,500
Minnesota	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Mississippi	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Missouri	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Montana	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Nebraska	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Nevada	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
New Hampshire	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
New Jersey	\$8,354,000	\$6,265,500	-\$2,088,500
New Mexico	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
New York	\$76,949,000	\$57,711,750	-\$19,237,250
North Carolina	\$5,489,000	\$4,116,750	-\$1,372,250
North Dakota	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Northern Mariana	\$854,000	\$640,500	-\$213,500
Ohio	\$7,698,000	\$5,773,500	-\$1,924,500
Oklahoma	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Oregon	\$3,837,000	\$2,877,750	-\$959,250
Pennsylvania	\$10,054,500	\$7,540,875	-\$2,513,625
Puerto Rico	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Rhode Island	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
South Carolina	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
South Dakota	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Tennessee	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Texas	\$21,498,000	\$16,123,500	-\$5,374,500
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$854,000	\$640,500	-\$213,500
Utah	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Vermont	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Virginia	\$7,445,500	\$5,584,125	-\$1,861,375
Washington	\$6,493,000	\$4,869,750	-\$1,623,250
West Virginia	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
Wisconsin	\$3,978,000	\$2,983,500	-\$994,500
Wyoming	\$3,734,500	\$2,800,875	-\$933,625
TOTAL	\$402,000,000	301,500,000	-\$101,000,000

*Estimates may change with release of detailed budget

Urban Area Security Initiative

In FY 2016 the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Urban Area Security Initiative Allocations (UASI) Program assists high-threat, high-density urban areas—the areas which are most vulnerable—in their efforts to prevent, protect against and respond to acts of terrorism.

The Trump Administration budget is estimated to cut UASI Program funding by \$145 million—25 percent reducing the ability of some of the most densely populated areas to defend themselves against terrorism.

State	Urban Area	FY 2016 Funding	Projected FY 2018 Funding	Projected Reduction
Arizona	Phoenix Area	\$5,430,000	\$4,072,500	-\$1,357,500
California	Anaheim/Santa Ana Area	\$5,430,000	\$4,072,500	-\$1,357,500
	Bay Area	\$28,036,000	\$21,027,000	-\$7,009,000
	Los Angeles/Long Beach Area	\$68,610,000	\$51,457,500	-\$17,152,500
	Riverside Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
	Sacramento Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
	San Diego Area	\$16,658,000	\$12,493,500	-\$4,164,500
Colorado	Denver Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
District of Columbia	National Capital Region	\$53,309,000	\$39,981,750	-\$13,327,250
Florida	Miami/Fort Lauderdale Area	\$5,430,000	\$4,072,500	-\$1,357,500
	Tampa Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
Georgia	Atlanta Area	\$5,430,000	\$4,072,500	-\$1,357,500
Illinois	Chicago Area	\$68,610,000	\$51,457,500	-\$17,152,500
Maryland	Baltimore Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
Massachusetts	Boston Area	\$17,770,000	\$13,327,500	-\$4,442,500
Michigan	Detroit Area	\$5,430,000	\$4,072,500	-\$1,357,500
Minnesota	Twin Cities Area	\$5,430,000	\$4,072,500	-\$1,357,500
Missouri	St. Louis Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
Nevada	Las Vegas Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
New Jersey	Jersey City/Newark Area	\$20,534,000	\$15,400,500	-\$5,133,500
New York	New York City Area	\$178,623,000	\$133,967,250	-\$44,655,750
North Carolina	Charlotte Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
Ohio	Cleveland Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
Oregon	Portland Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Area	\$18,263,000	\$13,697,250	-\$4,565,750
	Pittsburgh Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,221,500	-\$740,500
Texas	Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington Area	\$15,302,000	\$11,476,500	-\$3,825,500
	Houston Area	\$23,693,000	\$17,769,750	-\$5,923,250
Washington	Seattle Area	\$5,430,000	\$4,072,500	-\$1,357,500
TOTALS		\$580,000,000	\$435,000,000	\$145,000,000

*Estimates may change with release of detailed budget

Port Security Grant Program

In FY 2016, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) awarded \$100 million to ports around the country to improve maritime security, conduct security training and exercises, and support port recovery and resiliency capabilities.

The Trump Administration's budget would cut funding by \$25 million for the PSGP – 25 percent, reducing the ability of port authorities, port police, and port and local fire departments to prevent and respond to terrorist threats.

Port Area	State	FY16 Funding	FY 2018 Projected Funding	Projected Reduction
Lynn Canal	AK	\$76,050	\$57,038	-\$19,013
Mobile	AL	\$975,415	\$731,561	-\$243,854
Guntersville	AL	\$408,232	\$306,174	-\$102,058
Florence	AL	\$339,636	\$254,727	-\$84,909
Decatur	AL	\$130,015	\$97,511	-\$32,504
Los Angeles/Long Beach	CA	\$8,461,082	\$6,345,812	-\$2,115,271
San Francisco Bay	CA	\$4,541,583	\$3,406,187	-\$1,135,396
San Diego	CA	\$2,065,283	\$1,548,962	-\$516,321
El Segundo	CA	\$505,410	\$379,058	-\$126,353
Port Hueneme	CA	\$307,500	\$230,625	-\$76,875
Long Island Sound	CT	\$1,667,326	\$1,250,495	-\$416,832
Port Everglades	FL	\$1,804,401	\$1,353,301	-\$451,100
Tampa Bay	FL	\$1,648,708	\$1,236,531	-\$412,177
Jacksonville	FL	\$1,543,913	\$1,157,935	-\$385,978
Miami	FL	\$1,301,099	\$975,824	-\$325,275
Palm Beach	FL	\$1,000,000	\$750,000	-\$250,000
Key West	FL	\$704,806	\$528,605	-\$176,202
Pensacola	FL	\$21,500	\$16,125	-\$5,375
Savannah	GA	\$1,045,948	\$784,461	-\$261,487
Brunswick	GA	\$210,000	\$157,500	-\$52,500
Apra Harbor	GU	\$487,395	\$365,546	-\$121,849
Honolulu	HI	\$255,606	\$191,705	-\$63,902
Southern Tip Lake Michigan	IL	\$755,919	\$566,939	-\$188,980
St. Louis	IL	\$170,654	\$127,991	-\$42,664
Quad Cities	IL	\$148,547	\$111,410	-\$37,137
Peoria	IL	\$49,595	\$37,196	-\$12,399
Louisville	KY	\$579,184	\$434,388	-\$144,796
Paducah	KY	\$14,678	\$11,009	-\$3,670
New Orleans	LA	\$4,980,735	\$3,735,551	-\$1,245,184
Lake Charles	LA	\$1,121,639	\$841,229	-\$280,410
Morgan City	LA	\$444,750	\$333,563	-\$111,188

Boston	MA	\$1,794,091	\$1,345,568	-\$448,523
Plymouth	MA	\$105,000	\$78,750	-\$26,250
Salem	MA	\$983	\$737	-\$246
Baltimore	MD	\$2,707,881	\$2,030,911	-\$676,970
Portland	ME	\$970,632	\$727,974	-\$242,658
St. Clair River	MI	\$648,250	\$486,188	-\$162,063
Detroit	MI	\$611,100	\$458,325	-\$152,775
Sault Ste Marie	MI	\$278,318	\$208,739	-\$69,580
Duluth-Superior	MN	\$472,700	\$354,525	-\$118,175
Minneapolis-St. Paul	MN	\$418,676	\$314,007	-\$104,669
Kansas City	MO	\$127,601	\$95,701	-\$31,900
Pascagoula	MS	\$1,000,000	\$750,000	-\$250,000
Tishomingo County / Yell. Crk / Tom. Wtwy	MS	\$477,172	\$357,879	-\$119,293
Vicksburg	MS	\$446,580	\$334,935	-\$111,645
Gulfport	MS	\$129,282	\$96,962	-\$32,321
Wilmington	NC	\$992,794	\$744,596	-\$248,199
Morehead City	NC	\$638,075	\$478,556	-\$159,519
Portsmouth	NH	\$89,703	\$67,277	-\$22,426
Albany	NY	\$561,966	\$421,475	-\$140,492
Buffalo	NY	\$49,999	\$37,499	-\$12,500
Newburgh	NY	\$18,941	\$14,206	-\$4,735
New York/New Jersey	NY/NJ	\$20,910,863	\$15,683,147	-\$5,227,716
Cincinnati	OH	\$264,280	\$198,210	-\$66,070
Belpre	OH	\$252,802	\$189,602	-\$63,201
Cleveland	OH	\$165,500	\$124,125	-\$41,375
Toledo	OH	\$57,713	\$43,285	-\$14,428
Columbia-Snake River System	OR	\$1,403,344	\$1,052,508	-\$350,836
Pittsburgh	PA	\$923,198	\$692,399	-\$230,800
Delaware Bay	PA/NJ/DE	\$2,804,925	\$2,103,694	-\$701,231
San Juan	PR	\$399,900	\$299,925	-\$99,975
Narragansett/Mt. Hope Bays	RI	\$1,000,000	\$750,000	-\$250,000
Charleston	SC	\$862,574	\$646,931	-\$215,644
Memphis	TN	\$1,070,302	\$802,727	-\$267,576
Nashville	TN	\$849,000	\$636,750	-\$212,250
Knoxville	TN	\$99,339	\$74,504	-\$24,835
Houston/Galveston	TX	\$5,327,107	\$3,995,330	-\$1,331,777
Sabine-Neches River	TX	\$3,579,301	\$2,684,476	-\$894,825
Corpus Christi	TX	\$844,715	\$633,536	-\$211,179
Freeport	TX	\$791,588	\$593,691	-\$197,897
Victoria-Port Lavaca-Point Comfort	TX	\$105,115	\$78,836	-\$26,279
Hampton Roads	VA	\$2,392,383	\$1,794,287	-\$598,096
St. Thomas	VI	\$112,050	\$84,038	-\$28,013
Puget Sound	WA	\$5,160,529	\$3,870,397	-\$1,290,132

Green Bay	WI	\$24,960	\$18,720	-\$6,240
Milwaukee	WI	\$13,230	\$9,923	-\$3,308
La Crosse	WI	\$2,475	\$1,856	-\$619
Huntington/Tri-State	WV	\$177,999	\$133,499	-\$44,500
Morgantown	WV	\$98,455	\$73,841	-\$24,614
TOTALS		\$100,000,000	\$75,000,000	-\$25,000,000

Estimated cuts to specific grants are intended to be illustrative, as recipients change from year to year.

*Estimates may change with release of detailed budget

Transit Security Grant Program

The Transit Security Grant Program (TSP) funds risk-based efforts to protect transportation infrastructure and the traveling public from acts of terrorism. In FY 2016, the Federal Emergency Management Agency competitively awarded \$87 million through the TSP to high-threat urban areas to improve security for critical transit infrastructure including ferry, bus, and rail modes of transportation.

President Trump's budget would reduce the funding allocations for transit security by an estimated \$21.8 million – 25 percent —reducing the ability of transit agencies to establish and sustain safe and secure transportation options for the public.

Organization	Urban Area	FY 2016 Funding	FY 2018 Projected Funding	Projected Reduction
Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)	New York	\$15,421,226	\$11,565,920	-\$3,855,307
Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) – NYPD	New York	\$7,076,949	\$5,307,712	-\$1,769,237
New Jersey Transit - NYC	New York	\$6,586,672	\$4,940,004	-\$1,646,668
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ)	New York	\$6,740,400	\$5,055,300	-\$1,685,100
Connecticut Department of Transportation	New York	\$2,000,000	\$1,500,000	-\$500,000
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	NCR	\$11,540,642	\$8,655,482	-\$2,885,161
Maryland Transit Administration (MTA)	NCR	\$4,940,913	\$3,705,685	-\$1,235,228
Chicago Transit Authority (CTA)	Chicago	\$5,591,730	\$4,193,798	-\$1,397,933
Northeast Illinois Commuter Railroad Corporation (METRA)	Chicago	\$3,733,330	\$2,799,998	-\$933,333
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Los Angeles	\$1,130,800	\$848,100	-\$282,700
Orange County Transportation Authority	Los Angeles	\$140,000	\$105,000	-\$35,000
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART)	San Francisco	\$4,791,640	\$3,593,730	-\$1,197,910
San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA)	San Francisco	\$172,000	\$129,000	-\$43,000
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)	Boston	\$3,986,197	\$2,989,648	-\$996,549
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority	Philadelphia	\$790,307	\$592,730	-\$197,577
New Jersey Transit - PHI	Philadelphia	\$4,695,326	\$3,521,495	-\$1,173,832
Delaware River Port Authority (DRPA)	Philadelphia	\$896,070	\$672,053	-\$224,018
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)	Atlanta	\$125,000	\$93,750	-\$31,250
Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART)	Dallas	\$200,000	\$150,000	-\$50,000
Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District (Tri-Met)	Portland	\$2,948,598	\$2,211,449	-\$737,150
King County DOT	Seattle	\$337,231	\$252,923	-\$84,308
Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority	Seattle	\$275,783	\$206,837	-\$68,946
Metro Transit	Minneapolis	\$323,201	\$242,401	-\$80,800
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System (MTS)	San Diego	\$378,500	\$283,875	-\$94,625
North County Transit District (NCTD)	San Diego	\$117,888	\$88,416	-\$29,472
Port Authority Of Allegheny County	Pittsburg	\$8,221	\$6,166	-\$2,055
Regional Transportation District - CO	Denver	\$168,524	\$126,393	-\$42,131
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Buffalo	\$153,300	\$114,975	-\$38,325
Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County	Houston	\$467,636	\$350,727	-\$116,909

The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	Cleveland	\$467,593	\$350,695	-\$116,898
Utah Transit Authority	Salt Lake City	\$182,500	\$136,875	-\$45,625
Sacramento Regional Transit District	Sacramento	\$36,347	\$27,260	-\$9,087
Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Austin	\$550,476	\$412,857	-\$137,619
Rochester Genesee Regional Transportation Authority	Rochester	\$25,000	\$18,750	-\$6,250
TOTAL		\$87,000,000	\$65,250,000	-\$21,750,000

Estimated cuts to specific grants are intended to be illustrative, as recipients change from year to year.

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Emergency Food and Shelter Board Program

The Emergency Food and Shelter Board Program (EFSP) helps meet the needs of hungry and homeless people throughout the United States and its territories by awarding federal funds to local emergency food and shelter boards for the provision of food and shelter. In 2016, the Emergency Food and Shelter Board, which is chaired by the Federal Emergency Management Agency, awarded \$123 million to local boards to provide food, lodging, short-term rental or mortgage assistance, assistance with utilities, and equipment necessary to feed or shelter those in need.

Based on what is so far understood about the overall cut to FEMA grant programs proposed in President Trump's budget, EFSP funding awarded to local boards in states and territories is expected to be entirely eliminated, significantly reducing the capacity of jurisdictions in every state across the country to provide emergency food and shelter to hungry and homeless people.

State	FY 2016 Funding	FY 2018 Projected Funding	Projected Reduction
Alabama	\$2,227,800	\$0	-\$2,227,800
Alaska	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
American Samoa	\$128,940	\$0	-\$128,940
Arizona	\$3,292,250	\$0	-\$3,292,250
Arkansas	\$943,688	\$0	-\$943,688
California	\$18,291,648	\$0	-\$18,291,648
Colorado	\$1,006,077	\$0	-\$1,006,077
Connecticut	\$1,689,321	\$0	-\$1,689,321
Delaware	\$340,368	\$0	-\$340,368
District of Columbia	\$461,037	\$0	-\$461,037
Florida	\$7,580,512	\$0	-\$7,580,512
Georgia	\$3,999,179	\$0	-\$3,999,179
Guam	\$122,800	\$0	-\$122,800
Hawaii	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
Idaho	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
Illinois	\$6,389,297	\$0	-\$6,389,297
Indiana	\$2,008,446	\$0	-\$2,008,446
Iowa	\$642,147	\$0	-\$642,147
Kansas	\$560,931	\$0	-\$560,931
Kentucky	\$1,359,943	\$0	-\$1,359,943
Louisiana	\$1,957,642	\$0	-\$1,957,642
Maine	\$360,342	\$0	-\$360,342
Maryland	\$1,510,159	\$0	-\$1,510,159
Massachusetts	\$2,693,469	\$0	-\$2,693,469

Michigan	\$3,787,232	\$0	-\$3,787,232
Minnesota	\$1,239,256	\$0	-\$1,239,256
Mississippi	\$1,320,965	\$0	-\$1,320,965
Missouri	\$2,043,585	\$0	-\$2,043,585
Montana	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
Nebraska	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
Nevada	\$1,566,749	\$0	-\$1,566,749
New Hampshire	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
New Jersey	\$3,067,087	\$0	-\$3,067,087
New Mexico	\$1,034,129	\$0	-\$1,034,129
New York	\$7,782,234	\$0	-\$7,782,234
North Carolina	\$4,071,944	\$0	-\$4,071,944
North Dakota	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
Northern Mariana	\$79,820	\$0	-\$79,820
Ohio	\$4,318,929	\$0	-\$4,318,929
Oklahoma	\$1,239,389	\$0	-\$1,239,389
Oregon	\$1,788,202	\$0	-\$1,788,202
Pennsylvania	\$4,460,197	\$0	-\$4,460,197
Puerto Rico	\$2,063,626	\$0	-\$2,063,626
Rhode Island	\$408,946	\$0	-\$408,946
South Carolina	\$2,240,823	\$0	-\$2,240,823
South Dakota	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
Tennessee	\$2,378,015	\$0	-\$2,378,015
Texas	\$9,672,433	\$0	-\$9,672,433
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$171,920	\$0	-\$171,920
Utah	\$779,008	\$0	-\$779,008
Vermont	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
Virginia	\$1,417,026	\$0	-\$1,417,026
Washington	\$3,374,062	\$0	-\$3,374,062
West Virginia	\$744,412	\$0	-\$744,412
Wisconsin	\$1,684,015	\$0	-\$1,684,015
Wyoming	\$250,000	\$0	-\$250,000
TOTAL	\$122,800,000	\$0	-\$122,800,000

*Estimates may change with release of a detailed budget

Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program

Over the past three fiscal years, the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Hiring Program has provided an average of \$129 million in funding and 973 officers per year. Over the history of the program, more than 127,000 officers in over 13,000 state, local, and tribal law enforcement agencies have been funded to advance community policing.

In FY 2016, additional consideration was given to COPS hiring grant applications that focused on employing veterans, preventing homicide and gun violence, building community trust, homeland security, and the prevention of human trafficking.

Outside of programs identified for elimination, grant programs at the Department of Justice overall are cut by approximately 25% in the President's budget. If the COPS Hiring Program is cut by the same percentage, it would mean funding for the COPS Hiring Program is reduced by \$31.9 million, resulting in 240 fewer officers making our streets safer. State impacts are as follows:

State	3 Year Average		FY 2018 Projected Level		Projected Reduction	
	Officers	Funding	Officers	Funding	Officers	Funding
Alabama	21	\$2,469,406	16	\$1,859,879	-5	-\$609,527
Alaska	7	\$1,091,376	6	\$821,990	-2	-\$269,386
American Samoa	5	\$291,737	4	\$219,727	-1	-\$72,010
Arizona	17	\$2,283,594	13	\$1,719,931	-4	-\$563,663
Arkansas	10	\$1,143,618	8	\$861,337	-3	-\$282,281
California	110	\$16,900,875	83	\$12,729,207	-27	-\$4,171,668
Colorado	8	\$1,090,332	6	\$821,204	-2	-\$269,128
Connecticut	14	\$2,882,842	11	\$2,171,266	-3	-\$711,576
Delaware	12	\$1,500,000	9	\$1,129,753	-3	-\$370,247
District of Columbia	15	\$1,875,000	11	\$1,412,191	-4	-\$462,809
Florida	96	\$11,995,046	73	\$9,034,291	-24	-\$2,960,755
Georgia	20	\$2,161,141	15	\$1,627,704	-5	-\$533,438
Guam	2	\$241,141	1	\$181,620	0	-\$59,521
Hawaii	2	\$291,667	2	\$219,674	-1	-\$71,993
Idaho	5	\$690,200	4	\$519,837	-1	-\$170,363
Illinois	35	\$4,375,000	26	\$3,295,112	-9	-\$1,079,888
Indiana	11	\$1,409,502	9	\$1,061,592	-3	-\$347,909
Iowa	5	\$683,647	4	\$514,902	-1	-\$168,746
Kansas	8	\$932,688	6	\$702,471	-2	-\$230,217
Kentucky	11	\$1,353,285	8	\$1,019,252	-3	-\$334,033
Louisiana	16	\$2,074,049	12	\$1,562,108	-4	-\$511,941
Maine	6	\$926,701	5	\$697,962	-2	-\$228,739
Maryland	7	\$833,333	5	\$627,640	-2	-\$205,693
Massachusetts	5	\$666,667	4	\$502,112	-1	-\$164,554
Michigan	31	\$4,446,577	24	\$3,349,022	-8	-\$1,097,555
Minnesota	13	\$1,772,473	10	\$1,334,971	-3	-\$437,502
Mississippi	8	\$802,529	6	\$604,439	-2	-\$198,089

Missouri	29	\$3,537,712		22	\$2,664,493	-7	-\$873,219	
Montana	8	\$1,321,444		6	\$995,270	-2	-\$326,174	
Nebraska	5	\$625,000		4	\$470,730	-1	-\$154,270	
Nevada	10	\$1,518,338		8	\$1,143,565	-3	-\$374,774	
New Hampshire	5	\$625,000		4	\$470,730	-1	-\$154,270	
New Jersey	77	\$10,762,710		58	\$8,106,134	-19	-\$2,656,576	
New Mexico	10	\$1,383,421		8	\$1,041,949	-3	-\$341,472	
New York	8	\$1,158,836		6	\$872,799	-2	-\$286,037	
North Carolina	33	\$4,063,284		25	\$3,060,338	-8	-\$1,002,946	
North Dakota	7	\$978,822		6	\$737,218	-2	-\$241,604	
Northern Mariana Islands	2	\$139,124		2	\$104,784	0	-\$34,340	
Ohio	59	\$7,740,409		45	\$5,829,832	-15	-\$1,910,577	
Oklahoma	8	\$892,624		6	\$672,296	-2	-\$220,328	
Oregon	6	\$881,662		5	\$664,040	-1	-\$217,622	
Pennsylvania	14	\$2,003,547		11	\$1,509,009	-3	-\$494,539	
Puerto Rico	9	\$618,205		7	\$465,613	-2	-\$152,593	
Rhode Island	8	\$1,041,667		6	\$784,551	-2	-\$257,116	
South Carolina	23	\$2,814,169		17	\$2,119,543	-6	-\$694,626	
South Dakota	5	\$637,335		4	\$480,021	-1	-\$157,314	
Tennessee	10	\$1,339,158		8	\$1,008,611	-2	-\$330,546	
Texas	57	\$7,170,033		43	\$5,400,243	-14	-\$1,769,790	
Utah	10	\$1,291,667		8	\$972,843	-3	-\$318,824	
Vermont	5	\$851,840		4	\$641,579	-1	-\$210,261	
Virgin Islands	8	\$972,802		6	\$732,684	-2	-\$240,118	
Virginia	6	\$708,333		4	\$533,494	-1	-\$174,839	
Washington	26	\$4,083,300		19	\$3,075,413	-6	-\$1,007,887	
West Virginia	5	\$608,241		4	\$458,108	-1	-\$150,133	
Wisconsin	16	\$2,041,923		12	\$1,537,912	-4	-\$504,011	
Wyoming	1	\$82,811		1	\$62,371	0	-\$20,440	
TOTALS	973	\$129,077,845	0	733	\$97,217,368	0	-240	-\$31,860,477

*Estimates may change with release of a detailed budget

Legal Services Corporation

In FY 2016, The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) distributed \$352 million in grant funding for legal services which provided assistance to low-income Americans on matters involving freeing seniors from scams, providing legal aid in underserved rural areas, protecting victims of domestic violence, helping disaster survivors, securing housing for veterans, and civil asset forfeiture.

The Trump Administration's budget elimination of LSC will deprive over 1.8 million individuals of legal aid, including 128,000 senior citizens and 44,000 households with veterans, depriving these individuals of access to legal aid in cases involving safety, subsistence, and family stability.

State/Territory	Funding Cut	Individuals Losing Legal Aid	Senior Citizens Losing Legal Aid	Veteran Households Losing Legal Aid
Alabama	\$6,174,026	37,651	3,020	1,077
Alaska	\$1,297,194	3,691	489	147
Arizona	\$11,716,672	35,838	2,634	790
Arkansas	\$3,628,391	25,974	1,422	561
California	\$43,598,181	218,768	17,403	4,127
Colorado	\$4,400,976	15,773	1,621	848
Connecticut	\$2,538,999	17,108	694	119
Delaware	\$748,712	3,857	212	94
District of Columbia	\$754,782	2,539	129	52
Florida	\$21,904,578	90,248	7,782	2,925
Georgia	\$12,262,919	46,461	5,034	1,348
Hawaii	\$1,520,220	12,945	1,166	382
Idaho	\$1,689,932	5,390	852	264
Illinois	\$12,307,702	67,793	5,698	1,967
Indiana	\$6,644,594	20,578	1,379	334
Iowa	\$2,508,655	33,489	2,467	636
Kansas	\$2,610,245	23,938	1,585	1,012
Kentucky	\$5,532,299	43,760	3,086	1,053
Louisiana	\$6,086,417	31,458	1,644	142

Maine	\$1,383,586	13,992	444	272
Maryland	\$4,048,297	14,364	1,145	136
Massachusetts	\$5,147,586	25,865	2,198	269
Michigan	\$10,869,432	71,962	3,753	1,362
Minnesota	\$4,534,389	44,922	2,106	733
Mississippi	\$4,276,827	20,773	935	214
Missouri	\$6,197,216	31,178	1,530	531
Montana	\$1,213,772	4,423	244	123
Nebraska	\$1,584,341	16,259	1,457	829
Nevada	\$3,047,217	11,105	918	236
New Hampshire	\$794,504	5,293	182	142
New Jersey	\$6,635,633	52,272	3,981	635
New Mexico	\$3,276,109	9,985	510	404
New York	\$20,890,565	126,474	6,890	2,937
North Carolina	\$11,605,563	50,041	4,404	1,586
North Dakota	\$719,145	8,238	664	55
Ohio	\$12,179,820	55,298	4,611	1,948
Oklahoma	\$5,096,816	18,264	2,361	719
Oregon	\$4,585,248	12,229	861	389
Pennsylvania	\$11,473,400	82,346	4,307	1,317
Rhode Island	\$991,206	10,380	657	45
South Carolina	\$5,755,483	14,722	1,315	505
South Dakota	\$1,757,027	5,248	208	33
Tennessee	\$7,923,718	29,195	2,950	1,104
Texas	\$31,196,205	137,186	9,369	6,262
Utah	\$2,402,861	17,173	725	332
Vermont	\$490,600	2,973	136	72
Virginia	\$6,502,565	54,252	3,061	996
Washington	\$6,524,206	31,311	2,046	1,410
West Virginia	\$2,235,497	17,413	497	410

Wisconsin	\$5,194,827	15,578	691	510
Wyoming	\$612,667	9,771	342	137
American Samoa	\$216,951	768	14	2
Guam	\$244,499	1,239	23	4
Micronesia	\$1,226,169	27,209	1,418	15
Puerto Rico	\$11,079,440	72,708	3,386	15
Virgin Islands	\$161,119	1,665	183	2
TOTALS	\$352,000,000	1,861,333	128,839	44,569

Making Families Less Financially Secure

Job Training

The Trump Budget would cut job training and employment service programs at the Department of Labor by 35 percent. That would result in a loss of 140,000 training slots and an estimated 5-7 million individuals losing access to employment services, such as career counseling and case management. If that 35% cut is applied to the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Grants to States, it would mean the loss of services for 2.7 million workers. WIOA programs serve workers who have lost their jobs as a result of layoffs; low-skilled and disadvantaged adults; and at-risk and out-of-school youth by providing employment and training services to compete in the 21st century economy.

The recent Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act of 2014 reaffirmed Congress' bipartisan commitment to these programs, which would be decimated by the Trump Administration's proposed cuts.

Fewer Workers Served by WIOA Grants to States

State	PY 2017 Participants*	35% Cut
Alabama	147,197	-51,519
Alaska	24,701	-8,645
Arizona	196,239	-68,684
Arkansas	62,875	-22,006
California	1,118,947	-391,631
Colorado	88,044	-30,815
Connecticut	96,883	-33,909
Delaware	18,967	-6,638
District of Columbia	27,322	-9,563
Florida	445,998	-156,099
Georgia	252,065	-88,223
Hawaii	18,790	-6,577
Idaho	22,820	-7,987
Illinois	411,518	-144,031
Indiana	130,864	-45,802
Iowa	34,734	-12,157
Kansas	36,443	-12,755
Kentucky	124,712	-43,649
Louisiana	142,680	-49,938
Maine	24,659	-8,631
Maryland	118,458	-41,460
Massachusetts	119,497	-41,824
Michigan	232,791	-81,477
Minnesota	68,270	-23,895
Mississippi	97,046	-33,966
Missouri	129,804	-45,431

Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program:

The Trump Administration's fiscal 2018 budget eliminates the Commerce Department's Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program, which received \$130 million annually in fiscal years 2015 and 2016. MEP is a public-private partnership that helps small and medium-sized U.S. manufacturers to become more globally competitive by streamlining production costs, adopting innovative technologies, and increasing sales opportunities. MEP centers operate in all 50 states and Puerto Rico and serve thousands of U.S. manufacturers every year.

According to the most recent data, **each year the MEP program helps U.S. manufacturers create and retain more than 80,000 U.S. manufacturing jobs.** Below is the state-by-state impact of the MEP program:

State	Annual Federal MEP Funding	Total Jobs Created or Retained as a Result*	Total Sales Retained or Increased as a Result*	Total Company Savings as a Result*
Alabama	\$1,780,800	1,690	\$83,431,627	\$19,927,712
Alaska	\$500,000	(new to the program, thus data is not yet available)		
Arizona	\$1,000,000	184	\$8,450,500	\$1,717,560
Arkansas	\$971,218	1,164	\$45,582,935	\$3,651,572
California	\$14,046,449	8,615	\$646,043,035	\$107,649,798
Colorado	\$1,668,359	671	\$45,302,600	\$8,163,270
Connecticut	\$1,476,247	1,752	\$341,699,143	\$7,807,610
Delaware	\$500,000	178	\$12,135,000	\$5,548,270
District of Columbia	included in Virginia and Maryland totals	32		\$49,500,000
Florida	\$3,500,000	110	\$3,784,801	\$2,250,101
Georgia	\$2,693,482	1,509	\$287,307,020	\$40,697,134
Hawaii	\$500,000	637	\$24,994,600	\$11,880,301
Idaho	\$640,236	342	\$118,827,000	\$11,844,000
Illinois	\$5,029,910	1,367	\$423,444,753	\$50,578,480
Indiana	\$2,758,688	2,128	\$161,596,411	\$33,382,419
Iowa	\$1,859,206	1,809	\$351,141,126	\$27,864,904
Kansas	\$1,864,950	5,866	\$375,652,500	\$132,184,310
Kentucky	\$600,000	767	\$32,570,000	\$10,909,800
Louisiana	\$1,197,546	95	\$12,820,000	\$3,626,500
Maine	\$863,522	338	\$47,037,000	\$4,977,345

Maryland	\$1,000,000	352	\$10,980,000	\$3,317,749
Massachusetts	\$2,467,879	1,717	\$216,956,780	\$35,946,369
Michigan	\$4,229,175	2,597	\$519,514,415	\$65,392,567
Minnesota	\$2,653,649	1,089	\$120,100,000	\$20,168,904
Mississippi	\$1,003,782	4,662	\$38,817,000	\$9,613,853
Missouri	\$2,207,873	2,332	\$416,682,502	\$40,719,100
Montana	\$512,000	340	\$70,104,172	\$5,161,224
Nebraska	\$600,000	9	\$1,008,000	\$102,000
Nevada	\$756,001	1,180	\$139,274,000	\$5,518,350
New Hampshire	\$628,176	100	\$3,514,000	\$1,533,000
New Jersey	\$2,814,432	2,949	\$213,279,700	\$21,197,250
New Mexico	\$1,360,802	733	\$108,382,852	\$15,661,723
New York	\$5,985,194	3,579	\$490,016,486	\$48,112,917
North Carolina	\$3,036,183	10,335	\$408,211,777	\$191,023,970
North Dakota	\$500,000	60	\$9,195,000	\$3,163,000
Ohio	\$5,246,822	2,294	\$235,126,365	\$44,729,192
Oklahoma	\$1,309,080	1,009	\$103,876,688	\$20,169,963
Oregon	\$1,792,029	321	\$56,676,600	\$12,842,000
Pennsylvania	\$5,280,586	5,568	\$752,272,148	\$76,092,825
Rhode Island	\$1,000,000	138	\$27,639,000	\$551,600
South Carolina	\$2,268,003	2,595	\$1,363,922,337	\$67,086,093
South Dakota	\$500,000	236	\$57,540,095	\$8,388,726
Tennessee	\$1,976,348	1,125	\$123,351,229	\$5,441,750
Texas	\$6,700,881	2,785	\$269,142,842	\$66,516,301
Utah	\$1,147,573	1,254	\$65,021,504	\$6,199,302
Vermont	\$500,000	270	\$37,530,630	\$7,802,505
Virginia	\$1,722,571	1,035	\$141,203,708	\$14,657,876
Washington	\$2,534,872	538	\$49,293,887	\$15,569,227
West Virginia	\$500,000	162	\$17,800,000	\$4,223,602
Wisconsin	\$3,250,792	1,692	\$133,532,497	\$14,783,556
Wyoming	\$500,000	70	\$1,705,000	\$70,050
Puerto Rico	\$643,133	4,161	\$106,957,278	\$6,661,210
TOTAL	\$107,654,514	82,380	\$9,223,491,265	\$1,365,917,630

*Data is derived from a 2016 survey, conducted by the Upjohn Institute in cooperation with the MEP Centers, of more than 6,500 companies who utilized MEP Centers during the previous year.

Economic Development Administration (EDA) program grants:

The Trump Administration's fiscal 2018 budget would eliminate Economic Development Administration (EDA) program grants, even though EDA is the only Federal agency focused exclusively on economic development. EDA competitively awards funding to enable economically distressed communities across the U.S. to bolster their efforts to attract private investment and create higher-wage jobs.

Grants are issued to states, local governments, tribal organizations, economic development districts, universities, and other nonprofit entities for a variety of economic development-related purposes, including public infrastructure improvements, strategic planning and research, workforce development, aid to communities impacted by coal industry job losses or adverse foreign competition, and more.

EDA investments help create and retain tens of thousands of jobs. Below is a state-by-state chart of the competitive grants issued by EDA during fiscal year 2016:

State	total number of EDA grants received in FY 16	total amount of EDA grants received in FY 16	Estimated number of jobs expected to be created or preserved as a result
Alabama	7	\$5,386,777	835
Alaska*	18	\$1,522,377	236
Arizona*	10	\$4,086,716	633
Arkansas	8	\$4,327,406	671
California*	25	\$19,858,996	3,078
Colorado*	13	\$4,528,539	702
Connecticut	7	\$946,667	147
Delaware	2	\$633,566	98
District of Columbia	6	\$1,487,336	231
Florida	7	\$4,934,611	765
Georgia	9	\$7,084,313	1,098
Hawaii	4	\$850,847	132
Idaho*	9	\$2,056,591	319
Illinois	14	\$9,157,987	1,419
Indiana	10	\$2,997,792	465
Iowa	18	\$2,152,307	334
Kansas	8	\$794,000	123
Kentucky	4	\$6,147,692	953
Louisiana	12	\$3,195,180	495
Maine*	19	\$7,485,910	1,160

Maryland	8	\$1,223,017	190
Massachusetts	13	\$8,054,670	1,248
Michigan*	21	\$15,203,942	2,357
Minnesota*	11	\$1,299,537	201
Mississippi*	10	\$5,049,090	783
Missouri	27	\$7,259,433	1,125
Montana*	26	\$3,702,021	574
Nebraska	8	\$667,525	103
Nevada	2	\$205,000	32
New Hampshire	6	\$1,858,800	288
New Jersey	3	\$1,656,014	257
New Mexico	10	\$2,611,350	405
New York*	20	\$7,800,112	1,209
North Carolina	12	\$6,919,846	1,073
North Dakota*	15	\$1,070,711	166
Ohio	16	\$6,253,011	969
Oklahoma*	9	\$4,571,988	709
Oregon*	19	\$3,810,231	591
Pennsylvania	16	\$6,825,796	1,058
Rhode Island	1	\$625,000	97
South Carolina*	21	\$12,955,277	2,008
South Dakota*	19	\$4,363,575	676
Tennessee	7	\$3,181,992	493
Texas	21	\$14,917,940	2,312
Utah	11	\$2,167,118	336
Vermont	5	\$1,847,073	286
Virginia	13	\$3,916,414	607
Washington*	24	\$7,872,272	1,220
West Virginia	20	\$11,142,116	1,727
Wisconsin*	9	\$1,746,937	271
Wyoming	3	\$1,676,000	260
Puerto Rico	4	\$686,667	106
Guam	1	\$2,000,000	310
Micronesia	2	\$25,000	4
TOTAL	623	\$244,801,085	37,944

*state total includes tribal grants

Community Development Financial Institutions (CDFI) Fund

The CDFI fund expands economic opportunity for underserved people and communities by supporting the growth and capacity of a national network of community development lenders, investors and financial service providers. In 2016, thousands of CDFI Fund participants received targeted resources and innovative programs to leverage federal dollars with private sector capital, injecting new sources of capital into neighborhoods that lack access to financing.

There are more than 1,000 certified CDFIs nationwide, including more than 70 serving Native American communities. President Trump's budget request completely eliminates all discretionary funding for the CDFI Fund, leaving thousands of underbanked and underserved individuals without assistance, more than fifteen thousand businesses without financing and hundreds of affordable housing units unbuilt.

State	Number of Certified CDFIs	Number of Businesses Financed	Amount of loans/investments originated in 2016
Alabama	27	40	\$1.4 million
Alaska	7	39	\$39.9 million
Arizona	16	497	\$29.2 million
Arkansas	14	394	\$158.8 million
California	88	2,530	\$472 million
Colorado	16	621	\$40.2 million
Connecticut	11	32	\$27.8 million
Delaware	5	29	\$4.5 million
District of Columbia	16	4	\$32.7 million
Florida	35	497	\$43.3 million
Georgia	17	117	\$43.6 million
Hawaii	12	13	\$7.6 million
Idaho	5	19	\$8.4 million
Illinois	35	83	\$210.3 million
Indiana	10	5	\$20.1 million
Iowa	9	7	\$17.3 million
Kansas	3	2	\$0.7 million
Kentucky	12	185	\$61.9 million
Louisiana	63	257	\$35 million
Maine	8	73	\$25.6 million
Maryland	17	85	\$42.3 million
Massachusetts	27	223	\$70 million
Michigan	27	378	\$79.3 million
Minnesota	37	351	\$118.6 million
Mississippi	83	172	\$138.8 million
Missouri	38	53	\$97.8 million
Montana	14	41	\$15.5 million
Nebraska	9	56	\$5 million
Nevada	2	131	\$28.1 million
New Hampshire	4	26	\$28.8 million
New Jersey	13	207	\$96.1 million

New Mexico	18	382	\$91.5 million
New York	79	950	\$163 million
North Carolina	19	217	\$84.4 million
North Dakota	5	173	\$46.1 million
Ohio	24	278	\$139.6 million
Oklahoma	14	39	\$15.6 million
Oregon	19	57	\$38.3 million
Pennsylvania	31	469	\$127.8 million
Rhode Island	2	18	\$16.6 million
South Carolina	17	119	\$97.8 million
South Dakota	15	110	\$11.1 million
Tennessee	21	145	\$71.2 million
Texas	36	816	\$258.5 million
Utah	7	7	\$1.9 million
Vermont	7	64	\$29 million
Virginia	20	70	\$90.3 million
Washington	26	133	\$65.5 million
West Virginia	6	22	\$5.4 million
Wisconsin	22	557	\$290.6 million
Wyoming	1	6	\$0.2 million
TOTAL	1,075	11,522	\$3.6 billion

*Figures based on program activities reported in 2015

Making Americans Less Healthy

National Institutes of Health

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) is the world's foremost biomedical research institution. In Fiscal Year 2016, Congress provided \$32.1 billion for the NIH, which supported approximately 36,000 research grants for medical researchers to pursue treatments and cures for diseases such as Alzheimer's, Cancer, Diabetes, and HIV/AIDS, as well as countless others.

The Trump Budget would provide only \$25.9 billion, a cut of approximately \$6 billion, or 19 percent. If enacted, it could result in 3,000 – 5,000 fewer annual research grants to develop medical treatments and cures to our most debilitating diseases. If applied across-the-board, the National Cancer Institute would be cut by nearly \$1 billion. These cuts would harm all 50 States – including colleges and universities across the country – and cause immeasurable damage to the U.S. biomedical research industry while driving world-class scientists to pursue their research in foreign countries.

Table: National Institutes of Health

(dollars in millions)

NIH Institutes and Centers	FY 2016	FY 2018	
	Omnibus	Trump Budget	% Cut
National Cancer Institute	5,214.7	-954.3	-18.3%
National Heart, Lung, & Blood Institute	3,115.5	-570.1	-18.3%
National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research	415.6	-76.1	-18.3%
Nat'l Inst of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases	1,818.4	-332.8	-18.3%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	1,696.1	-310.4	-18.3%
Nat'l Inst. of Allergy & Infectious Diseases	4,629.9	-847.3	-18.3%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	2,512.1	-459.0	-18.3%
Nat'l Institute of Child Health & Human Development	1,339.8	-245.2	-18.3%
National Eye Institute	715.9	-131.0	-18.3%
National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	693.7	-126.9	-18.3%
National Institute on Aging	1,600.2	-292.8	-18.3%
Nat'l Inst. Arthritis & Musculoskeletal & Skin Diseases	542.1	-99.2	-18.3%
Nat'l Inst. on Deafness & Communication Disorders	423.0	-77.4	-18.3%
National Institute of Nursing Research	146.5	-26.8	-18.3%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism	467.7	-85.6	-18.3%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	1,077.5	-197.2	-18.3%

National Institute of Mental Health	1,548.4	-283.4	-18.3%
National Human Genome Research Institute	519.0	-95.0	-18.3%
Nat'l Institute of Biomedical Imaging & Bioengineering	346.8	-63.5	-18.3%
Nat'l Center for Complementary & Integrative Health	130.8	-23.9	-18.3%
National Institute on Minority Health & Disparities	279.7	-51.2	-18.3%
John E. Fogarty International Center	70.4	-70.4	-100.0%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	685.4	-125.4	-18.3%
National Library of Medicine	394.7	-72.2	-18.3%
Office of the Director	1,571.2	-287.5	-18.3%
Buildings & Facilities	128.9	-23.6	-18.3%

* Projected budget cuts based on an across-the-board reduction to NIH Institutes and Centers, plus elimination of the John E. Fogarty International Center.

**Estimates by Institute/Center may change with release of detailed budget

Family Planning (Title X)

Title X-funded health care providers serve more than four million low-income women and men every year – offering contraceptive counseling and services, screening for STDs and HIV/AIDS, screening for cervical and breast cancer, health education, and primary health care services. Two-thirds of Title X patients have incomes below the federal poverty level, and 60 percent of women who receive health care services from a Title X-funded clinic consider it their primary provider.

The Trump Budget does not specify a funding level in fiscal year 2018 for Title X Family Planning. However, it is likely the Trump Budget will follow previous Republican budget proposals to eliminate funding for Title X Family Planning services, which would be a cut of \$286 million compared to current levels.

Below is a state-by-state preview of health care services for low-income patients that could be jeopardized if President Trump's FY 2018 Budget follows Republican orthodoxy by trying to eliminate funding for the Title X program:

Title X Family Planning Services¹

State	Annual Patients	% of Patients Below the Federal Poverty Level	Prevention of Unintended Pregnancies
Alabama	88,931	76%	22,500
Alaska	8,708	49%	1,800
Arizona	34,636	61%	7,200
Arkansas	49,675	80%	13,200
California	1,071,896	74%	231,000
Colorado	52,139	74%	11,500
Connecticut	42,920	45%	8,600
Delaware	16,689	63%	3,600
District of Columbia	43,556	61%	7,900
Florida	136,352	56%	38,700
Georgia	86,309	46%	23,600
Hawaii	15,746	81%	4,400
Idaho	13,464	62%	4,000
Illinois	106,549	71%	21,000

¹ Source: National Family Planning & Reproductive Health Association.

Indiana	30,797	70%	7,400
Iowa	42,450	63%	10,500
Kansas	24,047	74%	6,300
Kentucky	49,869	77%	15,600
Louisiana	53,190	77%	8,600
Maine	21,211	40%	4,800
Maryland	64,060	84%	15,000
Massachusetts	67,293	59%	13,600
Michigan	72,321	61%	18,700
Minnesota	59,673	48%	11,900
Mississippi	41,247	86%	11,500
Missouri	47,189	63%	11,100
Montana	19,883	48%	4,600
Nebraska	26,369	53%	5,200
Nevada	11,362	66%	3,100
New Hampshire	17,720	50%	4,300
New Jersey	99,232	50%	20,500
New Mexico	23,699	72%	5,500
New York	308,483	60%	69,100
North Carolina	91,446	66%	26,100
North Dakota	8,662	36%	2,000
Ohio	85,837	53%	15,800
Oklahoma	53,568	72%	12,800
Oregon	54,189	67%	13,300
Pennsylvania	210,440	58%	46,800
Rhode Island	27,297	50%	5,500
South Carolina	90,826	91%	20,200
South Dakota	5,882	62%	1,500
Tennessee	75,356	78%	22,500
Texas	166,538	56%	26,000

Utah	36,253	70%	7,300
Vermont	8,398	44%	1,900
Virginia	56,636	60%	15,000
Washington	78,616	57%	18,100
West Virginia	38,037	55%	12,200
Wisconsin	35,278	63%	8,700
Wyoming	8,212	57%	1,900
Total	3,979,136	66%	903,900

*Estimates may change with release of a detailed budget

Hurting Our Schools and Education

Before-School and After-School Programs

President Trump's Budget would cut the Department of Education by 13 percent and completely eliminate the 21st Century Community Learning Center program.

The 21st CCLC program provides funding to approximately 9,500 centers, serving more than 1 million students through before- and after-school and summer school programs aimed at boosting academic outcomes. The 21st CCLC program also helps working families feel secure knowing that their children are exposed to enrichment activities, allowing them to be more productive at work and miss fewer days. Unfortunately, between 2002 and 2010, only one in three applicants were awarded 21st CCLC grants. In sufficient funding over the years has resulted in thousands of communities and 4 million children without access to afterschool programs.

The recent reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act – the Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 – reaffirms Congress' bipartisan commitment to this program.

Before School, After School, and Summer School Services		
	State Allocation¹	Number of Children Losing Services in FY 2018*
Alabama	\$17,260,111	-17,260
Alaska	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Arizona	\$24,922,689	-24,923
Arkansas	\$11,770,721	-11,771
California	\$132,664,805	-132,665
Colorado	\$11,580,347	-11,580
Connecticut	\$9,056,726	-9,057
Delaware	\$5,716,698	-5,717
District of Columbia	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Florida	\$61,676,722	-61,677
Georgia	\$38,753,514	-38,754
Hawaii	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Idaho	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Illinois	\$52,512,685	-52,513
Indiana	\$20,107,308	-20,107

Iowa	\$7,163,818	-7,164
Kansas	\$8,141,897	-8,142
Kentucky	\$16,237,484	-16,237
Louisiana	\$21,909,516	-21,910
Maine	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Maryland	\$15,545,639	-15,546
Massachusetts	\$18,330,515	-18,331
Michigan	\$36,796,796	-36,797
Minnesota	\$11,691,963	-11,692
Mississippi	\$14,624,111	-14,624
Missouri	\$18,745,946	-18,746
Montana	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Nebraska	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Nevada	\$9,212,312	-9,212
New Hampshire	\$5,716,698	-5,717
New Jersey	\$26,176,381	-26,176
New Mexico	\$9,094,016	-9,094
New York	\$87,479,759	-87,480
North Carolina	\$32,912,088	-32,912
North Dakota	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Ohio	\$43,194,896	-43,195
Oklahoma	\$12,205,458	-12,205
Oregon	\$10,765,240	-10,765
Pennsylvania	\$42,265,238	-42,265
Puerto Rico	\$29,380,201	-29,380
Rhode Island	\$5,716,698	-5,717
South Carolina	\$17,895,679	-17,896
South Dakota	\$5,716,698	-5,717

Tennessee	\$22,420,011	-22,420
Texas	\$103,166,330	-103,166
Utah	\$6,946,194	-6,946
Vermont	\$5,716,698	-5,717
Virginia	\$19,244,252	-19,244
Washington	\$18,057,689	-18,058
West Virginia	\$6,972,211	-6,972
Wisconsin	\$16,424,500	-16,425
Wyoming	\$5,716,698	-5,717
National Total	\$1,166,673,000	-1,166,673

1 Department of Education preliminary estimates. Note that all estimates are based on currently available data from the Department of Education and are not official funding amounts.

* This is an Afterschool Alliance calculation based on the state-allocated 21st CCLC funding and a program cost of \$1,000 per child. The program cost per child is an AfterSchool Alliance estimation based on the Department of Education's per-student expenditures for: (1) all students attending 21st CCLC program and (2) students who regularly attend 21st CCLC programs.

Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program provides low-income students with up to \$4,000 in need-based grant aid to help them afford higher education. Approximately 3,700 colleges and universities participate in the program. During the 2015-16 school year, more than 1.5 million students received grants. SEOG leverages institutional dollars, as well, making up a total investment in nearly \$1 billion for student aid.

The Trump Budget completely eliminates the SEOG program, making it harder for low-income students to access and afford higher education.

2015-2016 Award Year SEOG Program Data by State			
State	SEOG Recipients	SEOG Federal Award	SEOG Grants to Students
Alaska	1,189	\$681,718	\$1,014,162
Alabama	17,418	\$11,513,468	\$13,858,599
Arkansas	9,378	\$5,201,189	\$5,726,858
American Samoa	501	\$64,239	\$64,200
Arizona	49,983	\$21,583,608	\$28,825,453
California	201,601	\$83,150,665	\$107,481,016
Colorado	13,763	\$10,299,230	\$14,083,732
Connecticut	20,259	\$9,310,590	\$13,915,487
Dist. of Columbia	8,913	\$5,593,145	\$9,595,752
Delaware	3,729	\$1,418,438	\$2,294,815
Florida	88,175	\$37,569,664	\$47,986,432
Georgia	40,069	\$18,526,852	\$25,602,176
Guam	318	\$187,987	\$157,964
Hawaii	2,962	\$1,666,511	\$2,328,454
Iowa	33,771	\$12,067,655	\$15,344,066
Idaho	6,096	\$2,241,086	\$2,830,528
Illinois	54,513	\$32,735,570	\$45,043,476
Indiana	41,069	\$15,734,722	\$23,243,540
Kansas	14,724	\$5,760,244	\$8,020,447
Kentucky	19,589	\$8,792,290	\$11,777,123
Louisiana	13,424	\$7,336,488	\$9,704,539
Massachusetts	46,619	\$28,199,648	\$44,536,149
Maryland	21,079	\$10,532,097	\$14,741,886
Maine	10,974	\$6,786,318	\$8,816,527
Michigan	52,406	\$23,891,281	\$33,666,202
Minnesota	31,478	\$17,570,693	\$24,742,278
Missouri	23,447	\$12,079,634	\$16,114,752
Northern Marianas	138	\$44,078	\$41,550
Mississippi	14,195	\$7,954,539	\$10,003,810
Montana	4,093	\$1,554,671	\$2,339,479
North Carolina	29,983	\$18,275,010	\$22,942,523
North Dakota	7,700	\$2,662,314	\$3,409,050
Nebraska	8,302	\$4,034,514	\$5,769,359
New Hampshire	10,577	\$4,719,772	\$7,329,175
New Jersey	34,339	\$15,155,452	\$20,494,100
New Mexico	8,289	\$3,925,860	\$5,882,523
Nevada	4,342	\$2,357,847	\$3,247,824
New York	104,724	\$52,078,071	\$77,103,023

Ohio	53,100	\$25,403,621	\$35,478,294
Oklahoma	14,781	\$6,836,080	\$7,884,382
Oregon	22,016	\$10,190,276	\$13,338,385
Pennsylvania	61,757	\$36,090,939	\$52,750,625
Puerto Rico	53,834	\$11,628,531	\$15,540,612
Palau	123	\$32,970	\$48,200
Rhode Island	13,053	\$5,176,567	\$7,012,495
South Carolina	15,092	\$9,711,316	\$12,714,284
South Dakota	4,790	\$3,339,390	\$4,627,967
Tennessee	20,953	\$11,614,743	\$15,165,287
Texas	67,489	\$41,021,420	\$50,037,956
Utah	19,576	\$6,178,952	\$8,522,254
Virginia	44,909	\$15,830,262	\$22,538,286
Virgin Islands	46	\$60,959	\$60,959
Vermont	5,694	\$5,234,202	\$7,197,958
Washington	34,432	\$13,443,228	\$19,469,212
Wisconsin	35,664	\$17,074,001	\$23,140,832
West Virginia	7,497	\$4,117,070	\$5,959,795
Wyoming	1,245	\$871,095	\$1,308,066
Grand Total	1,530,180	\$727,112,780	\$992,874,878

Arts and Humanities Education

The President's Budget Request attacks the Nation's cultural agencies, proposing elimination for the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Endowment for the Humanities. Since Congress established these agencies in 1965, they have enriched and shaped American lives.

Funding provided through the NEA and NEH has benefited each of the fifty states to give Americans the opportunity to participate in the arts and humanities. The Administration's decision to eliminate these valuable agencies will be felt most by the local entities that have directly benefited from these grant dollars.

Historical Grant Awards by State: FY 2012 – FY 2016

State or Territory	National Endowment for the Arts		National Endowment for the Humanities	
	Grant Awarded from 2012-2016	Number of Grants Awarded	Grant Awarded from 2012-2016	Number of Grants Awarded
Alabama	\$5,346,706	79	\$4,372,318	21
Alaska	\$5,299,150	74	\$6,426,312	20
American Samoa	\$1,453,730	5	\$0	0
Arkansas	\$4,437,269	64	\$5,802,766	24
Arizona	\$7,419,448	140	\$5,197,852	25
California	\$47,716,874	1582	\$47,597,874	328
Colorado	\$14,960,634	164	\$7,505,785	43
Connecticut	\$7,429,330	146	\$12,121,707	75
Delaware	\$3,641,013	15	\$5,708,721	21
District of Columbia	\$17,116,095	301	\$15,294,595	97
Florida	\$10,589,627	298	\$11,312,714	86
Georgia	\$15,126,000	192	\$9,216,074	55
Guam	\$1,412,622	6	\$5,436,398	1
Hawaii	\$4,806,866	54	\$4,153,782	17
Idaho	\$4,240,704	38	\$25,124,366	9
Illinois	\$16,644,091	492	\$13,466,700	155
Indiana	\$5,954,623	112	\$6,617,543	86
Iowa	\$4,083,452	65	\$5,978,303	39
Kansas	\$3,103,218	48	\$4,699,909	43
Kentucky	\$6,008,789	94	\$7,080,743	30
Louisiana	\$7,578,898	140	\$5,845,462	43
Maine	\$5,451,009	90	\$6,009,553	30
Maryland	\$15,741,036	176	\$14,169,660	82
Massachusetts	\$22,461,535	414	\$40,690,646	250
Michigan	\$9,618,078	227	\$14,534,178	82
Minnesota	\$23,831,420	330	\$11,038,324	71
Mississippi	\$4,319,932	33	\$6,093,230	28

Missouri	\$13,670,695	181	\$11,067,451	49
Montana	\$5,226,744	71	\$4,188,659	19
Nebraska	\$5,145,070	68	\$6,642,083	23
Nevada	\$4,043,924	38	\$4,181,376	10
New Hampshire	\$4,018,900	26	\$4,425,392	27
New Jersey	\$7,719,947	144	\$11,302,714	56
New Mexico	\$6,655,324	129	\$4,888,175	22
New York	\$80,627,600	2468	\$70,076,465	459
North Carolina	\$8,797,252	170	\$13,914,837	93
North Dakota	\$4,119,325	26	\$4,494,261	9
Northern Marianas	\$105,595	1	\$8,100	2
Ohio	\$9,977,148	232	\$13,125,351	71
Oklahoma	\$4,336,556	45	\$5,224,057	25
Oregon	\$7,654,312	159	\$7,678,755	48
Pennsylvania	\$16,744,560	504	\$26,171,933	197
Puerto Rico	\$3,528,665	13	\$4,531,040	11
Rhode Island	\$5,174,600	61	\$5,134,327	24
South Carolina	\$5,114,732	62	\$6,772,667	33
South Dakota	\$4,514,800	25	\$3,478,623	10
Tennessee	\$6,647,179	137	\$9,360,321	51
Texas	\$16,543,554	488	\$15,077,023	130
Utah	\$6,241,422	104	\$3,960,403	24
Vermont	\$5,382,100	84	\$5,436,557	22
Virgin Islands	\$1,584,105	7	\$353,460	1
Virginia	\$8,673,500	207	\$18,814,863	136
Washington	\$11,602,597	296	\$9,147,412	32
West Virginia	\$3,751,775	34	\$4,068,336	12
Wisconsin	\$6,198,212	121	\$9,090,953	57
Wyoming	\$4,011,400	25	\$3,647,369	11
Total	\$543,603,742	11305	\$587,758,478	3425

Harming the Environment

Environmental Protection Agency

President Trump's budget guts the Environmental Protection Agency, endangering the public health of millions of Americans. The budget cuts EPA by \$2.6 Billion or 31% and would eliminate more than 50 programs and reduce the workforce by 3,200 employees.

The bill starves EPA of resources for enforcement against polluters, cutting \$129 million or 24 percent. This reduction would devastate EPA's capacity to enforce and litigate against polluters, creating an unfair playing field.

The Trump Administration is sticking its head in the sand on climate change issues. The budget request eliminates all funding for climate work. This includes regulatory, voluntary, and research activities. Climate change poses significant threats, bringing changes that can affect our water and food supplies, power and transportation systems, the natural environment, and the health and safety of every American.

Starves State Agencies

State grants are cut by 45% to \$597 million. These grants provide essential financial assistance to states and tribes to help them develop and implement environmental programs. These cuts will cripple the states' ability to implement core environmental programs that protect the public health of citizens.

State	FY 2016 Enacted	Proposed 45% Reduction
Alabama	14,959,240	-6,731,658
Alaska	9,392,110	-4,226,450
American Samoa	2,371,230	-1,067,054
Arizona	14,823,270	-6,670,472
Arkansas	10,258,150	-4,616,168
California	68,643,530	-30,889,589
Colorado	13,706,640	-6,167,988
Connecticut	14,670,460	-6,601,707
Delaware	6,589,060	-2,965,077
District of Columbia	5,815,130	-2,616,809
Florida	26,979,060	-12,140,577
Georgia	19,884,010	-8,947,805
Guam	3,057,440	-1,375,848
Hawaii	7,424,000	-3,340,800
Idaho	9,124,370	-4,105,967
Illinois	32,407,530	-14,583,389
Indiana	19,853,910	-8,934,260
Iowa	12,526,010	-5,636,705
Kansas	11,889,640	-5,350,338
Kentucky	13,212,710	-5,945,720
Louisiana	18,525,450	-8,336,453
Maine	10,232,030	-4,604,414
Maryland	14,678,730	-6,605,429
Massachusetts	17,327,280	-7,797,276
Michigan	30,832,060	-13,874,427

Minnesota	20,297,390	-9,133,826
Mississippi	13,980,560	-6,291,252
Missouri	18,879,120	-8,495,604
Montana	10,296,620	-4,633,479
Nebraska	10,395,910	-4,678,160
Nevada	8,292,420	-3,731,589
New Hampshire	8,419,420	-3,788,739
New Jersey	22,116,880	-9,952,596
New Mexico	10,788,850	-4,854,983
New York	36,190,150	-16,285,568
North Carolina	21,309,660	-9,589,347
North Dakota	9,305,590	-4,187,516
Northern Mariana Islands	2,091,520	-941,184
Ohio	30,361,660	-13,662,747
Oklahoma	15,622,720	-7,030,224
Oregon	14,662,980	-6,598,341
Pennsylvania	30,927,550	-13,917,398
Puerto Rico	7,545,810	-3,395,615
Rhode Island	8,046,410	-3,620,885
South Carolina	12,991,920	-5,846,364
South Dakota	7,744,070	-3,484,832
Tennessee	16,833,750	-7,575,188
Texas	45,978,800	-20,690,460
Utah	11,082,020	-4,986,909
Vermont	6,923,200	-3,115,440
Virgin Islands, U.S.	2,781,520	-1,251,684
Virginia	17,315,810	-7,792,115
Washington	21,707,990	-9,768,596
West Virginia	10,584,410	-4,762,985
Wisconsin	23,714,380	-10,671,471
Wyoming	6,063,240	-2,728,458
Tribal Resources	139,103,260	-62,596,467
Undistributed Natural Resources	49,502,350	-22,276,058
Total	\$1,081,041,000	-\$486,468,450

Superfund

Superfund sites are locations that are polluted with hazardous substances, pose a threat to human health, and require long-term cleanup. The budget request proposes cutting the Superfund program by \$330 million or 30 percent. Currently, there are 1,337 Superfund sites listed on the National Priorities List, which identifies hazardous waste sites that warrant cleanup.

EPA estimates that approximately 53 million people live within 3 miles of a Superfund remedial site. This is 17 percent of the population and 18 percent of all children in the U.S. under the age of five.

State or Territory	National Priority List Sites
Alabama	13
Alaska	6
Arizona	9
Arkansas	9
California	98
Colorado	20
Connecticut	14
Delaware	13
District of Columbia	1
Florida	53
Georgia	16
Guam	2
Hawaii	3
Idaho	6
Illinois	45
Indiana	39
Iowa	12
Kansas	12
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	12
Maine	13
Maryland	20
Massachusetts	32
Michigan	65
Minnesota	25
Mississippi	8
Missouri	33
Montana	17
Nebraska	16
Nevada	1
New Hampshire	20

New Jersey	114
New Mexico	16
New York	85
North Carolina	39
North Dakota	0
Ohio	38
Oklahoma	7
Oregon	13
Pennsylvania	95
Puerto Rico	17
Rhode Island	12
South Carolina	25
South Dakota	2
Tennessee	17
Texas	52
Utah	15
Vermont	12
Virgin Islands	1
Virginia	31
Washington	51
West Virginia	10
Wisconsin	37
Wyoming	2
Total	1337

Hurting Community and Infrastructure Development

Community Development Block Grants

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) are a flexible source of funds used by cities, counties and states to meet the needs of moderate and low income residents. The CDBG formula grant was funded at \$3 billion in 2016. Grantees used CDBG funds to rehabilitate housing (\$467 million), improve water mains and sewers (\$357 million), improve streets and sidewalks (\$220 million) and provide public services like senior and youth programs (\$343 million). With these investments, grantees created or retained 17,545 jobs, directly assisted 73,757 households and expanded access to public services and amenities for 11.5 million people. CDBG was funded at \$3 billion in FY 2016.

President Trump's budget request eliminates this program.

Community Development Block Grant Funding	
State	2016 Amount
Alaska	\$ 4,199,056
Alabama	\$ 40,510,462
Arkansas	\$ 23,494,915
American Samoa	\$ 1,022,457
Arizona	\$ 49,576,409
California	\$ 356,855,242
Colorado	\$ 33,799,265
Connecticut	\$ 35,627,649
District of Columbia	\$ 13,778,139
Delaware	\$ 6,417,563
Florida	\$ 132,075,735
Georgia	\$ 77,013,447
Guam	\$ 3,043,965
Hawaii	\$ 12,205,032
Iowa	\$ 33,225,933
Idaho	\$ 11,599,185
Illinois	\$ 149,547,787
Indiana	\$ 60,833,178
Kansas	\$ 23,909,769
Kentucky	\$ 39,217,682
Louisiana	\$ 43,971,970
Massachusetts	\$ 91,588,301
Maryland	\$ 45,051,559
Maine	\$ 16,494,704
Michigan	\$ 111,447,354
Minnesota	\$ 47,941,187
Missouri	\$ 57,263,371
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 984,846
Mississippi	\$ 26,789,607
Montana	\$ 7,609,786
North Carolina	\$ 71,615,290

North Dakota	\$ 4,967,535
Nebraska	\$ 16,524,837
New Hampshire	\$ 11,392,754
New Jersey	\$ 81,306,178
New Mexico	\$ 16,494,345
Nevada	\$ 19,987,856
New York	\$ 288,016,281
Ohio	\$ 137,466,074
Oklahoma	\$ 24,611,920
Oregon	\$ 31,670,366
Pennsylvania	\$ 169,582,362
Puerto Rico	\$ 55,388,983
Rhode Island	\$ 15,183,311
South Carolina	\$ 34,666,265
South Dakota	\$ 6,445,895
Tennessee	\$ 45,556,459
Texas	\$ 216,584,233
Utah	\$ 19,496,384
Virginia	\$ 50,846,097
Virgin Islands	\$ 1,948,732
Vermont	\$ 7,143,768
Washington	\$ 51,455,458
Wisconsin	\$ 56,738,253
West Virginia	\$ 18,687,152
Wyoming	\$ 3,482,431
Source: HUD	

[For more on CDBG in your community, click here.](#)

HOME Investment Partnerships

The HOME Investment Partnerships Program is the largest Federal block grant to state and local governments designed exclusively to produce affordable housing for low-income families. It is one of the few Federal programs that adds to the physical inventory of affordable housing and preserves the physical inventory through rehabilitation. With FY 2016 funding over time, grantees will use HOME to provide approximately 16,000 units of affordable housing for new homebuyers; 15,000 units of newly constructed and rehabilitated affordable rental units; 7,500 units of owner-occupied rehabilitation for low-income homeowners; 8,800 low-income households with HOME tenant-based rental assistance; and 500 affordable homeownership units with Self-help Homeownership Opportunity Program (SHOP) funds. With the FY 16 funding, approximately 18,763 jobs were preserved/created by HOME. HOME was funded at \$950 million in the FY 2016 bill.

President Trump's budget request eliminates this program.

HOME Investments Partnership Program Funding	
State	2016 Amount
Alaska	\$ 3,568,935
Alabama	\$ 12,805,018
Arkansas	\$ 7,957,142
American Samoa	\$ 183,260
Arizona	\$ 15,798,965
California	\$ 129,452,836
Colorado	\$ 13,199,809
Connecticut	\$ 10,906,329
District of Columbia	\$ 3,906,911
Delaware	\$ 4,140,401
Florida	\$ 45,345,600
Georgia	\$ 25,542,237
Guam	\$ 748,722
Hawaii	\$ 5,325,779
Iowa	\$ 8,076,368
Idaho	\$ 4,112,118
Illinois	\$ 41,124,946
Indiana	\$ 18,963,083
Kansas	\$ 7,678,549
Kentucky	\$ 13,192,329
Louisiana	\$ 13,031,724
Massachusetts	\$ 24,496,334
Maryland	\$ 12,596,910
Maine	\$ 4,303,357
Michigan	\$ 29,024,174
Minnesota	\$ 13,532,759
Missouri	\$ 17,387,170
Northern Mariana Islands	\$ 326,477
Mississippi	\$ 8,151,443
HOME Investments Partnership Program Funding	

State	2016 Amount
Montana	\$ 3,824,936
North Carolina	\$ 25,974,357
North Dakota	\$ 3,379,722
Nebraska	\$ 5,453,697
New Hampshire	\$ 3,789,439
New Jersey	\$ 24,516,493
New Mexico	\$ 5,364,136
Nevada	\$ 8,931,309
New York	\$ 92,909,944
Ohio	\$ 38,905,750
Oklahoma	\$ 10,114,390
Oregon	\$ 13,037,794
Pennsylvania	\$ 40,648,993
Puerto Rico	\$ 15,646,015
Rhode Island	\$ 5,014,769
South Carolina	\$ 12,117,028
South Dakota	\$ 3,380,713
Tennessee	\$ 17,420,167
Texas	\$ 64,472,644
Utah	\$ 6,521,923
Virginia	\$ 18,353,604
Virgin Islands	\$ 641,541
Vermont	\$ 3,407,339
Washington	\$ 19,052,429
Wisconsin	\$ 18,120,865
West Virginia	\$ 5,406,396
Wyoming	\$ 3,527,300
Source: HUD	

Public Housing Capital Fund

The Public Housing Capital Fund is the principal source of federal funds to preserve public housing and promote opportunity for the more than 2.6 million residents for whom it provides a safe, decent, affordable housing. The Capital Fund awards formula-driven grants to over 3,100 public housing authorities. Of the 1.1 million households who depend on federal public housing due to the failure of the private housing market, more than half have fixed-income seniors or people with disabilities as heads of household. Any cuts will only exacerbate a growing capital needs backlog, estimated at \$26 billion as of 2010 and increasing by an average of \$3.4 billion each year, which imperils the future of public housing.

The Public Housing Capital Fund was funded at \$1.9 billion in FY 2016. According to HUD passback documents obtained by *The Washington Post*, the Public Housing Capital Fund would be cut by 68 percent to \$600 million. This would cause more units to fall into disrepair and cause substandard living conditions for America's most vulnerable families.

State	Number of households	Number of residents	Household income	% with disability	% 62 or older	Average months on waiting list
Alabama	36,187	72,723	\$ 11,711	29%	22%	9
Alaska	1,243	3,325	\$ 25,613	26%	26%	
Arizona	6,257	16,518	\$ 13,458	27%	24%	23
Arkansas	13,660	24,260	\$ 11,735	36%	26%	10
California	29,895	78,574	\$ 18,078	23%	28%	51
Colorado	7,903	17,456	\$ 13,748	36%	33%	13
Connecticut	14,760	27,211	\$ 15,679	39%	39%	27
Delaware	2,412	5,196	\$ 14,550	32%	20%	27
District of Columbia	8,094	13,631	\$ 14,281	33%	35%	
Florida	31,923	66,808	\$ 12,749	27%	37%	78
Georgia	33,391	70,253	\$ 12,464	27%	26%	15
Hawaii	5,113	13,600	\$ 17,633	32%	37%	51
Idaho	768	1,335	\$ 14,760	60%	41%	8
Illinois	50,464	84,332	\$ 12,434	32%	37%	12
Indiana	15,213	27,154	\$ 11,436	36%	27%	15
Iowa	4,077	6,272	\$ 15,076	48%	46%	11
Kansas	8,841	14,180	\$ 13,585	38%	33%	7
Kentucky	22,575	42,767	\$ 12,677	35%	27%	9
Louisiana	19,874	41,924	\$ 13,121	27%	24%	15
Maine	4,052	8,431	\$ 16,069	48%	34%	15
Maryland	14,600	27,381	\$ 13,282	39%	25%	23
Massachusetts	34,531	63,968	\$ 17,291	46%	44%	24
Michigan	21,546	37,943	\$ 11,969	42%	33%	20
Minnesota	20,746	36,208	\$ 15,142	48%	39%	22
Mississippi	10,134	22,586	\$ 12,191	27%	23%	15
Missouri	16,791	31,578	\$ 12,793	37%	30%	14
Montana	2,010	4,328	\$ 13,377	31%	18%	13

Nebraska	7,334	12,533	\$ 15,198	34%	33%	6
Nevada	3,384	7,020	\$ 12,007	37%	38%	29
New Hampshire	4,105	6,837	\$ 16,868	62%	46%	28
New Jersey	35,959	60,682	\$ 16,523	37%	47%	40
New Mexico	4,248	9,259	\$ 12,357	29%	29%	17
New York	208,811	440,052	\$ 22,040	25%	39%	22
North Carolina	30,158	64,918	\$ 10,852	26%	22%	13
North Dakota	1,807	2,983	\$ 15,679	39%	31%	13
Ohio	42,489	84,331	\$ 9,808	31%	21%	16
Oklahoma	12,962	24,032	\$ 11,163	32%	29%	5
Oregon	4,853	10,802	\$ 13,522	44%	24%	28
Pennsylvania	61,290	112,979	\$ 13,953	42%	35%	16
Rhode Island	9,426	15,610	\$ 15,167	49%	50%	15
South Carolina	13,782	30,624	\$ 11,635	25%	21%	16
South Dakota	1,531	2,406	\$ 14,942	51%	45%	11
Tennessee	33,615	65,001	\$ 11,350	34%	26%	13
Texas	51,706	114,545	\$ 12,574	29%	29%	15
Utah	1,821	3,588	\$ 12,785	34%	47%	28
Vermont	1,318	2,153	\$ 16,241	62%	48%	16
Virginia	17,897	40,699	\$ 11,913	26%	21%	25
Washington	12,292	23,849	\$ 15,015	49%	41%	24
West Virginia	6,445	11,491	\$ 12,366	36%	30%	7
Wisconsin	12,193	19,479	\$ 15,641	49%	40%	15
Wyoming	715	1,467	\$ 15,126	40%	29%	6
Guam	751	2,972	\$ 11,718	10%	13%	15
Puerto Rico	53,473	120,698	\$ 3,783	9%	18%	12
U.S. Virgin Islands	3,012	5,776	\$ 14,145	15%	30%	14
Source: HUD: Picture of Subsidized Households						

*Estimates may change with release of detailed budget

Capital Investment Grants

The Capital Investment Grants program funds major transit capital investments including subways, light rail and bus rapid transit and requires a significant local contribution. While each project impacts a particular community with improved connectivity, economic development opportunity and reduced congestion, the national scope of the supply chains on these projects create jobs across the country. In fact, the American Public Transportation Association estimates that 15,900 jobs are created for each \$1 billion in transit capital spending. Capital Investment Grants were funded at \$2.2 billion in FY 2016.

President Trump's budget request would close the program to new entrants and could threaten projects currently in the development pipeline.

State	Project Name	Total Project Cost (millions)	Estimated Jobs Created
AZ	South Central LRT Extension	\$ 704.5	11,202
AZ	Tempe Streetcar	\$ 186.1	2,959
AZ	Transit Spine BRT	\$ 32.9	523
CA	BART Silicon Valley Phase II - Extension to San Jose and Santa Clara	\$ 4,693.0	74,619
CA	Downtown Riverfront Streetcar Project	\$ 200.0	3,180
CA	Downtown Streetcar	\$ 295.4	4,697
CA	El Camino Real Corridor BRT Project	\$ 188.0	2,989
CA	Peninsula Corridor Electrification Project	\$ 1,980.6	31,492
CA	Redlands Passenger Rail Project	\$ 262.0	4,166
CA	Santa Ana/Garden Grove Streetcar Project	\$ 298.0	4,738
CA	SMART Regional Rail - San Rafael to Larkspur Extension	\$ 42.5	676
CA	Transbay Corridor Core Capacity Project	\$ 2,000.0	31,800
CA	Westside Purple Line Extension Section 3	\$ 2,913.0	46,317
FL	Central Avenue BRT project	\$ 16.5	262
FL	Central Broward Transit - Phase I	N/A	N/A
FL	First Coast Flyer East Corridor BRT	\$ 33.8	537
FL	First Coast Flyer Southwest Corridor BRT	\$ 47.5	755
FL	SunRail Connector to the Orlando International Airport	\$ 225.00	3,578
FL	SunRail Phase II North	\$ 68.7	
FL	Wave Streetcar	\$ 195.3	3,105
IN	Red Line All-Electric BRT	\$ 96.3	1,531
IN	South Shore Line Northwest Indiana Connectivity Plan	\$ 213.8	3,399
IN	West Lake Corridor Project	\$ 563.0	8,952
LA	TramLinkBR Streetcar	\$ 169.8	2,700
MD	National Capital Purple Line	\$ 2,407.0	38,271
MI	Laker Line BRT	\$ 71.0	1,129
MI	Michigan Avenue/Grand River Avenue BRT	\$ 141.8	2,255

MN	METRO Blue Line Extension	\$ 1,536.2	24,426
MN	METRO Orange Line BRT	\$ 150.7	2,396
MN	Southwest LRT	\$ 1,857.7	29,537
MO	Prospect MAX	\$ 53.8	855
NC	Durham-Orange LRT Project	\$ 2,290.0	36,411
NC	North-South Bus Rapid Transit Project	\$ 105.9	1,684
NJ	Portal North Bridge Project	\$ 1,594.5	25,353
NJ- NY	Hudson Tunnel Project	N/A	N/A
NM	Rapid Transit Project	\$ 133.7	2,126
NV	Virginia Street BRT Extension	\$ 77.8	1,237
NY	Canarsie Line Power and Station Improvements	\$ 408.2	6,490
NY	River Corridor/Blue Line Bus Rapid Transit	\$ 45.3	720
NY	Second Avenue Subway Phase 2	\$ 6,000.0	95,400
NY	Washington/Western Bus Rapid Transit Line	\$ 64.0	1,018
NY	Woodhaven Boulevard Select Bus Service	\$ 225.8	3,590
OR	Powell-Division Transit and Development	\$ 184.0	2,926
TX	CBD Second Light Rail Alignment (D2)	\$ 650.6	10,345
TX	DART Red and Blue Line Platform Extensions	\$ 149.3	2,374
TX	Montana RTS Corridor	\$ 47.0	747
VA	West End Transitway	\$ 140.0	2,226
WA	Federal Way Link Extension	\$ 1,440.0	22,896
WA	Lynnwood Link Extension	\$ 2,347.7	37,328
WA	Madison Street Corridor Bus Rapid Transit	\$ 120.0	1,908
WA	Seattle Streetcar Center City Connector	\$ 166.6	2,649
WA	Spokane Central City Line	\$ 72.0	1,145
WA	Swift II BRT	\$ 73.6	1,170
WA	Tacoma Link Expansion	\$ 175.6	2,792
WI	East-West Bus Rapid Transit	\$ 51.9	825

- Source: FTA

Making Research Less Competitive

DOE Office of Science and ARPA-E

The Department of Energy's Office of Science is the lead federal agency supporting fundamental scientific research for energy and the Nation's largest supporter of basic research in the physical sciences.

The budget proposes to eliminate funding for ARPA-E. In 7 years of operation, ARPA-E has been appropriated \$1.5 billion, but attracted \$1.8 billion in private funding for the 74 research teams. 56 new companies have been created from research funded by ARPA-E.

The President's budget proposal slashes the Office of Science budget by 17%. Depending on how the reductions are administered, such reductions could require the Office of Science to close one (or more) of its major facilities that taxpayers spent billions on constructing. Innovation is an area where America is great. These proposed cuts will hurt the economic competitiveness of leading edge US technology and medical companies and cede these areas to Europe and Asia.

Potential Impacts:

- In 2016 approximately 24 percent of the Office of Science's budget of \$5.1 billion was issued as competitive solicitations. Applied uniformly, this would result in cuts of more than \$1 billion in grants to Universities and other institutions.
- Reductions to the availability of user facilities accessed by nearly 32,000 companies, universities and other institutions around the globe in 2016. Approximately eighty percent of these users come from US organizations.
- This reduction could devastate lab employment and thus research. Without details we can only estimate, but the following are possible layoff numbers:
 - Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Oak Ridge, Tennessee) – 731
 - Brookhaven National Laboratory (Upton, New York) – 508
 - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (Richland, Washington) – 207
 - FERMI Laboratory (Batavia, Illinois) – 170
 - SLAC National Accelerator Laboratory (Menlo Park, California) – 297
 - Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne, Illinois) – 405

Applied Energy Research and Development

The President's Budget provides only a total reduction for the four applied energy research and development accounts – Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE), Fossil Energy, Nuclear Energy, and Office of Electricity (transmission). This top line is a cut of \$2 billion out of a baseline of \$3.327 billion or a 60% reduction.

Depending on how these reductions are applied, the US could lose leadership in energy research, resulting in damaging impacts to US competitiveness and national security. It will be expensive to recover the collective expertise and capacity these reductions represent, if it is possible at all. The adverse impact will be compounded as the very best engineers and scientists are hired by our competitors in Europe and Asia.

Potential Impacts:

- In 2015 approximately \$400 million the Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy appropriations was issued as competitive solicitations to Universities and other institutions.
- This reduction could devastate lab employment and thus research. Without details we can only estimate, but the following are possible layoff numbers:
 - Oak Ridge National Laboratory (Oak Ridge, TN) – 758
 - Pacific Northwest National Laboratory (Richland, WA) – 457
 - National Renewable Energy Laboratory (Golden, CO) – 447
 - Lawrence Berkeley National Laboratory (Berkeley, CA) – 246
 - Argonne National Laboratory (Argonne, Illinois) – 95

Hurting Rural America

Essential Air Service

The Essential Air Service (EAS) supports commercial air service at smaller, non-hub airports. EAS connects these communities to the national air transportation system. Many of these communities are far from major airports. In each case, regularly scheduled commercial air service provides transportation connectivity and opportunity for economic development. EAS was funded at \$175 million in FY 2016 with an additional \$108 million provided from mandatory fees.

President Trump's budget request would eliminate Essential Air Service.

State	Community	Miles from Hub Airport	Passengers per year
AL	Muscle Shoals	60	7,164
AR	El Dorado/Camden	272	6,643
AR	Harrison	263	4,192
AR	Hot Springs	300	4,296
AR	Jonesboro	239	8,761
AZ	Page	282	6,926
AZ	Prescott	102	6,244
AZ	Show Low	173	7,138
CA	Crescent City	314	17,616
CA	El Centro	114	5,687
CA	Merced	107	16,113
CO	Alamosa	205	6,764
CO	Cortez	255	6,640
CO	Pueblo	121	1,786
IA	Burlington	188	12,801
IA	Fort Dodge	156	13,240
IA	Mason City	133	15,186
IA	Waterloo	189	50,456
IL	Decatur	126	15,518
IL	Marion/Herrin	123	18,112
IL	Quincy/Hannibal, MO	111	15,722
KS	Dodge City	345	3,592
KS	Garden City	300	52,302
KS	Hays	284	15,601
KS	Liberal/Guymon, OK	356	4,119
KS	Salina	186	3,227
KY	Owensboro	138	7,815
KY	Paducah	146	40,728
MD	Hagerstown	78	7,469
ME	Augusta/Waterville	168	9,936
ME	Bar Harbor	256	16,070
ME	Presque Isle/Houlton	358	24,325
ME	Rockland	177	14,097
MI	Alpena	236	17,615

MI	Escanaba	227	30,849
MI	Hancock/Houghton	334	49,101
MI	Iron Mountain/Kingsford	223	22,621
MI	Ironwood/Ashland, WI	213	9,697
MI	Manistee/Ludington	233	5,777
MI	Muskegon	165	33,491
MI	Pellston	267	52,731
MI	Sault Ste. Marie	347	41,631
MN	Bemidji	213	47,919
MN	Brainerd	123	33,519
MN	Chisholm/Hibbing	199	25,127
MN	International Falls	298	23,598
MN	Thief River Falls	305	4,321
MO	Cape Girardeau/Sikeston	127	10,524
MO	Fort Leonard Wood	136	15,353
MO	Joplin	167	57,079
MO	Kirksville	154	9,583
MS	Greenville	279	7,943
MS	Laurel/Hattiesburg	135	23,390
MS	Meridian	185	52,186
MS	Tupelo	204	5,576
MT	Butte	415	50,609
MT	Glasgow	709	6,471
MT	Glendive	607	5,212
MT	Havre	668	4,609
MT	Sidney	658	16,326
MT	West Yellowstone	332	17,019
MT	Wolf Point	686	7,090
ND	Devils Lake	402	14,207
ND	Jamestown	333	20,208
NE	Alliance	233	4,010
NE	Chadron	290	8,213
NE	Grand Island	138	52,633
NE	Kearney	181	7,735
NE	McCook	256	2,076
NE	North Platte	255	6,893
NE	Scottsbluff	192	5,856
NH	Lebanon/White River Junction, VT	124	19,380
NM	Carlsbad	280	5,752
NM	Clovis	233	9,098
NM	Silver City/Hurley/Deming	229	10,099
NY	Jamestown (NY)	76	3,537
NY	Massena	256	10,554
NY	Ogdensburg	223	8,233
NY	Plattsburgh	243	13,432
NY	Saranac Lake/Lake Placid	233	9,547
NY	Watertown (NY)	172	33,294

OR	Pendleton	205	6,969
PA	Altoona	112	3,693
PA	Bradford	77	6,068
PA	DuBois	112	5,463
PA	Franklin/Oil City	85	3,657
PA	Johnstown	84	8,516
PA	Lancaster	86	6,633
PR	Mayaguez	105	10,411
SD	Aberdeen	270	52,742
SD	Pierre	394	5,627
SD	Watertown (SD)	207	1,575
TN	Jackson	137	6,457
TX	Victoria	119	3,761
UT	Cedar City	179	26,891
UT	Moab	256	5,124
UT	Vernal	150	4,750
VA	Staunton	134	10,512
VT	Rutland	134	10,244
WI	Eau Claire	92	36,400
WI	Rhineland	216	43,046
WV	Beckley	211	4,127
WV	Clarksburg/Fairmont	96	9,041
WV	Greenbrier/White Sulphur Springs	230	9,023
WV	Morgantown	75	15,009
WV	Parkersburg/Marietta, OH	110	8,434
WY	Cody	449	49,060
WY	Laramie	145	29,263

- Source: DOT

Amtrak Long Distance Routes

Amtrak operates three types of service: Northeast Corridor, State Supported routes and Long Distance Routes. The FY 2018 budget would eliminate funding for Amtrak's long-distance routes. These trains form the backbone of Amtrak's national network and provide transportation options for more than 4 million passengers each year. In addition, many of these trains provide economic development opportunities and provide access to communities without commercial air service.

Train	Route	Passengers (FY 2016)
Auto Train	Lorton, VA (Washington, DC) - Sanford, FL (Orlando)	238,448
California Zephyr	Chicago - Denver - Glenwood Springs - Emeryville (San Francisco)	417,322
Capitol Ltd.	Washington, DC - Pittsburgh - Cleveland - Chicago	228,444
Cardinal	New York - Washington, DC - Cincinnati - Indianapolis - Chicago	104,831
City of New Orleans	Chicago - Memphis - New Orleans	248,960
Coast Starlight	Seattle - Portland - Los Angeles	453,131
Crescent	New York - Atlanta - New Orleans	268,344
Empire Builder	Chicago - St. Paul/Minneapolis - Spokane - Portland/Seattle	454,625
Lake Shore Ltd.	New York/Boston - Albany - Chicago	387,853
Palmetto	New York - Washington, DC - Charleston - Savannah	380,815
Silver Meteor	New York - Washington, DC - Charleston - Savannah - Jacksonville - Orlando - Tampa / Miami	339,407
Silver Star	New York - Washington, DC - Charleston - Savannah - Jacksonville - Orlando - Tampa / Miami	364,271
Southwest Chief	Chicago - Albuquerque - Los Angeles	364,748
Sunset Ltd.	New Orleans - San Antonio - Los Angeles	98,079
Texas Eagle	Chicago - St. Louis - Dallas - San Antonio - (Los Angeles)	306,321

Rural water and waste program

USDA provides loans and grants to small, poor, rural communities to help more than 2.3 million Americans have clean drinking water and modern wastewater treatment facilities. In 2016, more than \$1.7 billion was provided to more than 600 communities, a third of which are persistent poverty areas that have suffered the ravages of poverty for decades. The Trump budget would turn its back on rural America by eliminating this vital investment.

The following table lists funding levels received by states in 2016. Under the Trump budget, no funding would be available in 2018.

	Award Amount	Number of Awards
Alabama	\$23,844,500	35
Alaska	\$38,941,545	46
Arizona	\$15,680,892	22
Arkansas	\$32,937,800	35
California	\$23,682,504	29
Colorado	\$10,457,955	19
Connecticut	\$20,962,000	10
Delaware	\$10,715,000	14
Florida	\$28,177,320	11
Georgia	\$45,818,500	19
Hawaii	\$16,202,232	13
Idaho	\$26,490,107	43
Illinois	\$73,705,787	64
Indiana	\$85,072,100	31
Iowa	\$51,747,840	39
Kansas	\$15,777,000	19
Kentucky	\$41,889,000	35
Louisiana	\$34,922,864	19
Maine	\$30,026,000	28
Maryland	\$22,430,000	26
Massachusetts	\$14,437,000	20
Michigan	\$72,202,700	49
Minnesota	\$49,613,816	30
Mississippi	\$46,978,559	39
Missouri	\$49,781,710	38
Montana	\$47,934,466	38
Nebraska	\$16,105,900	37
Nevada	\$20,597,589	4
New Hampshire	\$10,900,919	21
New Jersey	\$17,852,000	14
New Mexico	\$12,450,100	14
New York	\$31,519,500	44
North Carolina	\$52,497,581	45
North Dakota	\$24,176,753	18

Ohio	\$58,602,805	33
Oklahoma	\$50,597,468	31
Oregon	\$17,391,182	14
Pennsylvania	\$54,998,900	16
Puerto Rico	\$14,134,000	11
Rhode Island	\$8,089,000	10
South Carolina	\$75,222,300	26
South Dakota	\$19,609,846	20
Tennessee	\$36,660,785	44
Texas	\$97,047,155	117
Utah	\$12,673,212	8
Vermont	\$18,806,892	33
Virgin Islands	\$130,900	1
Virginia	\$51,291,000	38
Washington	\$15,582,600	24
West Virginia	\$30,780,000	25
Western Pacific	\$30,000	1
Wisconsin	\$57,318,095	45
Wyoming	\$7,670,000	11
Total	\$1,743,165,679	1,476

Making Houses Colder

Low Income Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

In Fiscal Year 2014, the most recent year for which data is available, the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) provided assistance with home heating and cooling to 6.8 million low-income households. In comparison, in FY 2010 LIHEAP received an appropriation of \$5.1 billion and was able to provide assistance to 8.1 million households.

The Trump Budget would eliminate LIHEAP funding, resulting in the loss of home heating and cooling assistance to 6.8 million low-income households, including vulnerable populations such as the elderly, disabled, and young children. This cut is particularly severe because the typical household receiving assistance has an income below the Federal Poverty Line.

Table: Elimination of LIHEAP

State	FY 2016 Allocation	Annual Households Losing LIHEAP Funding /1
Alabama	\$43,156,000	-89,251
Alaska	\$10,222,000	-10,425
Arizona	\$20,041,000	-26,987
Arkansas	\$27,809,000	-87,496
California	\$176,127,000	-219,178
Colorado	\$48,882,000	-90,066
Connecticut	\$80,533,000	-102,681
Delaware	\$12,553,000	-16,445
District of Columbia	\$10,389,000	-12,493
Florida	\$68,683,000	-148,926
Georgia	\$54,313,000	-122,861
Hawaii	\$5,470,000	-9,529
Idaho	\$19,033,000	-50,263
Illinois	\$165,835,000	-335,843
Indiana	\$75,079,000	-133,625
Iowa	\$53,214,000	-93,994
Kansas	\$31,811,000	-48,215
Kentucky	\$46,610,000	-129,657

Louisiana	\$42,168,000	-68,979
Maine	\$37,397,000	-39,571
Maryland	\$72,134,000	-117,748
Massachusetts	\$148,335,000	-183,009
Michigan	\$156,609,000	-468,159
Minnesota	\$113,431,000	-135,647
Mississippi	\$28,937,000	-44,451
Missouri	\$73,121,000	-148,453
Montana	\$19,361,000	-20,088
Nebraska	\$29,366,000	-45,361
Nevada	\$9,861,000	-23,318
New Hampshire	\$26,339,000	-36,011
New Jersey	\$126,802,000	-292,273
New Mexico	\$17,757,000	-51,909
New York	\$363,092,000	-1,202,723
North Carolina	\$84,926,000	-184,206
North Dakota	\$19,370,000	-13,208
Ohio	\$146,706,000	-431,254
Oklahoma	\$32,338,000	-173,271
Oregon	\$34,950,000	-65,402
Pennsylvania	\$202,893,000	-398,488
Rhode Island	\$25,906,000	-31,120
South Carolina	\$34,480,000	-53,664
South Dakota	\$17,390,000	-24,517
Tennessee	\$55,997,000	-106,387
Texas	\$114,284,000	-134,183
Utah	\$23,498,000	-37,028
Vermont	\$18,985,000	-28,151
Virginia	\$83,780,000	-158,003
Washington	\$56,440,000	-73,967

West Virginia	\$28,872,000	-75,493
Wisconsin	\$102,104,000	-225,800
Wyoming	\$9,227,000	-9,897
State Subtotal	\$3,306,616,000	-6,829,674

1/ The data for number of households served is for FY 2014, which is the most recent year available.

Weatherization Program

In 2015, 34,220 home retrofits for low income families were completed through the Weatherization Program, saving working families money on their energy bills. In 2008, households estimated saving an average of \$514 in out-of-pocket medical expenses in the year following weatherization, in addition to \$583 in additional pay per year due to fewer missed days of work for sick time or doctor visits.^{2 2} Findings from a 2008 Retrospective Evaluation of DOE's Weatherization Assistance Program, conducted by the Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

President Trump's budget proposes eliminating the Weatherization Program in its entirety.

Weatherization Assistance Program Total State Allocations

State	FY2016	State	FY2016
Alabama	\$2,277,174	Nevada	\$871,308
Alaska	\$1,630,495	New Hampshire	\$1,438,061
Arizona	\$1,330,035	New Jersey	\$4,807,576
Arkansas	\$1,868,107	New Mexico	\$1,814,458
California	\$5,857,131	New York	\$18,794,102
Colorado	\$5,134,641	North Carolina	\$3,916,921
Connecticut	\$2,450,480	North Dakota	\$2,328,127
Delaware	\$572,294	Ohio	\$12,670,127
District of Columbia	\$597,118	Oklahoma	\$2,426,960
Florida	\$1,886,281	Oregon	\$2,696,844
Georgia	\$2,829,878	Pennsylvania	\$13,754,306
Hawaii	\$206,123	Rhode Island	\$1,094,465
Idaho	\$1,862,705	South Carolina	\$1,666,574
Illinois	\$12,503,393	South Dakota	\$1,776,878
Indiana	\$6,193,959	Tennessee	\$4,036,524
Iowa	\$4,591,815	Texas	\$5,165,132
Kansas	\$2,360,701	Utah	\$1,970,108
Kentucky	\$4,260,696	Vermont	\$1,228,156
Louisiana	\$1,345,356	Virginia	\$3,761,099
Maine	\$2,890,611	Washington	\$4,325,258
Maryland	\$2,524,106	West Virginia	\$2,977,505
Massachusetts	\$6,058,804	Wisconsin	\$8,147,306
Michigan	\$14,397,981	Wyoming	\$1,089,476
Minnesota	\$9,157,907		
Mississippi	\$1,499,412	American Samoa	\$175,791
Missouri	\$5,564,897	Guam	\$180,948
Montana	\$2,346,361	Puerto Rico	\$797,260
Nebraska	\$2,342,735	Northern Mariana Islands	\$176,764

Hurting American Leadership

International Food Aid

The McGovern-Dole Food for Education program provides food to schools in low-income countries committed to universal education. This initiative eases the economic burden on parents, making it easier for them to allow their children, especially girls, to continue to go to school. In 2016 it received \$202 million, and the Trump budget would not provide any funding for this critical initiative. The World Food Program has reported that with McGovern-Dole funding, enrollment of girls in school has increased by 135% in Pakistan and 28% in Sub-Saharan Africa. These gains would be jeopardized under the Trump budget.

Military Assistance and Narcotics Control

Foreign Military Financing Program would require a significant cut in assistance to fund commitments for programs with our NATO allies, or in strategic countries such as Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan, Colombia, Mexico, and Indonesia.

Cuts of over 31% to International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement would be a decrease of over \$350 million, putting at risk global programs critical to combating transnational crime, terrorism and other illicit enterprises, as well as severely impacting counter-drug activities, which in turn will increase the flow of drugs to the United States.

Global Health

Global Health program cuts of 31% would result in approximately 5.72 million children losing access to nutrition interventions and treatments, leaving them vulnerable to stunting with as much as a 22% reduction in their lifetime earning capacity. In fiscal year 2015, 18 million children were reached with nutritional interventions and treatments that reduce stunting. This would not happen if these budget cuts are enacted.

Humanitarian Assistance

The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided 101,871,313 people with emergency assistance in fiscal year 2016. At a time of the highest number of displaced people since World War II of more than 65 million individuals - and famine or near-famine in four countries - a 31% cut to OFDA's budget would result in approximately 32.4 million vulnerable people not receiving life-saving services like water/sanitation, emergency health and shelter provision.

Export Credit

Programs such as the Overseas Private Investment Corporation and the U.S. Trade and Development Agency help the U.S. private sector access global markets. Instead of a cost-cutting measure, squeezing these agencies actually comes at a cost to the U.S. taxpayer. In 2015, OPIC returned \$434 million back to the U.S. Treasury.

International organizations

United Nations, International Organizations and Peacekeeping activities would be cut by 50% and in some cases as high as 66%, harming our ability to advance United States priorities in the world. These institutions serve our values and economic interests by lowering trade and investment barriers, supporting private sector growth, opening new markets, and giving people a chance to succeed.