



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:

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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 President Trump's budget, SHSP funding awarded to states would be reduced by \$117.6 million – nearly 30 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	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Alaska	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
American Samoa	\$854,000	\$604,666	(\$249,334)
Arizona	\$4,568,000	\$3,234,326	(\$1,333,674)
Arkansas	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
California	\$60,178,500	\$42,608,773	(\$17,569,727)
Colorado	\$3,979,000	\$2,817,290	(\$1,161,710)
Connecticut	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Delaware	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
District of Columbia	\$4,141,500	\$2,932,347	(\$1,209,153)
Florida	\$11,040,500	\$7,817,113	(\$3,223,387)
Georgia	\$6,807,000	\$4,819,627	(\$1,987,373)
Guam	\$854,000	\$604,666	(\$249,334)
Hawaii	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Idaho	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Illinois	\$16,408,500	\$11,617,871	(\$4,790,629)
Indiana	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Iowa	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Kansas	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Kentucky	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Louisiana	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Maine	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Maryland	\$6,153,500	\$4,356,923	(\$1,796,577)
Massachusetts	\$5,645,000	\$3,996,885	(\$1,648,115)
Michigan	\$6,658,000	\$4,714,129	(\$1,943,871)

Minnesota	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Mississippi	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Missouri	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Montana	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Nebraska	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Nevada	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
New Hampshire	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
New Jersey	\$8,354,000	\$5,914,964	(\$2,439,036)
New Mexico	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
New York	\$76,949,000	\$54,482,955	(\$22,466,045)
North Carolina	\$5,489,000	\$3,886,430	(\$1,602,570)
North Dakota	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Northern Mariana	\$854,000	\$604,666	(\$249,334)
Ohio	\$7,698,000	\$5,450,490	(\$2,247,510)
Oklahoma	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Oregon	\$3,837,000	\$2,716,749	(\$1,120,251)
Pennsylvania	\$10,054,500	\$7,118,986	(\$2,935,514)
Puerto Rico	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Rhode Island	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
South Carolina	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
South Dakota	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Tennessee	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Texas	\$21,498,000	\$15,221,440	(\$6,276,560)
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$854,000	\$604,666	(\$249,334)
Utah	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Vermont	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Virginia	\$7,445,500	\$5,271,710	(\$2,173,790)
Washington	\$6,493,000	\$4,597,302	(\$1,895,698)
West Virginia	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
Wisconsin	\$3,978,000	\$2,816,582	(\$1,161,418)
Wyoming	\$3,734,500	\$2,644,175	(\$1,090,325)
TOTAL	\$402,000,000	284,362,000	(\$117,638,000)

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

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.

President Trump's budget request would cut UASI Program funding by 26%, or \$156.2 million, 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	\$3,968,057	(\$1,461,943)
California	Anaheim/Santa Ana Area	\$5,430,000	\$3,968,057	(\$1,461,943)
	Bay Area	\$28,036,000	\$20,487,742	(\$7,548,258)
	Los Angeles/Long Beach Area	\$68,610,000	\$50,137,821	(\$18,472,179)
	Riverside Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
	Sacramento Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
	San Diego Area	\$16,658,000	\$12,173,092	(\$4,484,908)
Colorado	Denver Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
District of Columbia	National Capital Region	\$53,309,000	\$38,956,378	(\$14,352,622)
Florida	Miami/Fort Lauderdale Area	\$5,430,000	\$3,968,057	(\$1,461,943)
	Tampa Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
Georgia	Atlanta Area	\$5,430,000	\$3,968,057	(\$1,461,943)
Illinois	Chicago Area	\$68,610,000	\$50,137,821	(\$18,472,179)
Maryland	Baltimore Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
Massachusetts	Boston Area	\$17,770,000	\$12,985,703	(\$4,784,297)
Michigan	Detroit Area	\$5,430,000	\$3,968,057	(\$1,461,943)
Minnesota	Twin Cities Area	\$5,430,000	\$3,968,057	(\$1,461,943)
Missouri	St. Louis Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
Nevada	Las Vegas Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
New Jersey	Jersey City/Newark Area	\$20,534,000	\$15,005,539	(\$5,528,461)
New York	New York City Area	\$178,623,000	\$130,531,526	(\$48,091,474)
North Carolina	Charlotte Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
Ohio	Cleveland Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
Oregon	Portland Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia Area	\$18,263,000	\$13,345,970	(\$4,917,030)
	Pittsburgh Area	\$2,962,000	\$2,164,527	(\$797,473)

Texas	Dallas/Fort Worth/Arlington Area	\$15,302,000	\$11,182,174	(\$4,119,826)
	Houston Area	\$23,693,000	\$17,314,027	(\$6,378,973)
Washington	Seattle Area	\$5,430,000	\$3,968,057	(\$1,461,943)
TOTALS		\$580,000,000	\$423,844,000	(\$156,156,000)

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

Port Security Grant Program

In FY 2016 and FY 2017, the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Port Security Grant Program (PSGP) awarded \$100 million in each fiscal year to ports around the country to improve maritime security, conduct security training and exercises, and support port recovery and resiliency capabilities.

Based on the overall cut to grant programs proposed in President Trump's budget, PSGP awards would be cut by an estimated \$52.2 million – over 52 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 ¹ Projected Funding	Projected Reduction
Lynn Canal	AK	\$76,050	\$36,359	(\$39,691)
Mobile	AL	\$975,415	\$466,336	(\$509,079)
Guntersville	AL	\$408,232	\$195,172	(\$213,060)
Florence	AL	\$339,636	\$162,377	(\$177,259)
Decatur	AL	\$130,015	\$62,159	(\$67,856)
Los Angeles/Long Beach	CA	\$8,461,082	\$4,045,159	(\$4,415,923)
San Francisco Bay	CA	\$4,541,583	\$2,171,285	(\$2,370,298)
San Diego	CA	\$2,065,283	\$987,391	(\$1,077,892)
El Segundo	CA	\$505,410	\$241,631	(\$263,779)
Port Hueneme	CA	\$307,500	\$147,013	(\$160,487)
Long Island Sound	CT	\$1,667,326	\$797,132	(\$870,194)
Port Everglades	FL	\$1,804,401	\$862,666	(\$941,735)
Tampa Bay	FL	\$1,648,708	\$788,231	(\$860,477)
Jacksonville	FL	\$1,543,913	\$738,129	(\$805,784)
Miami	FL	\$1,301,099	\$622,042	(\$679,057)
Palm Beach	FL	\$1,000,000	\$478,090	(\$521,910)
Key West	FL	\$704,806	\$336,961	(\$367,845)
Pensacola	FL	\$21,500	\$10,279	(\$11,221)
Savannah	GA	\$1,045,948	\$500,057	(\$545,891)
Brunswick	GA	\$210,000	\$100,399	(\$109,601)
Apra Harbor	GU	\$487,395	\$233,019	(\$254,376)

Honolulu	HI	\$255,606	\$122,203	(\$133,403)
Southern Tip Lake Michigan	IL	\$755,919	\$361,397	(\$394,522)
St. Louis	IL	\$170,654	\$81,588	(\$89,066)
Quad Cities	IL	\$148,547	\$71,019	(\$77,528)
Peoria	IL	\$49,595	\$23,711	(\$25,884)
Louisville	KY	\$579,184	\$276,902	(\$302,282)
Paducah	KY	\$14,678	\$7,017	(\$7,661)
New Orleans	LA	\$4,980,735	\$2,381,240	(\$2,599,495)
Lake Charles	LA	\$1,121,639	\$536,244	(\$585,395)
Morgan City	LA	\$444,750	\$212,631	(\$232,119)
Boston	MA	\$1,794,091	\$857,737	(\$936,354)
Plymouth	MA	\$105,000	\$50,199	(\$54,801)
Salem	MA	\$983	\$470	(\$513)
Baltimore	MD	\$2,707,881	\$1,294,611	(\$1,413,270)
Portland	ME	\$970,632	\$464,049	(\$506,583)
St. Clair River	MI	\$648,250	\$309,922	(\$338,328)
Detroit	MI	\$611,100	\$292,161	(\$318,939)
Sault Ste Marie	MI	\$278,318	\$133,061	(\$145,257)
Duluth-Superior	MN	\$472,700	\$225,993	(\$246,707)
Minneapolis-St. Paul	MN	\$418,676	\$200,165	(\$218,511)
Kansas City	MO	\$127,601	\$61,005	(\$66,596)
Pascagoula	MS	\$1,000,000	\$478,090	(\$521,910)
Tishomingo County / Yellow Creek / Tombigbee Wtwy.	MS	\$477,172	\$228,131	(\$249,041)
Vicksburg	MS	\$446,580	\$213,505	(\$233,075)
Gulfport	MS	\$129,282	\$61,808	(\$67,474)
Wilmington	NC	\$992,794	\$474,645	(\$518,149)
Morehead City	NC	\$638,075	\$305,057	(\$333,018)
Portsmouth	NH	\$89,703	\$42,886	(\$46,817)
Albany	NY	\$561,966	\$268,670	(\$293,296)
Buffalo	NY	\$49,999	\$23,904	(\$26,095)
Newburgh	NY	\$18,941	\$9,056	(\$9,885)

New York/New Jersey	NY/NJ	\$20,910,863	\$9,997,274	(\$10,913,589)
Cincinnati	OH	\$264,280	\$126,350	(\$137,930)
Belpre	OH	\$252,802	\$120,862	(\$131,940)
Cleveland	OH	\$165,500	\$79,124	(\$86,376)
Toledo	OH	\$57,713	\$27,592	(\$30,121)
Columbia-Snake River System	OR	\$1,403,344	\$670,925	(\$732,419)
Pittsburgh	PA	\$923,198	\$441,372	(\$481,826)
Delaware Bay	PA/NJ/DE	\$2,804,925	\$1,341,007	(\$1,463,918)
San Juan	PR	\$399,900	\$191,188	(\$208,712)
Narragansett/Mt. Hope Bays	RI	\$1,000,000	\$478,090	(\$521,910)
Charleston	SC	\$862,574	\$412,388	(\$450,186)
Memphis	TN	\$1,070,302	\$511,701	(\$558,601)
Nashville	TN	\$849,000	\$405,898	(\$443,102)
Knoxville	TN	\$99,339	\$47,493	(\$51,846)
Houston/Galveston	TX	\$5,327,107	\$2,546,837	(\$2,780,270)
Sabine-Neches River	TX	\$3,579,301	\$1,711,228	(\$1,868,073)
Corpus Christi	TX	\$844,715	\$403,850	(\$440,865)
Freeport	TX	\$791,588	\$378,450	(\$413,138)
Victoria-Port Lavaca-Point Comfort	TX	\$105,115	\$50,254	(\$54,861)
Hampton Roads	VA	\$2,392,383	\$1,143,774	(\$1,248,609)
St. Thomas	VI	\$112,050	\$53,570	(\$58,480)
Puget Sound	WA	\$5,160,529	\$2,467,197	(\$2,693,332)
Green Bay	WI	\$24,960	\$11,933	(\$13,027)
Milwaukee	WI	\$13,230	\$6,325	(\$6,905)
La Crosse	WI	\$2,475	\$1,183	(\$1,292)
Huntington/Tri-State	WV	\$177,999	\$85,100	(\$92,899)
Morgantown	WV	\$98,455	\$47,070	(\$51,385)
TOTALS		\$100,000,000	\$47,809,000	(\$52,191,000)

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

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.

Based on President Trump's budget, the funding allocations for transit security would be reduced by an estimated \$52.2 million – over 50 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 20181 Projected Funding	Estimated Reduction
Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA)	New York	\$15,421,226	\$6,170,086	(\$9,251,140)
Metropolitan Transportation Authority (MTA) – NYPD	New York	\$7,076,949	\$2,831,512	(\$4,245,437)
New Jersey Transit - NYC	New York	\$6,586,672	\$2,635,350	(\$3,951,322)
Port Authority of New York and New Jersey (PANYNJ)	New York	\$6,740,400	\$2,696,857	(\$4,043,543)
Connecticut Department of Transportation	New York	\$2,000,000	\$800,207	(\$1,199,793)
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	NCR	\$11,540,642	\$4,617,451	(\$6,923,191)
Maryland Transit Administration (MTA)	NCR	\$4,940,913	\$1,976,876	(\$2,964,037)
Chicago Transit Authority (CTA)	Chicago	\$5,591,730	\$2,237,270	(\$3,354,460)
Northeast Illinois Commuter Railroad Corporation (METRA)	Chicago	\$3,733,330	\$1,493,718	(\$2,239,612)
Los Angeles County Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Los Angeles	\$1,130,800	\$452,437	(\$678,363)
Orange County Transportation Authority	Los Angeles	\$140,000	\$56,014	(\$83,986)
San Francisco Bay Area Rapid Transit District (BART)	San Francisco	\$4,791,640	\$1,917,152	(\$2,874,488)
San Francisco Municipal Transportation Agency (SFMTA)	San Francisco	\$172,000	\$68,818	(\$103,182)
Massachusetts Bay Transportation Authority (MBTA)	Boston	\$3,986,197	\$1,594,891	(\$2,391,306)
Southeastern Pennsylvania Transportation Authority	Philadelphia	\$790,307	\$316,205	(\$474,102)
New Jersey Transit - PHI	Philadelphia	\$4,695,326	\$1,878,616	(\$2,816,710)
Delaware River Port Authority (DRPA)	Philadelphia	\$896,070	\$358,521	(\$537,549)
Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority (MARTA)	Atlanta	\$125,000	\$50,013	(\$74,987)
Dallas Area Rapid Transit (DART)	Dallas	\$200,000	\$80,021	(\$119,979)
Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District (Tri-Met)	Portland	\$2,948,598	\$1,179,744	(\$1,768,854)
King County DOT	Seattle	\$337,231	\$134,927	(\$202,304)
Central Puget Sound Regional Transit Authority	Seattle	\$275,783	\$110,342	(\$165,441)

Metro Transit	Minneapolis	\$323,201	\$129,314	(\$193,887)
San Diego Metropolitan Transit System (MTS)	San Diego	\$378,500	\$151,439	(\$227,061)
North County Transit District (NCTD)	San Diego	\$117,888	\$47,167	(\$70,721)
Port Authority Of Allegheny County	Pittsburg	\$8,221	\$3,289	(\$4,932)
Regional Transportation District - CO	Denver	\$168,524	\$67,427	(\$101,097)
Niagara Frontier Transportation Authority	Buffalo	\$153,300	\$61,336	(\$91,964)
Metropolitan Transit Authority of Harris County	Houston	\$467,636	\$187,103	(\$280,533)
The Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority	Cleveland	\$467,593	\$187,086	(\$280,507)
Utah Transit Authority	Salt Lake City	\$182,500	\$73,019	(\$109,481)
Sacramento Regional Transit District	Sacramento	\$36,347	\$14,543	(\$21,804)
Capital Metropolitan Transportation Authority	Austin	\$550,476	\$220,247	(\$330,229)
Rochester Genesee Regional Transportation Authority	Rochester	\$25,000	\$10,003	(\$14,997)
TOTAL		\$87,000,000	\$34,809,000	(\$39,191,000)

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

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.

Under President Trump's budget, EFSP funding awarded to local boards in states and territories would 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

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

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 halts issuance of new LSC grants, which 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 rescind \$729 million in funding from Program Year 2017 Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) job training programs, a reduction of 27 percent. In addition, the budget request would rescind *an additional \$170 million* from the Dislocated Worker National Reserve in Program Year 2017, which is used to assist communities in the wake of a natural disaster or major layoff.

Moreover, the budget proposes to cut funding for WIOA job training grants for PY 2018 by a total of \$1.1 billion—most likely leading to a permanent reduction of about 40 percent for WIOA State Grants for employment and job training activities.

An across-the-board cut of 40% to all job training programs would result in a loss of 160,000 job training slots and an estimated 7-8 million individuals losing access to employment services, such as career counseling and case management. 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, which passed the House by a vote of 415-6 and the Senate by a vote of 95-3, reaffirmed Congress' bipartisan commitment to these programs, which would be decimated by the Trump Administration's proposed cuts and rescissions.

Trump's Proposed Cuts to WIOA Grants to States

State	PY 2016 Allocation	PY 2017 Proposed Cut	% Cut
Alabama	\$42,526,000	-\$11,439,494	-26.9%
Alaska	\$7,291,000	-\$1,961,279	-26.9%
Arizona	\$63,950,000	-\$17,202,550	-26.9%
Arkansas	\$23,068,000	-\$6,205,292	-26.9%
California	\$421,643,000	-\$113,421,967	-26.9%
Colorado	\$33,876,000	-\$9,112,644	-26.9%
Connecticut	\$34,150,000	-\$9,186,350	-26.9%
Delaware	\$6,516,000	-\$1,752,804	-26.9%
District of Columbia	\$10,416,000	-\$2,801,904	-26.9%
Florida	\$164,354,000	-\$44,211,226	-26.9%
Georgia	\$100,645,000	-\$27,073,505	-26.9%
Hawaii	\$6,061,000	-\$1,630,409	-26.9%
Idaho	\$8,064,000	-\$2,169,216	-26.9%
Illinois	\$130,285,000	-\$35,046,665	-26.9%
Indiana	\$49,603,000	-\$13,343,207	-26.9%
Iowa	\$12,784,000	-\$3,438,896	-26.9%
Kansas	\$14,055,000	-\$3,780,795	-26.9%
Kentucky	\$40,822,000	-\$10,981,118	-26.9%
Louisiana	\$36,623,000	-\$9,851,587	-26.9%
Maine	\$9,373,000	-\$2,521,337	-26.9%
Maryland	\$46,304,000	-\$12,455,776	-26.9%
Massachusetts	\$48,743,000	-\$13,111,867	-26.9%

Michigan	\$93,163,000	-\$25,060,847	-26.9%
Minnesota	\$23,453,000	-\$6,308,857	-26.9%
Mississippi	\$31,736,000	-\$8,536,984	-26.9%
Missouri	\$48,966,000	-\$13,171,854	-26.9%
Montana	\$5,704,000	-\$1,534,376	-26.9%
Nebraska	\$6,143,000	-\$1,652,467	-26.9%
Nevada	\$33,236,000	-\$8,940,484	-26.9%
New Hampshire	\$6,297,000	-\$1,693,893	-26.9%
New Jersey	\$87,765,000	-\$23,608,785	-26.9%
New Mexico	\$20,017,000	-\$5,384,573	-26.9%
New York	\$168,647,000	-\$45,366,043	-26.9%
North Carolina	\$80,457,000	-\$21,642,933	-26.9%
North Dakota	\$4,895,000	-\$1,316,755	-26.9%
Ohio	\$84,770,000	-\$22,803,130	-26.9%
Oklahoma	\$18,257,000	-\$4,911,133	-26.9%
Oregon	\$36,531,000	-\$9,826,839	-26.9%
Pennsylvania	\$93,110,000	-\$25,046,590	-26.9%
Rhode Island	\$12,260,000	-\$3,297,940	-26.9%
South Carolina	\$45,028,000	-\$12,112,532	-26.9%
South Dakota	\$5,238,000	-\$1,409,022	-26.9%
Tennessee	\$60,432,000	-\$16,256,208	-26.9%
Texas	\$151,626,000	-\$40,787,394	-26.9%
Utah	\$9,972,000	-\$2,682,468	-26.9%
Vermont	\$5,057,000	-\$1,360,333	-26.9%
Virginia	\$47,298,000	-\$12,723,162	-26.9%
Washington	\$59,133,000	-\$15,906,777	-26.9%
West Virginia	\$16,997,000	-\$4,572,193	-26.9%
Wisconsin	\$39,053,000	-\$10,505,257	-26.9%
Wyoming	\$4,907,000	-\$1,319,983	-26.9%
State Subtotal	\$2,611,300,000	-\$702,439,700	-26.9%
Territories	\$94,001,000	-\$25,286,269	-26.9%
Total	\$2,705,301,000	-\$727,725,969	-26.9%

Fewer Workers Served by WIOA Grants to States

State	PY 2017 Participants*	FY 2018 Proposed 27% Cut
Alabama	139,837	-37,756
Alaska	23,466	-6,336
Arizona	186,427	-50,335
Arkansas	59,731	-16,127
California	1,063,000	-287,010
Colorado	83,642	-22,583
Connecticut	92,039	-24,850
Delaware	18,019	-4,865
District of Columbia	25,956	-7,008
Florida	423,698	-114,398
Georgia	239,462	-64,655
Hawaii	17,851	-4,820
Idaho	21,679	-5,853
Illinois	390,942	-105,554
Indiana	124,321	-33,567
Iowa	32,997	-8,909
Kansas	34,621	-9,348
Kentucky	118,476	-31,989
Louisiana	135,546	-36,597
Maine	23,426	-6,325
Maryland	112,535	-30,384
Massachusetts	113,522	-30,651
Michigan	221,151	-59,711
Minnesota	64,857	-17,511
Mississippi	92,194	-24,892
Missouri	123,314	-33,295
Montana	17,819	-4,811
Nebraska	18,221	-4,920
Nevada	88,510	-23,898
New Hampshire	17,924	-4,839
New Jersey	198,253	-53,528
New Mexico	65,280	-17,626
New York	429,984	-116,096
North Carolina	246,951	-66,677
North Dakota	17,423	-4,704
Ohio	250,107	-67,529
Oklahoma	66,562	-17,972
Oregon	88,726	-23,956
Pennsylvania	268,335	-72,450
Rhode Island	28,094	-7,585
South Carolina	121,117	-32,702

South Dakota	17,461	-4,714
Tennessee	148,566	-40,113
Texas	491,334	-132,660
Utah	25,516	-6,889
Vermont	17,382	-4,693
Virginia	117,753	-31,793
Washington	160,214	-43,258
West Virginia	56,103	-15,148
Wisconsin	93,419	-25,223
Wyoming	17,460	-4,714
State Subtotal	7,051,221	-1,903,830
Territories and Outlying Areas	258,484	-69,791
Total	7,309,705	-1,973,620

*estimated numbers adjusted for FY17 enacted

Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP) program:

The Trump Administration's fiscal 2018 budget halts issuance of grants from 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 halt issuance of new 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 2017, Congress provided \$34.1 billion for the NIH, which will support approximately 37,500 research grants for medical researchers to pursue treatments and cures for diseases such as Alzheimer's disease, Cancer, Diabetes, and HIV/AIDS, as well as countless others.

The Trump Budget would provide only \$26.6 billion, a cut of \$7.5 billion, or 22 percent. If enacted, it could result in 5,000 – 8,000 fewer annual research grants to develop medical treatments and cures to our most debilitating diseases. The National Cancer Institute would be cut by \$1.2 billion, while the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Disease, the lead institute for developing vaccines against infectious diseases such as Ebola and Zika, would be cut by \$1.1 billion. The National Institute on Aging, the lead institute for research on Alzheimer's disease, would be cut by \$745 million.

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Table: National Institutes of Health

NIH Institutes and Centers	FY 2017	FY 2018 Trump Budget	
	Omnibus	\$ Cut	% Cut
National Cancer Institute	\$5,389,329,000	-\$1,215,107,000	-22.5%
National Heart, Lung, & Blood Institute	\$3,206,589,000	-\$671,786,000	-21.0%
National Institute of Dental & Craniofacial Research	\$425,751,000	-\$105,002,000	-24.7%
Nat'l Inst of Diabetes & Digestive & Kidney Diseases	\$1,870,595,000	-\$421,061,000	-22.5%
National Institute of Neurological Disorders & Stroke	\$1,783,654,000	-\$470,656,000	-26.4%
Nat'l Inst. of Allergy & Infectious Diseases	\$4,906,638,000	-\$1,123,968,000	-22.9%
National Institute of General Medical Sciences	\$2,650,838,000	-\$465,329,000	-17.6%
Nat'l Institute of Child Health & Human Development	\$1,380,295,000	-\$348,266,000	-25.2%
National Eye Institute	\$732,618,000	-\$182,771,000	-24.9%

National Institute of Environmental Health Sciences	\$714,261,000	-\$180,724,000	-25.3%
National Institute on Aging	\$2,048,610,000	-\$745,069,000	-36.4%
Nat'l Inst. Arthritis & Musculoskeletal & Skin Diseases	\$557,851,000	-\$139,953,000	-25.1%
Nat'l Inst. on Deafness & Communication Disorders	\$436,875,000	-\$111,029,000	-25.4%
National Institute of Nursing Research	\$150,273,000	-\$36,585,000	-24.3%
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse & Alcoholism	\$483,363,000	-\$122,007,000	-25.2%
National Institute on Drug Abuse	\$1,090,853,000	-\$225,855,000	-20.7%
National Institute of Mental Health	\$1,601,931,000	-\$400,030,000	-25.0%
National Human Genome Research Institute	\$528,56,000	-\$128,944,000	-24.4%
Nat'l Institute of Biomedical Imaging & Bioengineering	\$357,080,000	-\$74,466,000	-20.9%
Nat'l Center for Complementary & Integrative Health	\$134,689,000	-\$32,896,000	-24.4%
National Institute on Minority Health & Disparities	\$289,069,000	-\$74,346,000	-25.7%
John E. Fogarty International Center	\$72,213,000	-\$72,213,000	-100.0%
National Center for Advancing Translational Sciences	\$705,903,000	-\$148,550,000	-21.0%
National Library of Medicine	\$407,510,000	-\$34,252,000	-8.4%
Office of the Director	\$1,677,783,000	-\$335,763,000	-20.0%
<i>Transfer from 21st Century Cures Act</i>	<i>\$352,000,000</i>	<i>+\$144,000,000</i>	<i>+40.9%</i>
Healthcare Research and Quality	0	+\$272,000,000	+100.0%
Buildings & Facilities	128,863,000	-\$30,248,000	-23.5%
NIH, Total	\$34,084,000,000	-\$7,480,443,000	-21.9%

National Institutes of Health, by state

The Trump Budget’s proposed cuts to NIH 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.

NIH Table 2: State-by-State Impact of Cuts to Medical Research

State	FY 2017 State Grant Funding*	FY 2018 Proposed Cut
Alabama	\$313,251,998	-\$68,915,440
Alaska	\$15,499,653	-\$3,409,924
Arizona	\$173,581,282	-\$38,187,882
Arkansas	\$102,645,120	-\$22,581,926
California	\$3,914,560,238	-\$861,203,252
Colorado	\$371,672,571	-\$81,767,966
Connecticut	\$542,267,481	-\$119,298,846
Delaware	\$48,184,903	-\$10,600,679
District of Columbia	\$227,454,690	-\$50,040,032
Florida	\$564,687,503	-\$124,231,251
Georgia	\$552,872,351	-\$121,631,917
Hawaii	\$57,802,505	-\$12,716,551
Idaho	\$15,016,335	-\$3,303,594
Illinois	\$868,745,652	-\$191,124,043
Indiana	\$239,083,623	-\$52,598,397
Iowa	\$180,604,637	-\$39,733,020
Kansas	\$96,967,136	-\$21,332,770
Kentucky	\$173,757,227	-\$38,226,590
Louisiana	\$150,610,177	-\$33,134,239
Maine	\$80,307,801	-\$17,667,716
Maryland	\$1,556,492,752	-\$342,428,405
Massachusetts	\$2,732,047,225	-\$601,050,389
Michigan	\$711,074,981	-\$156,436,496
Minnesota	\$552,479,711	-\$121,545,537
Mississippi	\$56,858,235	-\$12,508,812
Missouri	\$540,541,240	-\$118,919,073
Montana	\$39,623,547	-\$8,717,180
Nebraska	\$113,660,160	-\$25,005,235
Nevada	\$33,257,599	-\$7,316,672
New Hampshire	\$104,987,078	-\$23,097,157
New Jersey	\$255,023,912	-\$56,105,261
New Mexico	\$105,927,865	-\$23,304,130
New York	\$2,342,718,484	-\$515,398,066
North Carolina	\$1,225,917,311	-\$269,701,808
North Dakota	\$23,864,926	-\$5,250,284
Ohio	\$779,677,397	-\$171,529,027

Oklahoma	\$96,297,652	-\$21,185,483
Oregon	\$291,640,497	-\$64,160,909
Pennsylvania	\$1,667,500,914	-\$366,850,201
Rhode Island	\$160,185,403	-\$35,240,789
South Carolina	\$190,172,086	-\$41,837,859
South Dakota	\$22,899,958	-\$5,037,991
Tennessee	\$544,184,542	-\$119,720,599
Texas	\$1,165,716,184	-\$256,457,560
Utah	\$196,627,156	-\$43,257,974
Vermont	\$51,781,139	-\$11,391,851
Virginia	\$371,147,430	-\$81,652,435
Washington	\$1,011,913,117	-\$222,620,886
West Virginia	\$25,531,187	-\$5,616,861
Wisconsin	\$447,926,642	-\$98,543,861
Wyoming	\$10,065,327	-\$2,214,372
State Subtotal	\$26,117,314,538	-\$5,745,809,198
Territories	\$48,199,984	-\$10,603,996
Total	\$26,165,514,523	-\$5,756,413,195

* FY 2017 State Grant Funding based on the prior year's data and FY 2017 final appropriations

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. Insufficient 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.

Trump's Proposed Elimination of 21st Century Community Learning Centers

State	FY 2018 Proposed Cuts	Number of Children Served
Alabama	-\$17,629,969	-17,600
Alaska	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Arizona	-\$25,456,744	-25,500
Arkansas	-\$12,022,949	-12,000
California	-\$135,507,607	-135,500
Colorado	-\$11,828,496	-11,800
Connecticut	-\$9,250,798	-9,300
Delaware	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
District of Columbia	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Florida	-\$62,998,359	-63,000
Georgia	-\$39,583,942	-39,600
Hawaii	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Idaho	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Illinois	-\$53,637,951	-53,600
Indiana	-\$20,538,177	-20,500
Iowa	-\$7,317,328	-7,300
Kansas	-\$8,316,365	-8,300
Kentucky	-\$16,585,428	-16,600
Louisiana	-\$22,379,003	-22,400
Maine	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Maryland	-\$15,878,758	-15,900
Massachusetts	-\$18,723,310	-18,700
Michigan	-\$37,585,294	-37,600
Minnesota	-\$11,942,504	-11,900
Mississippi	-\$14,937,483	-14,900

Missouri	-\$19,147,643	-19,100
Montana	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Nebraska	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Nevada	-\$9,409,718	-9,400
New Hampshire	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
New Jersey	-\$26,737,300	-26,700
New Mexico	-\$9,288,887	-9,300
New York	-\$89,354,315	-89,400
North Carolina	-\$33,617,343	-33,600
North Dakota	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Ohio	-\$44,120,496	-44,100
Oklahoma	-\$12,467,002	-12,500
Oregon	-\$10,995,922	-11,000
Pennsylvania	-\$43,170,917	-43,200
Rhode Island	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
South Carolina	-\$18,279,156	-18,300
South Dakota	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Tennessee	-\$22,900,437	-22,900
Texas	-\$105,377,025	-105,400
Utah	-\$7,095,040	-7,100
Vermont	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
Virginia	-\$19,656,627	-19,700
Washington	-\$18,444,637	-18,400
West Virginia	-\$7,121,615	-7,100
Wisconsin	-\$16,776,452	-16,800
Wyoming	-\$5,839,198	-5,800
State Subtotal	-\$1,137,829,769	-1,137,800
Territories	-\$33,505,451	-33,500
Total	-\$1,171,335,220	-1,171,300

* 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.

Trump's Proposed Elimination of Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants

State	FY 2018 Proposed Cuts	Number of Students Losing SEOG
Alabama	-\$11,685,771	-17,418
Alaska	-\$1,043,495	-1,189
Arizona	-\$20,935,340	-49,983
Arkansas	-\$4,734,068	-9,378
California	-\$82,286,927	-201,601
Colorado	-\$12,498,875	-13,763
Connecticut	-\$8,845,924	-20,259
Delaware	-\$1,405,050	-3,729
District of Columbia	-\$5,973,941	-8,913
Florida	-\$37,134,512	-88,175
Georgia	-\$18,846,915	-40,069
Hawaii	-\$1,707,958	-2,962
Idaho	-\$2,504,103	-6,096
Illinois	-\$34,845,117	-54,513
Indiana	-\$17,007,820	-41,069
Iowa	-\$12,194,904	-33,771
Kansas	-\$5,769,823	-14,724
Kentucky	-\$9,298,007	-19,589
Louisiana	-\$6,967,230	-13,424
Maine	-\$7,162,438	-10,974
Maryland	-\$10,611,477	-21,079
Massachusetts	-\$28,664,584	-46,619
Michigan	-\$25,225,543	-52,406
Minnesota	-\$18,246,863	-31,478
Mississippi	-\$8,067,090	-14,195
Missouri	-\$12,073,764	-23,447
Montana	-\$1,584,719	-4,093
Nebraska	-\$4,165,252	-8,302
Nevada	-\$2,301,407	-4,342
New Hampshire	-\$4,953,908	-10,577
New Jersey	-\$14,870,480	-34,339
New Mexico	-\$4,008,878	-8,289

New York	-\$51,214,026	-104,724
North Carolina	-\$17,549,512	-29,983
North Dakota	-\$2,798,587	-7,700
Ohio	-\$26,660,241	-53,100
Oklahoma	-\$6,806,801	-14,781
Oregon	-\$10,588,086	-22,016
Pennsylvania	-\$37,031,406	-61,757
Rhode Island	-\$5,447,333	-13,053
South Carolina	-\$9,373,790	-15,092
South Dakota	-\$3,384,717	-4,790
Tennessee	-\$11,487,083	-20,953
Texas	-\$40,295,966	-67,489
Utah	-\$4,497,771	-19,576
Vermont	-\$5,510,215	-5,694
Virginia	-\$14,567,666	-44,909
Washington	-\$13,406,455	-34,432
West Virginia	-\$4,371,963	-7,497
Wisconsin	-\$17,673,951	-35,664
Wyoming	-\$1,045,384	-1,245
State Subtotal	-\$721,333,136	-1,475,220
Territories	-\$11,796,864	-54,960
Total	-\$733,130,000	-1,530,180

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 \$2.4 Billion or 30%, reduces the workforce by 3,784 employees and would eliminate more than 46 programs, including all of the geographic programs.

The bill starves EPA of resources for enforcement against polluters, cutting \$126 million or 23 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 nearly all of the 784 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 44% 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 2017 Enacted	Projected Reduction based on FY 2018 President's Request
Alabama	15,076,840	-6,628,668
Alaska	9,465,310	-4,161,509
American Samoa	2,387,430	-1,049,655
Arizona	14,921,670	-6,560,447
Arkansas	10,376,350	-4,562,056
California	68,963,930	-30,320,612
Colorado	13,782,840	-6,059,750
Connecticut	14,729,260	-6,475,852
Delaware	6,632,260	-2,915,933
District of Columbia	5,852,930	-2,573,293
Florida	27,214,260	-11,964,994
Georgia	20,024,410	-8,803,912
Guam	3,073,640	-1,351,353
Hawaii	7,470,200	-3,284,341
Idaho	9,198,770	-4,044,322
Illinois	32,654,730	-14,356,946
Indiana	19,988,910	-8,788,304
Iowa	12,663,410	-5,567,582
Kansas	12,000,640	-5,276,189
Kentucky	13,315,310	-5,854,196
Louisiana	18,671,850	-8,209,247
Maine	10,302,230	-4,529,468
Maryland	14,759,130	-6,488,984
Massachusetts	17,408,880	-7,653,971

Michigan	31,007,860	-13,632,885
Minnesota	20,504,990	-9,015,203
Mississippi	14,095,760	-6,197,328
Missouri	19,017,720	-8,361,312
Montana	10,376,420	-4,562,086
Nebraska	10,505,110	-4,618,666
Nevada	8,343,420	-3,668,260
New Hampshire	8,465,020	-3,721,722
New Jersey	22,217,080	-9,767,939
New Mexico	10,862,050	-4,775,598
New York	36,394,150	-16,001,016
North Carolina	21,449,460	-9,430,448
North Dakota	9,450,790	-4,155,125
Northern Mariana Islands	2,107,720	-926,678
Ohio	30,544,060	-13,428,971
Oklahoma	15,717,520	-6,910,349
Oregon	14,746,380	-6,483,379
Pennsylvania	31,104,550	-13,675,395
Puerto Rico	7,579,410	-3,332,356
Rhode Island	8,087,210	-3,555,615
South Carolina	13,085,520	-5,753,167
South Dakota	7,842,470	-3,448,013
Tennessee	16,929,150	-7,443,053
Texas	46,263,800	-20,340,296
Utah	11,137,220	-4,896,579
Vermont	6,967,600	-3,063,368
Virgin Islands, U.S.	2,797,720	-1,230,043
Virginia	17,434,010	-7,665,019
Washington	21,823,190	-9,594,762
West Virginia	10,650,410	-4,682,549
Wisconsin	23,869,780	-10,494,564
Wyoming	6,122,040	-2,691,610
Tribal Resources	139,103,260	-61,158,000
Undistributed Natural Resources	28,502,950	-12,531,578
Total	\$1,066,041,000	(\$483,693,954)

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 \$327 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

Coastal Zone Management (CZM) grants:

The Trump Administration's fiscal 2018 budget completely eliminates Coastal Zone Management (CZM) grants. These grants, which generally require a one-for-one match from the states/territories, can be used on a broad range of approved activities, including coastal planning and permitting, habitat conservation and restoration, protection of life and property from coastal hazards, public access to the coast for recreation, and urban waterfront and port revitalization.

The majority of the grant funds are allocated using a formula based on shoreline mileage and coastal population of each state/territory. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) also competitively awards a portion of the CZM funding for projects of special merit.

Below is a chart showing the amounts of CZM grants received by states and territories for fiscal year 2016:

State/Territory	FY 2016 Coastal Zone Management Act allocation
Alabama	\$1,487,000
California	\$2,703,000
Connecticut	\$2,081,000
Delaware	\$1,434,000
Florida	\$2,703,000
Georgia	\$2,385,000
Hawaii	\$2,269,000
Illinois	\$2,322,000
Indiana	\$1,046,000
Louisiana	\$2,640,000
Maine	\$2,575,000
Maryland	\$2,639,000
Massachusetts	\$2,502,000
Michigan	\$2,605,000
Minnesota	\$993,000
Mississippi	\$1,209,000
New Hampshire	\$1,065,000
New Jersey	\$2,626,000
New York	\$2,703,000
North Carolina	\$2,564,000
Ohio	\$1,820,000
Oregon	\$1,682,500

Pennsylvania	\$1,819,000
Rhode Island	\$1,480,500
South Carolina	\$2,521,000
Texas	\$2,640,000
Virginia	\$2,691,000
Washington	\$2,583,000
Puerto Rico	\$2,341,000
U.S. Virgin Islands	\$941,000
Guam	\$972,000
American Samoa	\$956,000
CNMI	\$1,028,000

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 2017. President Trump's budget request would cut the Public Housing Capital Fund by 68 percent to \$628 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						

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 in time require the Office of Science to close one (or more) of its major facilities that taxpayers spent billions on constructing. 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. Given the drastic reduction and a "lab-focused" budget request, this proposal could 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 reduces funding for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy by \$1.5 billion or 70%, Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability by \$110 million or 48%; Nuclear Energy by \$313.6 million or 31% and Fossil Energy projects by \$388 million or 58%.

This budget request negatively impacts American businesses, universities and research institutions, and jeopardizes jobs across the country. Collectively, these programs have been critical to the success of the American energy and science sectors and have enabled their status as world leaders. The proposed budget would disadvantage American business and ultimately cost American taxpayers through higher energy prices.

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 in 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 \$150 million in FY 2017 with an additional \$108 million provided from mandatory fees.

President Trump's budget request would eliminate discretionary funding for Essential Air Service and would focus resources on Alaska and Hawaii. The following continental U.S. airports would be at risk:

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 economic burden on parents, making it easier to allow their children, especially girls, to attend school. In FY 2017 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 Colombia, Mexico, and Indonesia.

A cut of \$410 million or 32% to International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement would put at risk global programs critical to combating transnational crime, terrorism and other illicit enterprises, as well as severely impacting counter-drug activities, which will increase the flow of drugs to the United States.

Global Health

Global Health programs are cut by over \$2.2 billion or 26%. The proposed 37% cut to nutrition 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 FY 2015, 18 million children received nutritional interventions and treatments that reduce stunting. This would not happen if these budget cuts are enacted. The request also completely ends the bilateral family program and includes significant decreases in AIDS, neglected tropical diseases and tuberculosis.

Humanitarian Assistance

The Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) provided 102 million people with emergency assistance in FY 2016. At a time of 65 million displaced people - the highest number since World War II - and famine or near-famine in four countries, the proposed 43% cut to OFDA's budget would keep life-saving services like water/sanitation and emergency health and shelter from millions of vulnerable people. The budget also proposes moving responsibility for emergency food aid to OFDA with no additional funding.

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. Squeezing these agencies does not save money - it costs 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 \$363 million (26%) and \$711 million (37%) respectively, 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. Participating in international peacekeeping is a cost effective way for the U.S. be responsive to global conflicts without putting U.S. troops in harm's way.