

## **President Trump's Fiscal Year 2018 Budget Proposal: How Cuts and Investments Will Impact Cities**

### **Agriculture**

- Overall budget reduction of \$4.7 billion (21%).
- Eliminates \$500 million for the Water and Wastewater loan and grant program for rural water projects, which hurts small cities that utilize the program to maintain and improve water systems, sanitary sewage disposal, and storm water drainage efforts.
- Unspecified funding reductions are expected for Rural Business-Cooperative Service and Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women.

### **Commerce**

- Overall budget reduction of \$1.5 billion (16%).
- Eliminates the Economic Development Administration (\$221 million), which impedes distressed cities from receiving funding support for public works grants, city planning strategies, and research and technical support
- Eliminates the Minority Business Development Agency, which could slow the growth of successful minority-owned businesses nationwide by defunding programs useful in the planning, marketing, and managing processes.
- Cuts \$250 million from coastal research programs, which forces cities to pause or ease-away from preparation efforts for rising sea levels and worsening storms.
- Eliminates the Manufacturing Extension Partnership, which hurts small- and medium-sized businesses that are reliant on this public-private partnership to foster job growth and maintain stability.

### **Education**

- Overall budget reduction of \$9 billion (13%).
- Elimination of 21<sup>st</sup> Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC), totaling \$1.2 billion in cuts, which negatively impacts children in general and more specifically children in impoverished areas by cutting afterschool and summer programs.
- Cuts \$2.4 billion from Title II, Part A of the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), which harms teacher quality and professional development efforts. The program is weighed heavily towards communities with high poverty.
- Proposes a \$1.4 billion investment in school choice. \$168 million increase for Charter School Program grants, \$250 million for a new private school choice program and \$1 billion for Title 1 to ensure "student-based budgeting," which follows the student to their school of choice.
- Proposes level funding (\$13 billion) for special education grants through the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA).

### **Environmental Protection Agency**

- Overall budget reduction of \$2.6B (31%).

- Eliminates funding for the Clean Power Plan (CPP), international climate change programs, climate change research and partnership programs, and related programs, totaling \$100 million in cuts, which hurts cities who are reliant on data and research for climate action.
- \$330 million cut to the Superfund program; no mention of the Brownfields programs, both of which clean up polluted lands, but also help communities revitalize abandoned and vacant properties.
- Eliminates funding for regional efforts like the Great Lakes Restoration Initiative and Chesapeake Bay Initiative, which would open-up fresh water systems like the Great Lakes and Chesapeake Bay to damaging threats that can potentially have lasting effects on the ecosystem, while maintaining strict EPA pollution reduction requirements, totaling \$427 million.
- Eliminates \$347 million from other undefined EPA programs.
- Proposes level funding for WIFIA, a loan and loan guarantee program for large water infrastructure projects.
- Proposes a \$4 million increase to the Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds to \$2.3 billion.

### **Energy**

- Overall budget reduction of \$1.7 billion (5.6%).
- Eliminates the Weatherization Assistance Program, which stops states from improving the energy efficiency of low income households.
- Eliminates the State Energy Program, which strips state and local energy efficiency and renewable of energy programs, for a total cut of \$2 billion.

### **Health and Human Services**

- Overall budget reduction of \$15 billion (17.9%).
- Eliminates the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), which helps low-income families with energy costs.
- Eliminates the Community Service Block Grant (CSBG), which diminishes available funding directed towards alleviating poverty.
- Proposes a \$500 million investment in the to administer 21<sup>st</sup> Century CURES Act targeted at the opioid epidemic.
- Reforms the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) with a new \$500 million block grant to states to increase flexibility.

### **Homeland Security**

- Overall budget increase of \$2.8 billion (6.8%).
- \$667 million cut to the State and Local Homeland Security grant programs, which decreases the ability of local law enforcement to work with the federal government to protect our cities from manmade and natural disasters, including terrorism attacks.
- Eliminates the National Flood Insurance Program's Flood Hazard Mapping Program, which puts many cities and towns that rely on maps when building homes outside of flood zones at risk.
- Proposes a 25% non-Federal cost match for FEMA preparedness grants, which will impact small- and medium-sized cities. Smaller cities and towns will not be able to meet the 25% cost match, which will likely lead to their exclusion from FEMA preparedness funding.

## **Housing and Urban Development**

- Overall budget reduction of \$6.2 billion (13.2%).
- Eliminates the Community Development Block Grant program, totaling \$3 billion in cuts, which hurts the most vulnerable communities that are already in distress.
- Eliminates the HOME program, totaling \$950 million in cuts, which decreases affordable housing options in cities.
- Eliminates the Choice Neighborhoods program, totaling \$250 million in cuts, which decreases opportunities in communities with public and federally subsidized housing.

## **Independent Agencies**

- Eliminates a total of 19 independent agencies, including the Appalachian Regional Commission, Delta Regional Authority, Northern Border Regional Commission, and Denali Commission.

## **Justice**

- Proposes a \$175 million investment in the DOJ's law enforcement efforts, which targets criminal organizations and drug traffickers to address violent crime and gun-related deaths.
- \$700 million in cuts from Department of Justice (DOJ) programs, which decreases local public safety efforts that significantly impact local public safety programs, including law enforcement, fire and emergency management.
- Unspecified funding reductions are expected to target Community Oriented Policing, State Criminal Alien Assistance, Violence Against Women, Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and other programs.

## **Labor**

- Overall budget of \$2.5 billion (21%).
- Eliminates the Senior Community Service Employment Program (SCSEP), totaling \$434 million in cuts, which aims to transition low-income, unemployed seniors to unsubsidized jobs.
- Eliminates underperforming Job Corps training centers, which blocks youth 16-24 from receiving career development training.

## **Treasury**

- Overall budget reduction of \$500 million (4%)
- Eliminates the Community Development Financial Institutions Fund grant program, totaling \$210 million in cuts, which decreases support for financial services in economically distressed neighborhoods.
- Proposes a reallocation of funds towards security, which includes: hacking prevention, seizure of bank accounts associated with terrorism and foreign adversaries.

## **Transportation**

- Overall budget reduction of 2.4 billion (13%).
- Eliminates the TIGER grant program, totaling \$499 million in cuts, which will slow the progression of new infrastructure programs and could block the start of new programs.

- Eliminates transit project program, New Starts, totaling \$1.3 billion in cuts, which forces localities to fund transit projects as opposed to relying on federal funding.
- Eliminates support for long-distance Amtrak routes, totaling \$1.9 billion in cuts, which greatly decreases transportation options between major regions nationwide.
- Eliminates funding for the Essential Air Service program, totaling \$175 million in cuts, which will hurt individual in cities who live long distances from the airport, as well as help areas that would otherwise not have flights serving their area.