



State-by-State: The House Republican Budget Would Hurt Students, Veterans, Workers, Our Nation's Health, and the Economy

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Some Republicans in Congress want to reduce investments in our communities at any cost. In 2016, Congressional Republicans are proposing the lowest discretionary funding levels in a decade, adjusted for inflation, and they are committed to locking in hundreds of billions of dollars in cuts to defense and non-defense investments over the next six years.

These funding cuts, known as "sequestration," were never intended to take effect: instead, they were supposed to threaten such drastic consequences that policymakers would be motivated to come to the table and reduce the deficit through smart, balanced reforms. The President's Budget does just that, reversing sequestration going forward so as to make investments important to families, the economy, and our national security, while replacing the savings with commonsense spending and tax reforms.

Unfortunately, the Republican budgets take a very different approach, cutting pro-growth investments in areas ranging from research to education to infrastructure, as well as national security priorities from homeland security to peacekeeping to the base defense budget. Congressional Republicans are also hijacking the appropriations process to advance partisan, ideologically-motivated policy riders that would undermine health coverage, financial reform, environmental protection, and basic health and safety protections. The following tables illustrate some of the impacts that would result from the House Republican appropriations bills.

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2015 ACA Marketplace Enrollment by State (as of March 31, 2015)

Through a combination of funding cuts and ideologically-motivated restrictions, the House Republican budget would obstruct the functioning of the Health Insurance Marketplaces, jeopardizing or disrupting coverage for the more than 10 million people, including 146,000 in Alabama, currently enrolled in health insurance plans through the Marketplaces.

State	Total Enrollment
Alabama	146,000
Alaska	18,000
Arizona	165,000
Arkansas	53,000
California	1,365,000
Colorado	123,000
Connecticut	98,000
Delaware	22,000
District of Columbia	15,000
Florida	1,416,000
Georgia	453,000
Hawaii	8,000
Idaho	85,000
Illinois	294,000
Indiana	181,000
Iowa	39,000
Kansas	85,000
Kentucky	92,000
Louisiana	150,000
Maine	68,000
Maryland	115,000
Massachusetts	124,000
Michigan	294,000
Minnesota	52,000
Mississippi	80,000
Missouri	220,000

State	Total Enrollment
Montana	49,000
Nebraska	63,000
Nevada	63,000
New Hampshire	46,000
New Jersey	208,000
New Mexico	44,000
New York	361,000
North Carolina	492,000
North Dakota	16,000
Ohio	189,000
Oklahoma	106,000
Oregon	102,000
Pennsylvania	427,000
Rhode Island	30,000
South Carolina	171,000
South Dakota	19,000
Tennessee	183,000
Texas	966,000
Utah	128,000
Vermont	35,000
Virginia	335,000
Washington	159,000
West Virginia	30,000
Wisconsin	183,000
Wyoming	18,000
National Total	10,187,197

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Source: Enrollment data is from CMS's March 31, 2015 Effectuated Enrollment Snapshot and reflects effectuated enrollment, meaning that those individuals paid for Marketplace coverage and still have an active policy in the applicable month. <http://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Fact-sheets/2015-Fact-sheets-items/2015-06-02.html>

Medicaid Expansion

States that have not yet expanded Medicaid: The House Republican budget would deny assistance to States, like Alaska, that could insure an additional 17,000 individuals by expanding Medicaid.

State - Not Yet Expanded	Individuals
Alabama	177,000
Alaska	17,000
Florida	750,000
Georgia	389,000
Idaho	59,000
Kansas	77,000
Louisiana	193,000
Maine	40,000
Mississippi	139,000
Missouri	191,000
Montana	32,000

State - Not Yet Expanded	Individuals
Nebraska	42,000
North Carolina	313,000
Oklahoma	127,000
South Carolina	160,000
South Dakota	25,000
Tennessee	179,000
Texas	1,107,000
Utah	68,000
Virginia	179,000
Wisconsin	21,000
Wyoming	14,000

Expansion States: The House Republican budget would deny assistance to States, like Arizona, that have expanded their Medicaid programs under the Affordable Care Act, jeopardizing coverage for many of the 44,000 individuals who had insurance in 2016 as a result of the expansion.

Expansion State	Individuals
Arizona	44,000
Arkansas	122,000
California	1,188,000
Colorado	132,000
Connecticut	72,000
Delaware	6,000
DC	16,000
Hawaii	33,000
Illinois	340,000
Indiana	224,000
Iowa	17,000
Kentucky	151,000
Maryland	115,000
Massachusetts	2,000
Michigan	181,000

Expansion State	Individuals
Minnesota	36,000
Nevada	90,000
New Hampshire	22,000
New Jersey	194,000
New Mexico	82,000
New York	143,000
North Dakota	18,000
Ohio	381,000
Oregon	159,000
Pennsylvania	261,000
Rhode Island	22,000
Vermont	3,000
Washington	55,000
West Virginia	68,000

Notes: These estimates project the increase in people with insurance coverage in 2016 if a state expands Medicaid. In states that have already expanded the program, these estimates correspond to the long-run reduction in coverage if a state expansion ends. The immediate reduction in coverage in States that have already expanded in coverage would likely be somewhat smaller because some of the individuals induced to apply for Medicaid by the coverage expansion were previously eligible for the program and thus could retain coverage until their eligibility ends. In States that have not expanded Medicaid, these estimates correspond to the number of individuals unable to get coverage should the State opt to expand.

Source: "Missed Opportunities: The Consequences of State Decisions Not to Expand Medicaid" Council of Economic Advisers, June 2015. https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/docs/medicaidmissedopportunities2015_final_v3.pdf

Full School Day, Full School Year Head Start Services

Under the funding provided by the House Republican budget, either more than 570,000 children in Head Start would not receive the full day, full year services they need to succeed (including, for example, roughly 72,100 fewer children in California), the program would serve some 140,000 fewer children as compared to the President's Budget, or some combination of both.

State/Territory	Children not in full day, full year programs
Alabama	13,200
Alaska	1,300
Arizona	12,100
Arkansas	8,500
California	72,100
Colorado	8,600
Connecticut	3,900
Delaware	1,800
District of Columbia	1,800
Florida	11,400
Georgia	15,700
Hawaii	2,400
Idaho	2,500
Illinois	27,200
Indiana	12,600
Iowa	5,500
Kansas	6,000
Kentucky	13,200
Louisiana	15,100
Maine	2,200
Maryland	7,800
Massachusetts	9,100
Michigan	27,200
Minnesota	9,200
Mississippi	22,900
Missouri	11,400
Montana	2,600
Nebraska	3,900
Nevada	2,300
New Hampshire	1,300

State/Territory	Children not in full day, full year programs
New Jersey	4,900
New Mexico	6,000
New York	16,200
North Carolina	11,600
North Dakota	2,000
Ohio	31,800
Oklahoma	9,200
Oregon	10,800
Pennsylvania	22,600
Rhode Island	2,100
South Carolina	9,600
South Dakota	2,100
Tennessee	9,900
Texas	29,400
Utah	5,200
Vermont	900
Virginia	8,400
Washington	8,800
West Virginia	6,300
Wisconsin	11,100
Wyoming	1,300
Indian Tribes	16,800
American Samoa	1,300
Guam	500
Northern Mariana Islands	500
Palau	400
Puerto Rico	13,400
Virgin Islands	900
Total Slots	578,800

*Note: total may not sum due to rounding
Source: Office of Head Start data*

Preschool Development Grants

The House Republican budget blocks major efforts to expand high-quality public preschool to more four-year-olds by eliminating Preschool Development Grant (PDG) funding. Pulling these funds away from communities jeopardizes their plans to provide high-quality early learning for more than 100,000 children, including nearly 60,000 children who would lose access to public preschool entirely and thousands more who will lose out on key quality improvements to existing preschool programs. For example, in Connecticut, an estimated 1,400 preschool-age children would be affected by the loss of these funds. The President’s Budget, by contrast, expands the program to an additional 25 to 33 states, allowing nearly every state with a high-quality application to undertake this important work.

States with current PDG funding	Children affected
Alabama	3,200
Arizona	6,500
Arkansas	14,400
Connecticut	1,400
Hawaii	700
Illinois	24,200
Louisiana	5,700
Maine	1,500
Maryland	5,700
Massachusetts	1,500
Montana	3,200
Nevada	5,700
New Jersey	3,700
New York	5,900
Rhode Island	1,700
Tennessee	7,500
Vermont	3,400
Virginia	6,200
Total	102,100

*Note: Total may no sum due to rounding.
Source: Department of Education*

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

Under the House Republican budget, Delaware, for instance, would receive \$3.4 million less in Title I funding for disadvantaged students compared to the President's Budget, an amount that is enough to fund about 10 schools, 50 teacher and aide positions, and 5,700 students.

State	Funding Reduction (\$M)	Equivalent to Fewer		
		Schools	Teachers / Aides	Students
Alabama	\$14.8	60	200	27,900
Alaska	\$2.9	20	40	3,100
Arizona	\$21.7	80	300	17,600
Arkansas	\$9.7	50	130	16,800
California	\$120.9	410	1,660	240,100
Colorado	\$10.2	40	140	12,900
Connecticut	\$7.8	40	110	7,400
Delaware	\$3.4	10	50	5,700
DC	\$3.2	10	40	4,600
Florida	\$60.9	130	840	92,100
Georgia	\$34.7	100	480	65,700
Hawaii	\$3.5	20	50	9,000
Idaho	\$3.7	20	50	8,100
Illinois	\$47.5	170	650	56,000
Indiana	\$17.1	60	240	18,600
Iowa	\$6.2	40	80	6,700
Kansas	\$7.1	40	100	9,700
Kentucky	\$14.0	60	190	30,100
Louisiana	\$19.2	60	260	30,600
Maine	\$3.5	20	50	2,300
Maryland	\$15.0	30	210	12,200
Massachusetts	\$16.0	70	220	20,800
Michigan	\$27.2	100	370	32,500
Minnesota	\$10.2	60	140	12,700
Mississippi	\$12.6	50	170	22,600
Missouri	\$15.4	70	210	21,800
Montana	\$3.5	50	50	4,000

State	Funding Reduction (\$M)	Equivalent to Fewer		
		Schools	Teachers / Aides	Students
Nebraska	\$4.8	30	70	7,300
Nevada	\$9.2	10	130	18,000
New Hampshire	\$3.0	20	40	1,800
New Jersey	\$23.3	100	320	26,700
New Mexico	\$8.4	40	120	16,400
New York	\$84.2	240	1,160	120,400
North Carolina	\$30.2	90	420	44,500
North Dakota	\$2.6	20	40	2,300
Ohio	\$36.8	150	510	49,700
Oklahoma	\$10.5	80	140	26,700
Oregon	\$9.3	40	130	12,100
Pennsylvania	\$36.9	120	510	40,500
Rhode Island	\$3.5	10	50	3,600
South Carolina	\$16.3	40	220	19,800
South Dakota	\$3.4	30	50	3,100
Tennessee	\$20.5	80	280	36,700
Texas	\$93.3	390	1,280	229,400
Utah	\$6.4	20	90	9,400
Vermont	\$2.5	20	30	3,500
Virginia	\$16.3	50	220	16,900
Washington	\$15.4	60	210	22,300
West Virginia	\$6.1	20	80	7,500
Wisconsin	\$15.0	80	210	20,200
Wyoming	\$2.6	10	40	1,900
Puerto Rico	\$18.0	60	250	19,000
National Total	\$1,000	3,650	13,610	1,551,300

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Job Training and Employment Services

Under the House Republican budget, two million fewer Americans, including an estimated 6,300 fewer workers in the District of Columbia, would have access to services to help them find jobs and gain skills compared to the President's Budget.

State	Workers
Alabama	25,600
Alaska	21,700
Arizona	37,700
Arkansas	16,000
California	239,400
Colorado	32,100
Connecticut	22,800
Delaware	5,600
District of Columbia	6,300
Florida	115,800
Georgia	59,900
Hawaii	7,100
Idaho	18,100
Illinois	83,700
Indiana	38,500
Iowa	18,200
Kansas	16,600
Kentucky	25,600
Louisiana	24,400
Maine	10,800
Maryland	36,000
Massachusetts	41,000
Michigan	63,600
Minnesota	33,000
Mississippi	17,000
Missouri	36,100
Montana	14,800

State	Workers
Nebraska	16,600
Nevada	18,300
New Hampshire	8,000
New Jersey	57,300
New Mexico	16,600
New York	115,800
North Carolina	58,500
North Dakota	15,100
Ohio	70,800
Oklahoma	19,500
Oregon	24,400
Pennsylvania	77,200
Rhode Island	7,400
South Carolina	27,100
South Dakota	13,900
Tennessee	37,900
Texas	145,500
Utah	19,000
Vermont	6,500
Virginia	47,900
Washington	41,500
West Virginia	15,900
Wisconsin	35,600
Wyoming	10,800
Puerto Rico	20,600
Total	1,974,500

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Recovered Back Wages, FY 2014

The House Republican budget includes deep cuts and ideologically-motivated provisions that would hamstring the agencies charged with protecting the safety, health, wages, benefits, retirement security, and collective bargaining rights of the nation's workers. For example, in 2014, the Department of Labor recovered \$15.7 million in back wages for workers in Florida. Under the House Republican bill, an estimated \$70 million less in back wages would be recovered across the nation—money that would make a real difference for workers and their families.

State	Recovered Back Wages (\$M)
Alabama	\$2.1
Alaska	\$0.2
Arizona	\$6.9
Arkansas	\$2.1
California	\$24.1
Colorado	\$4.7
Connecticut	\$1.5
Delaware	\$0.2
District of Columbia	\$0.3
Florida	\$15.7
Georgia	\$6.8
Hawaii	\$1.6
Idaho	\$1.6
Illinois	\$7.4
Indiana	\$1.6
Iowa	\$3.6
Kansas	\$2.3
Kentucky	\$2.3
Louisiana	\$5.6
Maine	\$0.2
Maryland	\$2.8
Massachusetts	\$2.4
Michigan	\$7.1
Minnesota	\$1.3
Mississippi	\$2.3
Missouri	\$4.6
Montana	\$0.6
Nebraska	\$1.7
Nevada	\$3.0

State	Recovered Back Wages (\$M)
New Hampshire	\$0.6
New Jersey	\$9.2
New Mexico	\$3.7
New York	\$18.8
North Carolina	\$7.3
North Dakota	\$1.0
Ohio	\$6.7
Oklahoma	\$2.5
Oregon	\$1.6
Pennsylvania	\$5.9
Rhode Island	\$0.9
South Carolina	\$1.6
South Dakota	\$0.7
Tennessee	\$3.0
Texas	\$35.2
Utah	\$4.8
Vermont	\$0.3
Virginia	\$5.4
Washington	\$4.7
West Virginia	\$1.2
Wisconsin	\$1.5
Wyoming	\$0.3
American Samoa	\$1.0
Guam	\$0.6
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0.8
Puerto Rico	\$4.9
Virgin Islands	\$0.1
Total	\$240.8

*Note: total may not sum due to rounding
Source: Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division*

Social Security Administration Field Offices

With a rising number of retirees, the House Republican budget's cut in funding compared to the President's Budget could lead to reduced hours of service and longer in-office wait times at Georgia's 34 Social Security Administration (SSA) field offices, as well as longer phone service delays and more busy signals for those who call SSA for help.

State	Number of field offices
Alabama	22
Alaska	3
Arizona	19
Arkansas	17
California	124
Colorado	17
Connecticut	15
Delaware	3
District of Columbia	3
Florida	55
Georgia	34
Hawaii	5
Idaho	7
Illinois	49
Indiana	26
Iowa	19
Kansas	11
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	22
Maine	8
Maryland	24
Massachusetts	30
Michigan	48
Minnesota	17
Mississippi	23
Missouri	30
Montana	9
Nebraska	6
Nevada	5

State	Number of field offices
New Hampshire	6
New Jersey	24
New Mexico	11
New York	67
North Carolina	35
North Dakota	7
Ohio	56
Oklahoma	18
Oregon	16
Pennsylvania	56
Rhode Island	5
South Carolina	17
South Dakota	7
Tennessee	28
Texas	70
Utah	6
Vermont	3
Virginia	31
Washington	23
West Virginia	16
Wisconsin	27
Wyoming	6
American Samoa	1
Guam	1
Puerto Rico	14
Saipan	1
Virgin Islands	2
Total	1,231

AmeriCorps Members, Program Year 2014-2015

The House Republican budget would fund approximately 50,000 AmeriCorps members, meaning that 40,000 fewer members than under the President’s plan would be able to serve their communities while earning money to cover college costs or repay student loans. For instance, in the 2014-2015 program year, an estimated 550 AmeriCorps members are serving in Hawaii.

State	Members
Alabama	500
Alaska	230
Arizona	1,630
Arkansas	610
California	7,690
Colorado	2,220
Connecticut	750
Delaware	140
District of Columbia	2,120
Florida	2,130
Georgia	1,130
Hawaii	550
Idaho	210
Illinois	2,830
Indiana	940
Iowa	1,080
Kansas	250
Kentucky	810
Louisiana	1,500
Maine	460
Maryland	1,740
Massachusetts	2,700
Michigan	1,310
Minnesota	2,820
Mississippi	1,140
Missouri	1,120

State	Members
Montana	470
Nebraska	330
Nevada	830
New Hampshire	410
New Jersey	2,210
New Mexico	730
New York	5,070
North Carolina	1,410
North Dakota	190
Ohio	1,310
Oklahoma	920
Oregon	980
Pennsylvania	2,440
Rhode Island	460
South Carolina	980
South Dakota	150
Tennessee	1,270
Texas	3,610
Utah	1,410
Vermont	300
Virginia	600
Washington	2,130
West Virginia	1,040
Wisconsin	1,400
Wyoming	200
National Total	69,460

Note: total may not sum due to rounding; the total does not include approximately 2,000 Summer VISTA associates

Source: Corporation for National and Community Service

Title X Family Planning

The House Republican budget would eliminate funding for Title X Family Planning, which would serve nearly five million low-income women and men each year under the President's Budget. As an example, in 2014, Title X served 17,600 individuals in Idaho. These services help avert approximately one million unintended pregnancies annually.

State	Individuals served in 2014
Alabama	93,700
Alaska	8,600
Arizona	33,600
Arkansas	55,300
California	1,075,000
Colorado	55,700
Connecticut	40,700
Delaware	18,200
District of Columbia	44,900
Florida	163,900
Georgia	102,300
Hawaii	18,800
Idaho	17,600
Illinois	91,000
Indiana	33,200
Iowa	46,500
Kansas	28,300
Kentucky	69,600
Louisiana	42,100
Maine	22,500
Maryland	68,300
Massachusetts	65,300
Michigan	80,500
Minnesota	56,800
Mississippi	48,000
Missouri	49,500
Montana	21,200
Nebraska	24,100
Nevada	13,300
New Hampshire	19,400
New Jersey	93,100

State	Individuals served in 2014
New Mexico	26,100
New York	313,000
North Carolina	110,200
North Dakota	9,800
Ohio	75,800
Oklahoma	53,500
Oregon	59,800
Pennsylvania	216,000
Rhode Island	27,300
South Carolina	89,200
South Dakota	6,600
Tennessee	93,600
Texas	121,300
Utah	35,200
Vermont	8,700
Virginia	66,500
Washington	79,700
West Virginia	54,400
Wisconsin	40,200
Wyoming	9,000
Navajo	2,900
American Samoa	1,000
Guam	400
Northern Mariana Islands	800
Marshall Islands	1,300
Micronesia	4,200
Palau	1,400
Puerto Rico	19,900
Virgin Islands	3,400
Total	4,132,200

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Source: HHS Office of Population Affairs

Housing Choice Vouchers

Not only does the House Republican budget fail to restore the 67,000 vouchers lost due to the 2013 sequestration, it is also insufficient to renew 28,000 existing vouchers. As a result, approximately 1,360 fewer Illinois families would receive Housing Choice Vouchers in 2016, compared to the previous year, and even more would lose out relative to the President's Budget.

State	Families
Alabama	280
Alaska	60
Arizona	260
Arkansas	140
California	5,230
Colorado	350
Connecticut	570
Delaware	60
District of Columbia	280
Florida	1,300
Georgia	740
Hawaii	160
Idaho	60
Illinois	1,360
Indiana	300
Iowa	140
Kansas	100
Kentucky	290
Louisiana	480
Maine	130
Maryland	750
Massachusetts	1,290
Michigan	530
Minnesota	340
Mississippi	190
Missouri	370

State	Families
Montana	50
Nebraska	100
Nevada	210
New Hampshire	130
New Jersey	1,020
New Mexico	100
New York	3,590
North Carolina	530
North Dakota	50
Ohio	840
Oklahoma	190
Oregon	330
Pennsylvania	900
Rhode Island	130
South Carolina	220
South Dakota	40
Tennessee	340
Texas	1,510
Utah	110
Vermont	80
Virginia	580
Washington	670
West Virginia	100
Wisconsin	240
Wyoming	20
Total	28,170

Note: total may not sum due to rounding and includes 360 vouchers that would be lost in U.S. territories

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Voucher Management System Data

Homeless Assistance Grants

The House Republican budget reduces funding for Homeless Assistance Grants compared to the President's Budget, supporting 15,000 fewer homeless or at-risk families with rapid rehousing and 25,500 fewer units of permanent supportive housing targeted to the chronically homeless. For instance, in January 2014, there were 6,000 homeless individuals in Indiana - including roughly 400 who were unsheltered - but only 2,900 permanent supportive housing beds.

State	Homeless individuals	Unsheltered individuals	PSH beds
Alabama	4,600	1,000	2,900
Alaska	1,800	150	720
Arizona	10,500	2,600	7,400
Arkansas	2,900	1,400	900
California	114,000	71,400	45,600
Colorado	10,000	1,900	3,100
Connecticut	4,500	920	5,700
Delaware	900	40	600
DC	7,700	400	6,400
Florida	41,500	21,700	15,700
Georgia	16,500	8,300	6,900
Hawaii	6,900	3,100	1,200
Idaho	2,100	640	840
Illinois	13,100	1,700	12,300
Indiana	6,000	400	2,900
Iowa	3,100	200	1,100
Kansas	2,800	250	1,400
Kentucky	5,100	830	3,100
Louisiana	4,600	1,100	4,600
Maine	2,700	90	2,500
Maryland	7,900	1,600	7,100
Massachusetts	21,200	760	11,900
Michigan	12,200	2,200	8,600
Minnesota	8,400	800	10,900
Mississippi	2,200	820	530
Missouri	7,300	1,000	5,700

State	Homeless individuals	Unsheltered individuals	PSH beds
Montana	1,700	830	560
Nebraska	3,000	110	1,000
Nevada	10,600	5,800	2,800
New Hampshire	1,400	130	1,100
New Jersey	11,700	940	5,700
New Mexico	2,700	430	1,800
New York	80,600	4,100	34,700
North Carolina	11,500	2,600	5,600
North Dakota	1,300	460	650
Ohio	11,800	1,100	14,200
Oklahoma	4,200	930	1,400
Oregon	12,200	6,100	5,800
Pennsylvania	15,300	1,000	11,900
Rhode Island	1,200	20	1,500
South Carolina	5,100	1,800	1,700
South Dakota	890	60	530
Tennessee	9,400	3,000	4,600
Texas	28,500	10,300	12,200
Utah	3,100	300	2,300
Vermont	1,600	160	600
Virginia	7,000	690	3,600
Washington	18,400	5,900	9,000
West Virginia	2,000	400	1,200
Wisconsin	6,100	340	2,700
Wyoming	760	190	240

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development. Rounded figures based on data reported in the 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness and 2013 AHAR Part 2: Estimates of Homelessness in the United States.

TIGER Grants, FY 2012-2014

Over the past three years, Iowa received \$15.4 million in competitive TIGER grants for transformative transportation projects, which spur innovation and propel economic mobility by helping connect people to jobs in communities across the United States. The House Republican budget would slash TIGER grant funding to nearly 80 percent below its lowest level ever, despite the fact that the program is vastly oversubscribed.

State	TIGER (\$M)
Alabama	\$26.9
Alaska	\$4.7
Arizona	\$31.1
Arkansas	\$17.1
California	\$106.2
Colorado	\$29.0
Connecticut	\$42.6
Delaware	\$20.0
District of Columbia	\$12.8
Florida	\$84.6
Georgia	\$23.1
Idaho	\$8.7
Illinois	\$79.3
Indiana	\$21.8
Iowa	\$15.4
Kansas	\$12.5
Kentucky	\$24.0
Louisiana	\$14.2
Maine	\$23.7
Maryland	\$21.1
Massachusetts	\$35.5
Michigan	\$32.9
Minnesota	\$21.6
Mississippi	\$34.0
Missouri	\$53.5
Montana	\$14.2

State	TIGER (\$M)
Nebraska	\$15.0
Nevada	\$32.2
New Hampshire	\$18.6
New Jersey	\$26.2
New Mexico	\$8.7
New York	\$92.3
North Carolina	\$61.8
North Dakota	\$5.0
Ohio	\$16.5
Oklahoma	\$31.8
Oregon	\$18.7
Pennsylvania	\$41.9
Rhode Island	\$33.7
South Carolina	\$20.8
South Dakota	\$22.5
Tennessee	\$25.3
Texas	\$78.9
Utah	\$0.8
Vermont	\$16.9
Virginia	\$51.9
Washington	\$69.1
West Virginia	\$20.0
Wisconsin	\$0.3
Wyoming	\$8.0
Total, FY 2012-2014	\$1,527

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Source: U.S. Department of Transportation

Scientific Research and the National Science Foundation

Nationwide, compared to the President’s Budget, the House Republican budget would lead to roughly 600 fewer research grants at the National Science Foundation (NSF) and cuts to clean energy research and development of roughly 40 percent, adversely affecting research essential to the future health, innovation, and economic competitiveness of the Nation. In 2014, for example, Kansas received competitive NSF research awards that supported an estimated 410 researchers and scientists, including graduate and undergraduate students.

State	NSF-supported researchers
Alabama	640
Alaska	410
Arizona	1,700
Arkansas	110
California	8,780
Colorado	2,030
Connecticut	1,070
Delaware	490
District of Columbia	810
Florida	1,880
Georgia	1,950
Hawaii	320
Idaho	220
Illinois	3,570
Indiana	1,980
Iowa	1,030
Kansas	410
Kentucky	340
Louisiana	560
Maine	270
Maryland	2,120
Massachusetts	4,990
Michigan	3,050
Minnesota	1,190
Mississippi	210
Missouri	660

State	NSF-supported researchers
Montana	310
Nebraska	240
Nevada	570
New Hampshire	420
New Jersey	5,750
New Mexico	470
New York	5,840
North Carolina	2,290
North Dakota	180
Ohio	1,690
Oklahoma	500
Oregon	1,200
Pennsylvania	4,010
Rhode Island	600
South Carolina	510
South Dakota	180
Tennessee	850
Texas	3,660
Utah	1,220
Vermont	150
Virginia	2,520
Washington	1,470
West Virginia	200
Wisconsin	1,370
Wyoming	170

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Source: Estimate based on grantee-submitted budgets

Veterans Medical Care

Nationwide, funding for Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical care would be cut by more than half a billion dollars, negatively impacting veterans' care. For instance, in 2014, 102,100 Kentucky veterans relied on the VA for care.

State	Veterans
Alabama	111,100
Alaska	18,400
Arizona	143,900
Arkansas	86,800
California	462,900
Colorado	96,100
Connecticut	51,200
Delaware	15,100
District of Columbia	8,700
Florida	494,900
Georgia	189,600
Hawaii	25,200
Idaho	41,400
Illinois	182,600
Indiana	129,600
Iowa	72,500
Kansas	58,600
Kentucky	102,100
Louisiana	89,000
Maine	40,100
Maryland	82,900
Massachusetts	84,300
Michigan	150,800
Minnesota	116,400
Mississippi	70,000
Missouri	140,400

State	Veterans
Montana	36,100
Nebraska	47,500
Nevada	69,800
New Hampshire	29,100
New Jersey	77,500
New Mexico	51,800
New York	230,900
North Carolina	215,000
North Dakota	19,000
Ohio	230,700
Oklahoma	92,800
Oregon	99,900
Pennsylvania	234,100
Rhode Island	20,000
South Carolina	127,800
South Dakota	29,900
Tennessee	141,000
Texas	447,400
Utah	35,300
Vermont	15,000
Virginia	149,100
Washington	124,200
West Virginia	59,500
Wisconsin	120,800
Wyoming	18,800

Source: Veterans Health Administration

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) Customer Service

The House Republican budget cuts IRS funding by \$2.8 billion, or 22 percent, compared to the President’s Budget. Since 2010, the IRS budget has already been cut by roughly 17 percent, adjusted for inflation, despite the fact that, between 2010 and 2014, the number of individual tax returns filed in Louisiana increased by 47,700. The House Republican budget sets funding at a level, in real terms, below IRS’s 1991 budget.

State	Increase in individual tax returns filed, 2010-2014
Alabama	8,900
Arizona	151,000
Arkansas	13,300
California	861,600
Colorado	179,300
Connecticut	48,700
Delaware	20,800
District of Columbia	27,100
Florida	539,800
Georgia	110,000
Hawaii	30,300
Idaho	33,100
Illinois	128,200
Indiana	105,200
Iowa	49,500
Kansas	19,100
Kentucky	52,100
Louisiana	47,700
Maine	15,300
Maryland	204,900
Massachusetts	149,100
Michigan	138,300
Minnesota	118,900
Mississippi	9,700
Missouri	67,800

State	Increase in individual tax returns filed, 2010-2014
Montana	16,300
Nebraska	37,300
Nevada	66,300
New Hampshire	27,300
New Jersey	111,000
New York	394,300
North Carolina	205,300
North Dakota	40,800
Ohio	138,300
Oklahoma	49,200
Oregon	65,500
Pennsylvania	120,100
Rhode Island	17,500
South Carolina	79,200
South Dakota	32,000
Tennessee	120,900
Texas	978,000
Utah	72,000
Vermont	7,400
Virginia	168,700
Washington	151,900
West Virginia	10,400
Wisconsin	87,200
Wyoming	19,600

Source: Internal Revenue Service Data Book, 2010, Table 3; Internal Revenue Service Data Book, 2014, Table 3.

National Parks

The House Republican budget would lead to 25 out of the 35 major construction projects, and more than one-third of the 464 repair and rehabilitation projects, planned for 2016 at our national parks under the President's Budget to be delayed. For example, construction and repair & rehabilitation projects would be prevented or delayed at Acadia National Park and the Appalachian National Scenic Trail in Maine.

<u>Alabama</u>
Horseshoe Bend National Military Park
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail
<u>Alaska</u>
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Denali National Park and Preserve
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
Katmai National Park and Preserve
Kenai Fjords National Park
Sitka National Historical Park
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve
<u>Arizona</u>
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Fort Bowie National Historic Site
Grand Canyon National Park
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
Saguaro National Park
<u>Arkansas</u>
Buffalo National River
Hot Springs National Park
<u>California</u>
Cabrillo National Monument
Death Valley National Park
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
Fort Point National Historic Site
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Manzanar National Historic Site
Mojave National Preserve
Point Reyes National Seashore
Redwood National Park
San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
Yosemite National Park
<u>Colorado</u>
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
Curecanti National Recreation Area
Dinosaur National Monument
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve
Rocky Mountain National Park
Mesa Verde National Park

National Parks (Continued)

<u>District of Columbia</u>
National Mall and Memorial Parks
The White House
<u>Florida</u>
Southeast Regional Office
Biscayne National Park
<u>Georgia</u>
Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Southeast Regional Office
<u>Hawaii</u>
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kalaupapa National Historical Park
World War II Valor In The Pacific National Monument
<u>Idaho</u>
Craters Of The Moon National Preserve
Minidoka National Historic Site
<u>Iowa</u>
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
<u>Kansas</u>
Fort Larned National Historic Site
<u>Kentucky</u>
Southeast Regional Office
<u>Louisiana</u>
Cane River Creole National Historical Park
<u>Maine</u>
Acadia National Park
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
<u>Mariana Islands</u>
American Memorial Park
<u>Maryland</u>
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Assateague Island National Seashore
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
Hampton National Historic Site
<u>Massachusetts</u>
Adams National Historical Park
Boston National Historical Park
Cape Cod National Seashore
Lowell National Historical Park
Minute Man National Historical Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site
<u>Michigan</u>
Isle Royale National Park
Keweenaw National Historical Park
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

National Parks (Continued)

<u>Minnesota</u>
Voyageurs National Park
<u>Mississippi</u>
Vicksburg National Military Park
<u>Missouri</u>
Ozark National Scenic Riverways
<u>Montana</u>
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
Glacier National Park
<u>New Hampshire</u>
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
<u>New Jersey</u>
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Thomas Edison National Historical Park
<u>New Mexico</u>
Bandelier National Monument
Old Santa Fe Trail Building
Capulin Volcano National Monument
Chaco Culture National Historical Park
El Morro National Monument
Pecos National Historical Park
White Sands National Monument
<u>New York</u>
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Fire Island National Seashore
Fort Stanwix National Monument
Home Of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
<u>Nevada</u>
Lake Mead National Recreation Area
<u>North Carolina</u>
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Southeast Regional Office
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
Moores Creek National Battlefield
<u>Oregon</u>
Crater Lake National Park
John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
<u>Pennsylvania</u>
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
Valley Forge National Historical Park
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Johnstown Flood National Memorial

National Parks (Continued)

<u>South Carolina</u>
Southeast Regional Office
<u>South Dakota</u>
Badlands National Park
Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Wind Cave National Park
<u>Tennessee</u>
Obed Wild and Scenic River
Southeast Regional Office
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
<u>Texas</u>
Guadalupe Mountains National Park
<u>Utah</u>
Timpanogos Cave National Monument
Bryce Canyon National Park
Canyonlands National Park
Capitol Reef National Park
<u>Vermont</u>
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park
<u>Virginia</u>
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Colonial National Historical Park
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site
Richmond National Battlefield Park
Shenandoah National Park
<u>U.S. Virgin Islands</u>
Christiansted National Historic Site
<u>Washington</u>
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Mount Rainier National Park
North Cascades National Park
Olympic National Park
San Juan Island National Historical Park
<u>West Virginia</u>
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
<u>Wisconsin</u>
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
<u>Wyoming</u>
Grand Teton National Park
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
Fort Laramie National Historic Site
Yellowstone National Park

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The LWCF has been a crucial tool for 50 years in conserving vital iconic landscapes, from the Great Smoky Mountains to Rocky Mountain National Park. Almost every State would have at least one important conservation project obstructed or delayed as the House Republican budget significantly cuts funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, compared to the President’s Budget. For instance, in Alaska, LWCF-funded land acquisition would be postponed at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

<u>Alaska</u>
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (NPS)
<u>Arizona</u>
Ironwood Forest National Monument (BLM)
Saguaro National Park (NPS)
Fossil Creek (USFS)
<u>California</u>
California Wilderness (BLM)
Carriazo Plain National Monument (BLM)
Panoche-Coalinga Area of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM)
Castle Crags (USFS)
CLP: National Trails (USFS)
Sierra Nevada Checkerboard (USFS)
<u>Colorado</u>
Upper Rio Grande: Sangre de Cristo Conservation Area (FWS)
Toll Properties (USFS)
Great Sand Dunes National Park (NPS)
<u>Connecticut</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
<u>Delaware</u>
Captain John Smith Chesapeake National Historic Trail (NPS)
<u>Florida</u>
Florida Longleaf Initiative (USFS)
Everglades Headwaters Conservation Area (FWS)
Fort Caroline National Memorial (NPS)
Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve (NPS)
<u>Georgia</u>
Chattahoochee River National Recreation Area (NPS)
<u>Idaho</u>
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (BLM)
Oregon National Historic Trail/Craters of the Moon National Park (BLM)
Sands Desert Habitat Management Area/Teton River (BLM)
Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM)
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (FWS)
High Divide: Camas National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
National Trails System: Gray's Lake National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
CLP: High Divide (USFS)
<u>Iowa</u>
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
<u>Kansas</u>
Flint Hills Conservation Area (FWS)
<u>Maine</u>
Acadia National Park (NPS)

**Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
(Continued)**

<u>Maryland</u>
Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area (BLM)
Piscataway Park (NPS)
Rivers of the Chesapeake: Blackwater National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
<u>Massachusetts</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
New England National Scenic Trail (NPS)
<u>Michigan</u>
Great Lakes - Northwoods (USFS)
<u>Minnesota</u>
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
Minnesota Northwoods (USFS)
<u>Missouri</u>
Current River (USFS)
<u>Montana</u>
High Divide: Red Rocks Lake National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
CLP: High Divide (USFS)
<u>New Hampshire</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
<u>New Mexico</u>
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (BLM)
Rio Grande del Norte National Monument (BLM)
Upper Rio Grande: Sangre de Cristo Conservation Area (FWS)
Pecos National Historical Park (NPS)
<u>New York</u>
Saratoga National Historical Park (NPS)
<u>North Carolina</u>
North Carolina Threatened Treasures (USFS)
<u>North Dakota</u>
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area
<u>Oregon</u>
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (BLM)
North Umpqua National Wild and Scenic River (BLM)
Pacific Northwest Streams (USFS)
Sandy River ACEC/Oregon National Historic Trail (BLM)
<u>Pennsylvania</u>
Gettysburg National Military Park (NPS)
<u>South Dakota</u>
Dakota Tallgrass Prairie Wildlife Management Area (FWS)
<u>Tennessee</u>
Tennessee Mountains (USFS)
<u>Utah</u>
Colorado Riverway Special Recreation Management Area (BLM)
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (FWS)
<u>Vermont</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
<u>Virginia</u>
Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (BLM)
Rivers of the Chesapeake: Rappahannock River National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
CLP: Rivers of the Chesapeake (USFS)

**Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)
(Continued)**

<u>Washington</u>
Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve (NPS)
Olympic National Park (NPS)
CLP: National Trails (USFS)
<u>West Virginia</u>
Gauley River National Recreation Area (NPS)
<u>Wisconsin</u>
Saint Croix National Scenic Riverway (NPS)
<u>Wyoming</u>
North Platte River Special Recreation Management Area (BLM)
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (FWS)
Greater Yellowstone Area (USFS)
Upper Gros Ventre (USFS)

* Source: Department of Interior, U.S. Forest Service