
SPECIAL TOPICS

17. AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

The analysis in this chapter focuses on Federal spending that is provided to State and local governments, U.S. territories, and American Indian Tribal governments to help fund programs administered by those entities and provide economic support. This type of Federal spending is known as Federal grants-in-aid. The Federal Government's efforts to promote economic growth are critical to maintaining a healthy tax base for States and local governments and creating jobs for State residents.

In 2018 the Federal Government spent \$697 billion on aid to State and local governments. Spending on grants-in-aid was 3.4 percent of GDP in 2018. These funds support activities that touch every American, such as education, transportation infrastructure, workforce initiatives, community development, and homeland security. Over the past 30 years, spending for Federal grants-in-aid has increased as a percentage of Federal outlays from 10.7 percent in 1989 to 17.0 percent in 2018. In that time grants for capital investment have remained under 3.0 percent of total spending, while payments for individuals have grown from 5.9 percent to 12.8 percent of total Federal outlays. Using FY 2012 constant dollars, grants for capital investment have decreased by \$7 billion over the last 10 years, while payments for individuals have increased by \$99 billion.¹

Federal grants are authorized by the Congress in statute, which then establishes the purpose of the grant and how it is awarded. Most often Federal grants-in-aid are awarded as direct cash assistance, but Federal grants-in-aid can also include payments for grants-in-kind—non-monetary aid, such as commodities purchased for the National School Lunch Program—and Federal revenues shared with State and local governments, such as funds distributed to State and local law enforcement agencies from Federal asset forfeiture programs.

In its 2018 State Expenditure Report the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) reports that 31.2 percent of total State spending, which is estimated to be about \$2.0 trillion², in State fiscal year³ 2018 came from Federal funds. “State spending from [F]ederal funds, excluding Medicaid, is estimated to grow by 4.5 percent in fiscal 2018, following a 2.0 percent growth rate

in 2017 and a 0.9 percent decline in fiscal 2016.”⁴ Federal funds aid States particularly because many States have requirements in law or State constitutions to enact balanced budgets, limiting debt or debt service, and, in most cases, restricting the ability to carry over deficits. These restrictions create fiscal discipline, but also give States few options when facing shortfalls. State budgets are formulated based on revenue projections and when actual revenues come in lower than expected States may enact mid-year budget cuts or tap budget stabilization (rainy day) funds. Only some States may carry over a deficit under certain circumstances.

NASBO also looks at enacted State budgets to make projections for the coming year and at general fund⁵ spending as an indication of State fiscal health. General funds are the largest category of State spending, accounting for an estimated 40.5 percent of State spending in 2018, followed by Federal funds.⁶ According to the most recent report, State 2019 budgets reflect a strong fiscal position and sustained growth in revenues. State general fund spending grew by 3.7 percent in State fiscal year 2018 and is expected to grow by 4.3 percent in 2019.⁷ Increasing revenues have allowed many States to continue to rebuild rainy day funds after the recession in 2009. Over the last several years, the remaining three States created a rainy day fund such that now all States have one. The median rainy day fund balance is expected to increase again in State fiscal year 2019 to 7.3 percent of general fund spending.⁸

This Budget slows the growth of grant spending over the 10-year budget window and, in particular, starts to rein in the growth of Medicaid, which accounts for 56 percent of total grant spending to State and local governments. The Budget provides \$751 billion in outlays for aid to State and local governments in 2020, an increase of less than one percent from spending in 2019, which is estimated to be \$750 billion. Total Federal grant spending to State and local governments is estimated to be 3.4 percent of GDP in 2020 and 16 percent of total Federal outlays.

Table 17-1, below, shows Federal grants-in-aid spending by decade, actual spending in 2018, and estimated spending in 2019 and 2020.

¹ FY 2020 *Historical Tables*. Table 12.1 - Summary Comparison of Total Outlays for Grants to State and Local Governments: 1940 - 2023. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/historical-tables/>.

² “2018 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2018. p. 1, 3.

³ According to “The Fiscal Survey of States” published by the National Association of State Budget Officers (Fall 2018, p. VI), “Forty-six states begin their fiscal years in July and end them in June. The exceptions are New York, which starts its fiscal year on April 1; Texas, with a September 1 start date; and Alabama and Michigan, which start their fiscal years on October 1.”

⁴ “2018 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2018. p. 2.

⁵ A State general fund is “the predominant fund for financing a state’s operations. Revenues are received from broad-based state taxes. However, there are differences in how specific functions are financed from state to state.” 2018 State Expenditure Report. The National Association of State Budget Officers. 2018. p. 7

⁶ “The Fiscal Survey of States.” National Association of State Budget Officers, Fall 2018. p. 1-2.

⁷ *Ibid.*, p. 1-2.

⁸ *Ibid.*, p. IX, 66.

Table 17-1. TRENDS IN FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(Outlays in billions of dollars)

	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2018	2019	2020	
A. Distribution of grants by function:												
Natural resources and environment	0.1	0.4	5.4	3.7	4.6	5.9	9.1	7.0	6.4	6.2	6.1	
Agriculture	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	
Transportation	3.0	4.6	13.0	19.2	32.2	43.4	61.0	60.8	64.8	67.2	68.6	
Community and regional development	0.1	1.8	6.5	5.0	8.7	20.2	18.9	14.4	19.1	21.9	26.4	
Education, training, employment, and social services	0.5	6.4	21.9	21.8	36.7	57.2	97.6	60.5	60.6	67.5	63.6	
Health	0.2	3.8	15.8	43.9	124.8	197.8	290.2	368.0	421.1	453.9	452.8	
Income security	2.6	5.8	18.5	36.9	68.7	90.9	115.2	101.1	110.6	114.2	110.1	
Administration of justice .....	.....	*	0.5	0.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	3.7	4.2	7.3	7.0
General government	0.2	0.5	8.6	2.3	2.1	4.4	5.2	3.8	4.1	5.3	4.9	
Other	*	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	5.3	4.3	4.7	5.1	10.1	
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	696.5	749.6	750.7	
B. Distribution of grants by BEA category:												
Discretionary	N/A	10.2	53.4	63.5	116.7	182.3	247.4	189.6	204.3	220.5	220.6	
Mandatory	N/A	13.9	38.0	71.9	169.2	245.7	361.0	434.7	492.3	529.1	530.1	
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	696.5	749.6	750.7	
C. Composition:												
Current dollars:												
Payments for individuals ¹	2.6	9.1	33.1	77.4	186.5	278.8	391.4	463.4	525.8	564.3	557.9	
Physical capital ¹	3.3	7.1	22.6	27.2	48.7	60.8	93.3	77.2	79.9	84.2	93.6	
Other grants	1.1	7.9	35.8	30.7	50.7	88.4	123.7	83.7	90.8	101.0	99.2	
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	696.5	749.6	750.7	
Percentage of total grants:												
Payments for individuals ¹	37.4%	37.7%	36.2%	57.2%	65.3%	65.1%	64.3%	74.2%	75.5%	75.3%	74.3%	
Physical capital ¹	47.3%	29.3%	24.7%	20.1%	17.0%	14.2%	15.3%	12.4%	11.5%	11.2%	12.5%	
Other grants	15.3%	33.0%	39.1%	22.7%	17.7%	20.7%	20.3%	13.4%	13.0%	13.5%	13.2%	
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Constant (FY 2009) dollars:												
Payments for individuals ¹	16.0	44.0	81.8	123.4	239.6	322.6	408.5	447.6	483.4	507.6	490.9	
Physical capital ¹	25.1	40.1	57.6	48.0	71.9	77.8	98.5	73.4	71.6	73.3	79.0	
Other grants	13.7	67.6	144.4	67.5	77.6	111.1	130.5	78.3	80.0	86.4	82.2	
Total	54.8	151.7	283.7	238.9	389.1	511.6	637.6	599.3	635.1	667.3	652.1	
D. Total grants as a percent of:												
Federal outlays:												
Total	7.6%	12.3%	15.5%	10.8%	16.0%	17.3%	17.6%	16.9%	17.0%	16.5%	15.8%	
Domestic programs ²	18.0%	23.2%	22.2%	17.1%	22.0%	23.5%	23.4%	21.2%	21.8%	21.5%	20.9%	
State and local expenditures	14.2%	19.4%	26.4%	18.0%	21.0%	22.9%	25.6%	23.9%	24.3%	N/A	N/A	
Gross domestic product	1.3%	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.5%	3.4%	3.5%	3.3%	
E. As a share of total State and local gross investments:												
Federal capital grants	24.1%	24.6%	34.5%	21.0%	21.2%	21.3%	26.4%	22.1%	23.1%	N/A	N/A	
State and local own-source financing	75.9%	75.4%	65.5%	79.0%	78.8%	78.7%	73.6%	77.9%	76.9%	N/A	N/A	
Total .....	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%			

N/A: Not available at publishing.

* 50 million or less.

¹ Grants that are both payments for individuals and capital investment are shown under capital investment.

² Excludes national defense, international affairs, net interest, and undistributed offsetting receipts.

The Federal budget classifies grants-in-aid by general area or function. Of the total proposed grant spending in 2020, 60 percent is for health programs, with most of the funding going to Medicaid. Beyond health programs, 15 percent of Federal aid is estimated to go to income security programs; 9 percent to transportation programs; 8

percent to education, training, and social services; and 7 percent for all other functions.

The Federal budget also classifies grant spending by BEA category—discretionary or mandatory.⁹ Funding for discretionary grant programs is determined annually

⁹ For more information on these categories, see Chapter 11, “Budget Concepts,” in this volume.

through appropriations acts. Outlays for discretionary grant programs account for 29 percent of total grant spending. Funding for mandatory programs is provided directly in authorizing legislation that establishes eligibility criteria or benefit formulas; funding for mandatory programs usually is not limited by the annual appropriations process. Outlays for mandatory grant programs account for 71 percent of total grant spending. Section B of Table 17-1 shows the distribution of grants between mandatory and discretionary spending.

In 2020, grants-in-aid provided from discretionary funding are estimated to have outlays of \$221 billion, an increase of less than one percent from 2019. The three largest discretionary programs in 2020 are estimated to be Federal-aid Highways programs, with outlays of \$44 billion; Tenant Based Rental Assistance, with outlays of \$22 billion; and Education for the Disadvantaged, with outlays of \$16 billion.¹⁰

In 2020, outlays for mandatory grant programs are estimated to be \$530 billion, an increase of less than one percent from spending in 2019, which is estimated to be \$529 billion. Medicaid is by far the largest mandatory grant program with estimated outlays of \$418 billion in

¹⁰ Obligation data by State for programs in each of these budget accounts may be found in the State-by-State tables included with other budget materials on the OMB web site.

2020. After Medicaid, the three largest mandatory grant programs by outlays in 2020 are: Child Nutrition programs, which include the School Breakfast Program, the National School Lunch Program and others, \$25 billion; the Children's Health Insurance Fund, \$17 billion; and the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, \$15 billion.¹¹

Federal spending by State for major grants-in-aid may be found on the OMB web site at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/Analytical-Perspectives/. This supplemental material includes two tables that summarize State-by-State spending for major grant programs, one summarizing obligations for each program by agency and bureau, and another summarizing total obligations across all programs for each State, followed by 35 individual tables showing State-by-State obligation data for each grant program. The programs shown in these State-by-State tables cover 95 percent of total grants-in-aid to State and local governments.

Below are highlights from the Budget listed by function followed by Table 17-2, which shows the Budget's funding level for grants in every budget account, organized by functional category, BEA category, and by Federal agency.

¹¹ Obligation data by State for programs in each of these budget accounts may be found in the State-by-State tables included with other budget materials on the OMB web site.

HIGHLIGHTS

Grants Management

In addition to the 2020 Budget proposals highlighted below, the President's Management Agenda (PMA) includes the Cross-Agency Priority (CAP) Goal: Results-Oriented Accountability for Grants to tackle the challenges of administering grants. This goal outlines an ambitious vision to maximize the value of grant funding for aid to State and local governments, but also for grants to individuals and other non-government entities. The CAP goal recognizes that as the rate of Federal aid to State and local governments slows, it is essential that Federal dollars be delivered to intended recipients as efficiently as possible. It does so by developing data standards and common business applications and by applying a risk-based, data-driven framework that balances compliance requirements with demonstrating successful results for the American taxpayer. To achieve this vision, the Administration has outlined four key strategies: standardize the grants management business process and data; build shared IT infrastructure; manage risk; and achieve program goals and objectives. Since the release of the PMA in March 2018, the 2018 Single Audit Compliance Supplement was significantly streamlined, allowing for further opportunity to refine the 2019 Single Audit Compliance Supplement with an increased focus on compliance requirements that inform performance. The CAP goal team has also publically released draft core grants management data standards for public comment. The final standards will help build future shared solutions that will increase access to and use of data to support powerful data analytics, setting the

stage for risk-based performance management. More details regarding these accomplishments and other future milestones are available at [Performance.gov](https://www.performance.gov/) (<https://www.performance.gov/>).

Natural Resources and Environment

The Budget includes \$50 million for the Environmental Protection Agency to establish a new grant program to identify and help resolve environmental hazards in schools. Approximately 50 million American children spend their time in K-12 school facilities every day, and many of these buildings are old and contain environmental hazards that could pose a risk to children's health. Activities supported by this grant will result in safer and healthier school environments for American children. The Budget also proposes funds for Environmental Protection Agency grant programs established by the recently authorized America's Water Infrastructure Act (AWIA), which will assist in sewer overflow prevention, lead testing and drinking water fountain replacement in schools, and water infrastructure workforce investment.

The Budget includes the elimination of Abandoned Mine Land economic development grants, and National Wildlife Refuge Fund payments to local governments that are duplicative of other payment programs. The Budget also proposes to eliminate funding for several lower priority grant and education programs within the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, including Sea Grant, Coastal Zone Management Grants, and the Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund.

Agriculture

The Budget prioritizes competitive research through the Department of Agriculture's flagship grant program, the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI). The Budget requests \$500 million for AFRI, an increase of \$100 million above the 2018 enacted level and maintains formula-based research and extension grants at the level requested in the 2019 Budget. In 2020, the Budget also invests in our Nation's aging research infrastructure by proposing \$50 million for a new competitive grant program to modernize agriculture research facilities at land grant universities.

Transportation

The Budget fully funds Highway Trust Fund-supported programs at levels consistent with the fifth and final year of the Fixing America's Surface Transportation (FAST) Act. In addition, the Budget includes \$200 billion in budget authority for additional infrastructure investments. The Budget provides \$1 billion to the Better Utilizing Investments to Leverage Development (BUILD) competitive grant program, which supports innovative projects that enhance quality of life and economic competitiveness in communities across the country, particularly in rural areas. The Budget also allocates \$2 billion to the Infrastructure for Rebuilding America (INFRA) competitive grant program, which is a \$1 billion increase above the FAST Act-authorized level. The Budget includes \$300 million in competitive highway bridge grants, which will reward States that use innovative and efficient procurement practices to repair or replace rural bridges that are in poor condition. The Capital Investment Grant (CIG) program supports the construction of new, or extensions of, fixed guideway transit, commuter rail, light rail, and bus rapid transit projects. The Administration believes that the program needs to focus on projects that have high non-Federal funding commitments and provide the greatest impact to improving mobility and access for riders who depend on public transit. Therefore, the Budget includes \$1.5 billion for the CIG program, which includes \$500 million in funding for new projects.

Community and Regional Development

The Budget requests \$290 million to promote healthy and lead-safe homes, \$60 million above the 2019 estimated level. Research has shown that lead-based paint hazard control is an efficient and effective form of reducing and preventing lead exposure, generating high returns on investments due to increased lifetime earnings and reduced medical costs. This funding level also includes resources for enforcement, education, and research activities to further support this goal.

The Budget also helps to maintain and modernize rural utilities by providing critical support for infrastructure by funding water and wastewater grants within the Department of Agriculture. The Budget proposes \$44 million for Agriculture's distance learning and telemedicine grants, of which \$20 million will be dedicated to projects that combat the opioids crisis. In addition, the Budget

also proposes \$60 million in community facilities grants, which can be used to support treatment centers and other community needs.

The Budget proposes a \$430 million all-hazards competitive grant program that will be rigorously evaluated to demonstrate how the Federal Emergency Management Agency is supporting communities to make the Nation safer and more resilient.

The Budget eliminates the Community Development Block Grant, and the Economic Development Administration, which provides small grants.

Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services

The Budget invests \$15.9 billion in Title I grants, maintaining a historic level of funding for a program that provides critical additional support to students in high poverty schools. The program, which serves approximately 25 million students in nearly 60 percent of all public schools, is the foundation for the accountability system under the reauthorized Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The Budget also proposes \$1.4 billion for Impact Aid programs that support school districts that educate federally-connected children, such as those living on military bases and Indian lands. Finally, the Budget maintains the Federal investment in the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) formula and discretionary grant programs. The Budget invests \$13.2 billion for IDEA formula grants to States to support special education and early intervention services for more than 7 million children with disabilities and requests \$226 million for discretionary grants to support research, demonstrations, technical assistance and dissemination, and personnel preparation and development.

The Budget provides approximately \$700 million, an increase of \$354 million compared to the 2019 Budget, in Departments of Education, Justice, and Health and Human Services (HHS) grants to give States and school districts resources to implement the Federal School Safety Commissions' recommendations, such as expanding access to mental healthcare, developing threat assessments, and improving school climate. At the Department of Education, the Budget requests \$200 million for School Safety National Activities, which provide grants to States and schools to develop school emergency operation plans, offer counseling and emotional support in schools with pervasive violence, and implement evidence-based practices for improving behavioral outcomes.

The Budget proposes to restructure and streamline the TRIO and Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP) programs by consolidating them into a \$950 million State formula grant. These grants would support evidence-based postsecondary preparation programs designed to help low-income students progress through the pipeline from middle school to postsecondary opportunities. Given the statutory prohibition limiting the Department's ability to evaluate overall TRIO program effectiveness using the most rigorous methodologies, as well as budget constraints, the Budget supports a restructuring of the programs that le-

verages evidence-based activities and allows States more flexibility in meeting the unique needs of their students.

The Budget includes \$1.3 billion for Career and Technical Education State grants. The recently reauthorized program helps ensure students have access to technical training including work-based learning during high school and a wide array of post-secondary options including certificate programs, community colleges, and apprenticeships.

The Budget eliminates Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants, 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants.

Health

As part of the Ending HIV/AIDS Initiative, the Budget includes \$120 million for the Health Resources and Services Administration to deliver additional care and treatment for people living with HIV through the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and to supply testing, evaluation, prescription of PrEP, and associated medical costs for people who are at risk for HIV infections through the Health Centers program. The Budget also prioritizes the reauthorization of the Ryan White program to ensure Federal funds are allocated to address the changing landscape of HIV across the United States.

The Budget includes \$1.5 billion for State Opioid Response grants, which fund prevention, treatment, and recovery support services in all States and territories. The Budget also enables States to provide one year of post-partum Medicaid coverage for women with a substance use disorder to improve health outcomes for mothers and their infants.

The Budget includes \$723 million for Community Mental Health Services Block Grant, which provides funding to every State to provide services to seriously mentally ill adults and children with serious emotional disturbances.

Beginning in 2021, the Market-Based Health Care Grant Program, Medicaid block grant, and per capita cap, set to grow at the Consumer Price Index, will support States as they transition to more sustainable health care programs and encourage them to pursue innovative ideas that aim to curb costs moving forward. The Budget also proposes to give States maximum flexibility over their Medicaid programs by transferring control of Medicaid transformation efforts locally where it belongs. The Administration recognizes that the only way to reform Medicaid and set it on a sound fiscal path is by putting States on equal footing with the federal government to implement comprehensive Medicaid financing reform through a per capita cap or block grant. A new Federal-State partnership is necessary to eliminate inefficient Medicaid spending, including repeal of the Medicaid expansion, and reducing financing gimmicks like provider taxes. The Budget will empower States to design State-based solutions that prioritize Medicaid dollars for the most vulnerable and support innovation.

The Budget takes numerous steps to cut wasteful Medicaid spending. The Budget calls for eliminating

loopholes that some States use to shift costs to Federal taxpayers, and for the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services to issue guidance ensuring that State Medicaid supplemental payments to hospitals and other providers are supported by robust and timely data. Further, the Budget calls for realigning the Federal matching payments for State Medicaid eligibility workers with other administrative costs, providing a fair balance between Federal and State resources for these activities. In addition, the Budget extends current law reductions in Medicaid disproportionate share hospital payments, and proposes to limit reimbursement to Government providers to no more than the cost of providing services to Medicaid beneficiaries.

The Budget gives States additional flexibility around benefits and cost-sharing, such as increasing copayments for non-emergency use of the emergency department to encourage appropriate use of health care resources, as well as allowing States to consider savings and other assets when determining Medicaid eligibility. Additionally, the Budget will allow States to streamline appeals processes to help eliminate duplicative appeals and reduce beneficiary confusion. Further, the Budget will bolster the safety net available to States experiencing Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) funding shortfalls, while eliminating funding streams that do not support children's health.

Income Security

The Budget invests in a better future for Americans with a fully paid-for proposal to provide six weeks of paid family leave to new mothers and fathers, including adoptive parents, so all families can afford to take time to recover from childbirth and bond with a new child. Using the Unemployment Insurance (UI) system as a base, the proposal would allow States to establish paid parental leave programs in a way that is most appropriate for their workforce and economy.

The Budget proposes to combat improper payments in the UI program by providing grants to States to combat the top two root causes of improper payments in their programs. The Budget also reduces waste, fraud, and abuse in the UI program with a package of program integrity proposals. These proposals would require States to use the tools already at their disposal for combatting improper payments while expanding their authority to spend certain UI program funds on activities that reduce waste, fraud, and abuse in the system. The Budget also supports the UI Integrity Center of Excellence, which is developing a data hub to allow States to access a fraud analytics database to identify fraud as effectively as possible.

Within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the Housing Voucher and project-based rental assistance (PBRA) programs benefit from leveraging both public and private financing to invest in long-term affordable housing stock. To advance this objective, the Budget requests \$100 million for the Rental Assistance Demonstration, which supports the redevelopment of Public Housing units through conversion to Housing Voucher and PBRA units. Additional authori-

ties in the Public Housing program, such as repositioning certain troubled public housing assets, would also assist in this effort. Recognizing this shift and that State and local governments should bear greater responsibility in providing affordable housing, the Budget does not request funding for the Public Housing Capital Fund.

The Budget also eliminates the HOME Investment Partnership Program, which has not been authorized since 1994. The Budget devolves responsibility to State and local governments, which are better positioned to assess local community needs and address unique market challenges. The Budget provides \$2.6 billion for the Homeless Assistance Grant (HAG) programs. HAG primarily funds the Continuum of Care (CoC) program, which is a coordinated community-based network of programs to prevent and address local homelessness. HUD awards CoC grants through a competitive funding process that promotes cost-effective and evidence-based strategies. As a part of the total, the Budget requests \$270 million for Emergency Solutions Grants, which would enable municipalities to support emergency shelter, rapid re-housing, and homelessness prevention.

The Budget requests \$5.8 billion to serve all projected participants in the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC). This program provides nutritious supplemental food packages, nutrition education, and health and immunization referrals to low-income and nutritionally at-risk pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children. The Budget includes proposals to require able-bodied adults participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) enter and re-enter the job market and work toward self-sufficiency. The Budget continues the America's Harvest Box proposal as outlined in last year's Budget to combine traditional SNAP EBT benefits with 100 percent American grown foods provided directly to households, ensuring that Americans in need have access to a nutritious diet while significantly reducing the cost to taxpayers. The Budget also includes proposals to reserve benefits for those most in need, promote efficiency in State operations, and strengthen program integrity.

The Budget improves consistency between work requirements in federally funded public assistance programs, including Medicaid and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), by requiring that able-bodied, working-age individuals find employment, train for work, or volunteer (community service) in order to receive welfare benefits.

The Budget also supports States in providing key services to children and youth by increasing State flexibil-

ities and reducing administrative burdens in foster care. These child welfare reforms focus on preventing the need for foster care unless absolutely necessary to ensure families can remain intact. In addition, the Budget promotes evidence-building and innovation to strengthen America's safety net, proposes improvements to the TANF program, and supports efforts to get noncustodial parents to work. Together, these proposals reflect the Administration's commitment to helping low-income families end dependency on Government benefits and promote the principle that gainful employment is the best pathway to financial self-sufficiency and family well-being.

The Budget maintains funding for Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant at HHS. The Budget also proposes a \$1 billion one-time mandatory investment for States to build the supply of care and stimulate employer investment in child care.

Administration of Justice

The Budget supports key State and local assistance programs, including \$405 million for the Byrne Justice Assistance Grants Program, which provides State and local governments with crucial Federal funding to prevent and control crime. In addition, the Budget provides \$100 million for the Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods (PSN) program. PSN creates safer communities through sustained reductions in gang violence and gun crime by leveraging Federal, State, and local partnerships. The Budget further reflects the Administration's commitment to keeping children safe by providing \$100 million in STOP School Violence Act funding. This critical program supports a variety of school safety programs including training for school personnel, preventative tip lines and threat assessments, and coordination between schools and law enforcement.

Finally, the Budget supports critical victim assistance programs, including \$492 million in Violence Against Women Act funding and \$77 million to support victims of human trafficking. In addition, through State and local assistance programs, the Budget provides \$85 million for the Second Chance Act Grant program to reduce recidivism and help returning citizens lead productive lives. In addition, the Budget includes \$330 million for opioid-related State and local assistance including \$145 million for the Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program to support treatment and recovery, diversion, and alternatives to incarceration programs; \$75 million for Drug Courts, Mental Health Courts, and Veterans Treatment Courts; \$30 million for Residential Substance Abuse Treatment; and \$30 million for Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

A number of other sources provide State-by-State spending data and other information on Federal grants, but may use a broader definition of grants beyond what is included in this chapter.

The website Grants.gov is a primary source of information for communities wishing to apply for grants and

other domestic assistance. Grants.gov hosts all open notices of opportunities to apply for Federal grants.

The *System for Award Management* hosted by the General Services Administration contains detailed Assistance Listings (formally known as the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance) of grant and other assistance programs; discussions of eligibility criteria,

application procedures, and estimated obligations; and related information. The *Assistance Listings* are available on the Internet at <https://beta.sam.gov>.

Current and updated grant receipt information by State and local governments and other non-Federal entities can be found on USASpending.gov. This public website also contains contract and loan information and is updated twice per month.

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse maintains an online database (<https://harvester.census.gov/facweb/>) that provides access to summary information about audits conducted under OMB guidance located at 2 CFR part 200, Uniform Administrative Requirements, Cost Principles, and Audit Requirements for Federal Awards. Information is available for each audited entity, including the amount of Federal money expended by program and whether there were audit findings.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis, in the Department of Commerce, produces the monthly *Survey of Current Business*, which provides data on the national income and product accounts (NIPA), a broad statistical concept encompassing the entire economy. These accounts, which are available at bea.gov/national, include data on Federal grants to State and local governments.

In addition, information on grants and awards can be found through individual Federal agencies' web sites:

- USDA Current Research Information System, <https://cris.nifa.usda.gov/>
- DOD Medical Research Programs, <http://cdmrp.army.mil/search.aspx>
- Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, Funded Research Grants and Contracts,

<https://www2.ed.gov/fund/grants-apply.html>

- Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) Grants, <https://www.hhs.gov/grants/grants/index.html>
- HHS Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System (TAGGS), <http://taggs.hhs.gov/Advanced-Search.cfm>
- National Institutes of Health (NIH) Grants and Funding, <https://grants.nih.gov/funding/index.htm>
- Department of Housing and Urban Development Grants, <https://www.hud.gov/program-offices/spm/geomgmt/grantsinfo>
- Department of Justice Grants, <https://www.justice.gov/grants>
- Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Grants Awarded, http://www.doleta.gov/grants/grants_awarded.cfm
- Department of Transportation Grants, <https://www.transportation.gov/grants>
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), <https://www.epa.gov/grants>
- National Library of Medicine (NLM), Health Services Research Projects in Progress (HSRProj), https://wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/hsr_project/home_proj.cfm
- National Science Foundation (NSF) Awards, <http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/>
- Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Awards, <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/award/all>

Table 17–2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Energy						
Discretionary:						
Department of Energy:						
Energy Programs:						
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	341	347	.....	253	278	320
Mandatory:						
Tennessee Valley Authority:						
Tennessee Valley Authority Fund	518	527	522	518	527	522
Total, Energy	859	874	522	771	805	842
Natural Resources and Environment						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Farm Service Agency:						
Grassroots Source Water Protection Program	7	7	.....	7	7	.....
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	44	15	.....	16	16	.....
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	280	690	43	50	124	8
Forest Service:						
State and Private Forestry	262	320	172	165	288	268
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Operations, Research, and Facilities	101	100	.....	99	99	.....
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65	65	.....	60	79	71
Department of the Interior:						
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Regulation and Technology	69	69	44	64	68	51
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	140	140	25	47	133	73
United States Geological Survey:						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	4	4	.....	4	4	.....
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	53	53	-31	32	45	14
State Wildlife Grants	64	64	31	62	63	64
National Park Service:						
National Recreation and Preservation	64	64	32	61	60	52
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	124	124	.....	59	59	60
Historic Preservation Fund	147	97	33	70	130	102
Environmental Protection Agency:						
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,166	4,116	2,633	3,566	2,809	2,922
Hazardous Substance Superfund	21	24	22	212	199	234
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	88	83	40	84	78	68
Total, discretionary	5,699	6,035	3,044	4,658	4,261	3,987
Mandatory:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring, and Technology	6	6	5	5	13	4
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Land Management:						
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	51	49	43	51	49	43
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts .....	.....	.....	.....	20	30	30

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	194	188	141	193	204	279
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	829	729	834	745	795	823
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	75	70	72	75	70	72
Coastal Impact Assistance .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Sport Fish Restoration	439	451	476	423	446	466
National Park Service:						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	91	99	113	1	14	37
Departmental Offices:						
National Forests Fund, Payment to States	6	12	10	5	12	10
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purposes	25	55	41	25	55	41
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	188	215	339	188	215	339
Corps of Engineers--Civil Works:						
South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund	2	3	3	4	3	3
Total, mandatory	1,906	1,877	2,077	1,736	1,907	2,147
Total, Natural Resources and Environment	7,605	7,912	5,121	6,394	6,168	6,134
Agriculture						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
National Institute of Food and Agriculture:						
Extension Activities	418	418	.....	413	515	300
National Institute of Food and Agriculture .....	.....	.....	728	.....	.....	298
Research and Education Activities	335	335	.....	341	341	209
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Payments to States and Possessions	1	1	1	.....	1	1
Farm Service Agency:						
State Mediation Grants	4	4	3	4	4	3
Total, discretionary	758	758	732	758	861	811
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Payments to States and Possessions	79	85	85	57	73	77
Total, Agriculture	837	843	817	815	934	888
Commerce and Housing Credit						
Discretionary:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	220	20	.....	7	97	98
Mandatory:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:						
State and Local Implementation Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	18	19	12
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
State Small Business Credit Initiative .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Federal Communications Commission:						
Universal Service Fund	1,618	1,353	1,600	1,840	1,917	1,802
Total, mandatory	1,618	1,353	1,600	1,859	1,936	1,816
Total, Commerce and Housing Credit	1,838	1,373	1,600	1,866	2,033	1,914

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Transportation						
Discretionary:						
Department of Transportation:						
Office of the Secretary:						
National Infrastructure Investments	1,475	1,475	975	449	564	850
Nationally Significant Freight Projects			1,025			
Federal Aviation Administration:						
Payment to Grants-in-aid for Airports	1,000	1,000		1,000	1,000	
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)				3,036	3,987	4,137
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	3,350	3,350	3,350			
Federal Highway Administration:						
Emergency Relief Program	1,374			765	637	633
Highway Infrastructure Programs	2,525	2,525	300	158	300	1,097
Appalachian Development Highway System			-40	4	6	4
Federal-aid Highways				42,577	43,211	43,947
Federal-aid Highways (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	42,839	42,832	45,065			
Miscellaneous Appropriations			-117	25	18	8
Miscellaneous Highway Trust Funds			-52	9	10	6
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:						
Motor Carrier Safety Grants				317	391	510
Motor Carrier Safety Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	562	562	388			
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:						
Highway Traffic Safety Grants				636	649	633
Highway Traffic Safety Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	702	700	623			
Federal Railroad Administration:						
Northeast Corridor Improvement Program					6	7
Capital and Debt Service Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation				62	4	2
Restoration and Enhancement Grants	20	20	545			545
Rail Safety Technology Program				3		
Railroad Safety Grants				6	27	13
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation				5		3
Intercity Passenger Rail Grant Program				11	11	1
Rail Line Relocation and Improvement Program			-2	1	3	
Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service			-53	73	80	221
Next Generation High-speed Rail				1	1	
Pennsylvania Station Redevelopment Project				23	7	6
Northeast Corridor Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	647	647	323	642	647	323
National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	1,284	1,284	608	1,283	1,284	611
Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair	248	247				5
Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements	587	587	327			49
Federal Transit Administration:						
Job Access and Reverse Commute Grants					1	
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	150	150	150	180	93	137
Formula Grants				14	25	25
Grants for Energy Efficiency and Greenhouse Gas Reductions				8		
Capital Investment Grants	2,645	2,645	1,505	1,864	1,914	2,071
Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program	330			460	987	947
Transit Formula Grants				10,082	10,322	10,917
Transit Formula Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	11,024	11,033	11,450			
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration:						
Pipeline Safety	56	54	47	40	51	48
Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety	8	8	8	7	8	8
Total, discretionary	12,349	10,642	5,549	63,741	66,244	67,764
<i>Total, obligation limitations (non-add)</i> ¹	<i>58,477</i>	<i>58,477</i>	<i>60,876</i>			

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Homeland Security:						
United States Coast Guard:						
Boat Safety	106	110	117	116	104	105
Department of Transportation:						
Federal Aviation Administration:						
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund) ¹	4,190	4,185	3,190	.....	.....	.....
Federal Highway Administration:						
Federal-aid Highways ¹	43,147	44,178	37,818	728	728	731
Miscellaneous Appropriations	251	135	.....	251	135	.....
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:						
Motor Carrier Safety Grants ¹	375	382	388	.....	.....	.....
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:						
Highway Traffic Safety Grants ¹	638	649	560	.....	.....	.....
Federal Transit Administration:						
Transit Formula Grants ¹	10,996	11,005	11,422	.....	.....	.....
Total, mandatory	59,703	60,644	53,495	1,095	967	836
Total, Transportation	72,052	71,286	59,044	64,836	67,211	68,600
Community and Regional Development						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Rural Utilities Service:						
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	622	704	244	35	141	366
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account	1,216	1,051	446	496	764	1,034
Rural Housing Service:						
Rural Community Facilities Program Account	49	48	204	45	57	204
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:						
Rural Business Program Account	40	77	27	31	84	84
Department of Commerce:						
Economic Development Administration:						
Economic Development Assistance Programs	850	253	-35	240	240	446
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	2,940	3,079	2,342	516	1,859	2,706
State and Local Programs .....	.....	.....	.....	1,704	1,142	231
Disaster Relief Fund	36,045	6,383	15,414	9,715	10,239	11,341
National Flood Insurance Fund	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Community Planning and Development:						
Community Development Fund	31,345	5,042	.....	5,889	6,818	9,434
Community Development Loan Guarantees Program Account .....	.....	.....	.....	1	3	3
Brownfields Redevelopment .....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	2
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes:						
Lead Hazard Reduction	230	230	290	95	145	178
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Operation of Indian Programs	159	149	178	88	149	178
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	9	9	1	6	8	7
Denali Commission	30	15	.....	15	18	27
Total, discretionary	73,545	17,040	19,111	18,888	21,670	26,241

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
National Flood Insurance Fund	157	.....	.....	93	.....	.....
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Community Planning and Development:						
Neighborhood Stabilization Program .....	.....	.....	.....	21	58	46
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	9	17	.....	9	20	.....
Department of the Treasury:						
Fiscal Service:						
Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund	179	322	361	78	169	155
Total, mandatory	345	339	361	201	247	201
Total, Community and Regional Development	73,890	17,379	19,472	19,089	21,917	26,442
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services						
Discretionary:						
Department of Education:						
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:						
Indian Education	174	174	169	143	205	174
Impact Aid	1,409	1,441	1,367	1,464	1,340	1,392
Safe Schools and Citizenship Education	186	191	200	169	227	199
Education for the Disadvantaged	16,395	16,473	15,491	15,277	17,447	16,422
School Improvement Programs	5,028	5,116	2,351	4,060	4,846	5,082
Office of Innovation and Improvement:						
Innovation and Improvement	886	976	1,107	1,044	1,434	899
Office of English Language Acquisition:						
English Language Acquisition	688	689	689	652	766	695
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:						
Special Education	13,129	13,245	12,387	12,753	13,233	13,195
Rehabilitation Services	86	87	64	88	88	70
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education:						
Career, Technical and Adult Education	1,810	1,905	1,748	1,613	1,785	1,862
Office of Postsecondary Education:						
Higher Education	350	360	.....	314	315	227
Institute of Education Sciences	28	26	.....	26	32	32
Hurricane Education Recovery	2,693	.....	.....	233	1,791	668
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	100	100	60	56	91	84
Children and Families Services Programs	12,283	11,881	10,829	10,651	10,859	11,161
Administration for Community Living:						
Aging and Disability Services Programs	1,816	1,838	1,710	1,812	2,075	2,102
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Operation of Indian Programs	75	94	.....	60	90	68
Bureau of Indian Education:						
Operation of Indian Education Programs .....	.....	.....	94	.....	.....	38
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Training and Employment Services	3,008	2,790	2,751	2,724	2,878	2,834
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	201	92	81	37	47	76

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Unemployment Trust Fund	1,087	1,088	1,102	1,050	1,075	1,092
Corporation for National and Community Service:						
Operating Expenses	515	538	15	228	262	270
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	465	465	30	465	465	30
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:						
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	40	40	.....	40	40	.....
Federal Payment for School Improvement	45	45	90	45	45	90
Institute of Museum and Library Services:						
Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration	224	224	.....	208	284	163
National Endowment for the Arts:						
Grants and Administration	47	48	.....	44	48	42
Total, discretionary	62,768	59,926	52,335	55,256	61,768	58,967
Mandatory:						
Department of Education:						
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:						
Rehabilitation Services	3,225	3,304	3,603	3,005	3,434	3,447
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education:						
Career and Technical Education State Grants, H-1B Funded .....	.....	.....	114	.....	.....	6
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	472	481	565	417	461	509
Social Services Block Grant	1,672	1,680	85	1,587	1,619	487
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
TAA Community College and Career Training Grant Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	124	38	.....
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	398	401	300	202	180	201
Total, mandatory	5,767	5,866	4,667	5,335	5,732	4,650
Total, Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	68,535	65,792	57,002	60,591	67,500	63,617
Health						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Food Safety and Inspection Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	54	54	59	52	52	63
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Health Resources and Services	2,877	2,925	2,777	2,821	2,852	2,715
Indian Health Service:						
Contract Support Costs	763	822	855	754	882	855
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:						
CDC-wide Activities and Program Support	3,435	3,435	3,435	1,193	1,193	1,193
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	4,707	4,766	4,720	3,258	4,167	4,922
Departmental Management:						
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	265	265	258	261	261	254
Department of Labor:						
Occupational Safety and Health Administration:						
Salaries and Expenses	111	113	102	111	113	102
Mine Safety and Health Administration:						
Salaries and Expenses	9	9	9	9	9	9
Total, discretionary	12,221	12,389	12,215	8,459	9,529	10,113

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Programs	400	400	400	366	383	393
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services:						
Rate Review Grants				19	33	4
Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants	12			48	7	
Cost-sharing Reductions ²		81	1,456		81	1,456
Grants to States for Medicaid	410,017	411,084	403,285	389,157	418,681	418,151
Children's Health Insurance Fund	17,945	20,539	13,952	17,282	18,434	16,882
State Grants and Demonstrations	200	249	90	472	476	610
Child Enrollment Contingency Fund	2,337	4,632	500		200	
Departmental Management:						
Pregnancy Assistance Fund	23	25		21	29	9
Payment to the State Response to the Opioid Abuse Crisis Account, CURES Act	500			500		
Department of the Treasury:						
Internal Revenue Service:						
Refundable Premium Tax Credit ²	5,011	5,791	5,202	4,793	6,009	5,202
Payment Where Small Business Health Insurance Tax Credit Exceeds Liability for Tax ²	1					
Total, mandatory	436,446	442,801	424,885	412,658	444,333	442,707
Total, Health	448,667	455,190	437,100	421,117	453,862	452,820
Income Security						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Commodity Assistance Program	349	322	55	322	322	177
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	5,388	5,375	4,750	5,432	5,384	4,863
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	3,640	3,690		3,425	3,692	1,396
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	687	515	524	648	515	496
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	5,200	5,264	5,264	3,526	4,792	5,001
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	120	120		42	109	120
Emergency Food and Shelter				71	16	
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Public and Indian Housing Programs:						
Public Housing Operating Fund	4,413	4,457	2,715	4,382	4,336	3,221
Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (HOPE VI)				18	30	
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	2	2		2	3	3
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	22,131	22,092	22,327	21,384	22,318	22,354
Public Housing Capital Fund	2,708	2,719		1,896	2,307	2,322
Native American Housing Block Grant	755	755	600	635	615	590
Housing Certificate Fund				-4	70	60
Choice Neighborhoods Initiative	150	150		58	162	134
Family Self-Sufficiency	75	75	75	71	74	75
Rental Assistance Demonstration			100			100
Community Planning and Development:						
Homeless Assistance Grants	1,340	1,340	1,386	1,088	1,268	1,334
Home Investment Partnership Program	1,362	1,362		944	1,031	1,097
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	375	375	330	352	361	380

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Rural Housing and Economic Development .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....
Permanent Supportive Housing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Housing Programs:						
Project-based Rental Assistance	285	245	345	285	245	345
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Unemployment Trust Fund	2,660	2,534	2,669	2,951	2,431	2,602
Total, discretionary	51,640	51,392	41,140	47,529	50,087	46,670
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply (section 32)	1,040	1,068	283	655	808	66
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	7,405	7,369	7,270	7,485	7,347	6,978
Commodity Assistance Program	20	24	25	19	15	25
Child Nutrition Programs	24,548	23,311	24,569	22,803	23,854	24,837
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs	4,395	4,322	4,340	4,137	4,235	4,356
Contingency Fund	608	608	.....	666	597	63
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency	8,138	8,300	8,579	8,581	7,874	8,433
Child Care Entitlement to States	2,917	2,917	4,212	2,358	2,819	3,562
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	16,734	16,734	15,234	16,414	16,533	15,140
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Public and Indian Housing Programs:						
Native American Housing Block Grant	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....
Total, mandatory	65,807	64,653	64,512	63,120	64,082	63,460
Total, Income Security	117,447	116,045	105,652	110,649	114,169	110,130
Social Security						
Mandatory:						
Social Security Administration:						
Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	11	6	24	18	14	24
Veterans Benefits and Services						
Discretionary:						
Department of Veterans Affairs:						
Veterans Health Administration:						
Medical Community Care	1,312	1,428	1,514	1,312	1,428	1,514
Medical Services	600	640	640	600	640	640
Departmental Administration:						
Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities	685	150	90	103	177	333
Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries	45	45	45	46	47	94
Total, discretionary	2,642	2,263	2,289	2,061	2,292	2,581
Total, Veterans Benefits and Services	2,642	2,263	2,289	2,061	2,292	2,581
Administration of Justice						
Discretionary:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity:						
Fair Housing Activities	65	65	62	62	64	64
Department of Justice:						
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:						

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Assets Forfeiture Fund	21	-283	21	16	20	20
Drug Enforcement Administration:						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program ³			254			64
Office of Justice Programs:						
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	68	17	17	59	9	4
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance ⁴	1,310	605	605	618	1,049	918
Juvenile Justice Programs	274	279	229	244	384	248
Community Oriented Policing Services ⁴	255	230		149	76	174
Violence against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	454	451		431	479	466
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:						
Salaries and Expenses	29	29	28	44	42	40
Federal Drug Control Programs:						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program ³	260	280		231	310	168
State Justice Institute:						
Salaries and Expenses	5	5	7	4	9	5
Total, discretionary	2,741	1,678	1,223	1,858	2,442	2,171
Mandatory:						
Department of Justice:						
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:						
Assets Forfeiture Fund	365	315	315	354	345	394
Office of Justice Programs:						
Crime Victims Fund	3,864	3,944	1,808	1,844	4,462	4,390
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	232	58	114	139	54	78
Total, mandatory	4,461	4,317	2,237	2,337	4,861	4,862
Total, Administration of Justice	7,202	5,995	3,460	4,195	7,303	7,033
General Government						
Discretionary:						
Department of the Interior:						
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	13	13		13	13	
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	72	69	53	51	92	82
Department-Wide Programs:						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		500	465		500	465
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia Courts:						
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	285	265	271	273	262	268
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	30	50	46	47	47	53
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:						
Federal Support for Economic Development and Management Reforms in the District	22	22	8	22	22	8
Election Assistance Commission:						
Election Reform Programs	380	380		380		
Total, discretionary	802	1,299	843	786	936	876
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Forest Service:						
Forest Service Permanent Appropriations	289	80	77	282	88	77
Department of Energy:						
Energy Programs:						

Table 17-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate	2018 Actual	2019 Estimate	2020 Estimate
Payments to States under Federal Power Act	5	5	5	5	5	5
Department of the Interior:						
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	106	103	47	112	155	171
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	9	8	9	7	8	10
Departmental Offices:						
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	1,525	3,385	3,035	1,525	3,385	3,035
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	25	19	20	25	19	20
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payment to Counties	4	4	.....	4	4	.....
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	28	28	28	21	25	22
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	331	302	302	331	302	302
Department-Wide Programs:						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	553	.....	.....	553	.....	.....
Department of the Treasury:						
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau:						
Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico	446	413	423	446	413	423
Corps of Engineers--Civil Works:						
Permanent Appropriations	4	4	4	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia Courts:						
District of Columbia Crime Victims Compensation Fund	12	5	7	8	6	6
Total, mandatory	3,337	4,356	3,957	3,319	4,410	4,071
Total, General Government	4,139	5,655	4,800	4,105	5,346	4,947
Allowances						
Mandatory:						
Allowances:						
Infrastructure Initiative .....	.....	.....	190,000	.....	.....	4,750
Total, Grants	805,724	750,613	886,903	696,507	749,554	750,722
Discretionary	225,726	163,789	138,481	204,254	220,465	220,599
<i>Transportation obligation limitations (non-add)</i> ¹	<i>58,477</i>	<i>58,477</i>	<i>60,876</i>	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory	579,998	586,824	748,422	492,253	529,089	530,123

¹ Mandatory contract authority provides budget authority for these programs, but program levels are set by discretionary obligation limitations in appropriations bills and outlays are recorded as discretionary. This table shows the obligation limitations as non-additive items to avoid double counting.

² Reflects budget authority and outlays for the Basic Health Program, under which a State may offer standard health plans to eligible individuals in lieu of offering such individuals coverage through an Exchange, and/or budget authority and outlays for State Innovation Waivers, as appropriate.

³ For 2020, the Budget proposes to transfer High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program from the Office of National Drug Control Policy to the Department of Justice. Budget authority for the High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program in 2020 is included under the Drug Enforcement Administration account.

⁴ For 2020, the Budget proposes to transfer the Community Oriented Policing Services account to the State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance account.

