
SPECIAL TOPICS

14. 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. This type of Federal spending is known as Federal financial assistance, primarily administered as grants.

In 2021, the Federal Government spent roughly \$1.2 trillion on aid to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments. Spending on grants was approximately 5.6 percent of GDP in 2021.

The Budget estimates \$1.0 trillion in outlays for aid to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments in 2023, a decrease of roughly 16 percent from spending in 2022, which is estimated to be \$1.2 trillion. Total Federal grant spending to State and local governments is estimated to be 4.1 percent of GDP in 2023.

Elevated outlays for aid to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments in 2021 and 2022 reflect significant financial assistance provided in response to the health and economic crises caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Most recently, obligations from the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (Public Law 117-2, “ARPA”) have included funding to provide K-12 schools and institutions of higher learning with the resources needed to reopen safely and stay open, as well as to address the academic, social, and emotional needs of students. Roughly \$245 bil-

lion in obligations from the ARPA have also gone toward State and local fiscal recovery funds to mitigate the fiscal effects stemming from the public health emergency with respect to COVID-19. Other notable forms of aid provided through the ARPA include an additional \$40 billion in various forms of child care support, roughly \$10 billion in emergency housing assistance (including funding for the HOME Investment Partnerships and emergency housing vouchers), \$21.55 billion in emergency rental assistance, and an additional \$4.5 billion for the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP).

Additionally, outlays for aid to State, local, tribal, and territorial governments in the coming years will also be affected by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (Public Law 117-58, “IIJA”), which was signed into law on November 15, 2021. The IIJA makes an array of transformational investments in our country’s infrastructure, including transportation programs, broadband deployment, clean energy infrastructure, and drinking water and wastewater infrastructure. Examples of grant programs authorized in the IIJA include \$273 billion for Federal-aid highways, \$8.7 billion to make transportation infrastructure more resilient to storms, and \$7.5 billion in grants over five years to expand the availability of electric vehicle charging stations and alternative fuel infrastructure.

BACKGROUND AND ANALYSIS

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 are awarded as direct cash assistance, but Federal grants can also include in-kind assistance—non-monetary aid, such as commodities purchased for the National School Lunch Program—and Federal revenues or assets shared with State and local governments.

In its 2021 State Expenditure Report, the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) reports that 40.5 percent of total State spending, which is estimated to be about \$2.65 trillion¹ in State fiscal year² 2021, came from Federal funds. The NASBO reports that, “overall, total State expenditures (including general funds, other State funds, bonds and federal funds)...increased...5.1

percent in 2019, 8.7 percent in fiscal 2020 and are estimated to have grown 16.2 percent in fiscal 2021.”³

Table 14-1, below, shows Federal grants spending by decade, actual spending in 2021, and estimated spending in 2022 and 2023. Table 14-2 shows the Budget’s funding level for grants in every Budget account, organized by functional category, Budget Enforcement Act (BEA) category, and by Federal Agency.

The Federal Budget classifies grants by general area or function. Of the total proposed grant spending in 2023, 56 percent is for health programs, with most of the funding for Medicaid. Beyond health programs, 16 percent of Federal aid is estimated to go to income security programs; 10 percent to transportation programs; 8 percent to education, training, and social services; and 9 percent for all other functions.

The Federal Budget also classifies grant spending by BEA category—discretionary or mandatory.⁴ Funding for discretionary grant programs is generally determined annually through appropriations acts. Outlays for dis-

¹ “2021 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2021. p. 1, 3.

² According to “The Fiscal Survey of States” published by the National Association of State Budget Officers (Fall 2021, 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.”

³ “2021 State Expenditure Report.” National Association of State Budget Officers, 2021. p. 2.

⁴ For more information on these categories, see Chapter 8, “Budget Concepts,” in this volume.

Table 14–1. TRENDS IN FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(Outlays in billions of dollars)

	Actual										Estimate	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2020	2021	2022	2023
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	7.2	6.7	8.1	13.5
Agriculture	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.3
Transportation	3.0	4.6	13.0	19.2	32.2	43.4	61.0	60.8	69.3	86.6	101.2	105.2
Community and regional development	0.1	1.8	6.5	5.0	8.7	20.2	18.9	14.4	52.5	52.3	53.5	48.2
Education, training, employment, and social services	0.5	6.4	21.9	21.8	36.7	57.2	97.6	60.5	67.9	89.9	117.2	84.2
Health	0.2	3.8	15.8	43.9	124.8	197.8	290.2	368.0	493.4	572.0	617.6	585.6
Income security	2.6	5.8	18.5	36.9	68.7	90.9	115.2	101.1	118.2	177.8	195.1	166.9
Administration of justice .....	.....	0.0	0.5	0.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	3.7	9.4	5.5	10.1	8.4
General government	0.2	0.5	8.6	2.3	2.1	4.4	5.2	3.8	4.3	247.5	114.5	10.5
Other	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	5.3	4.3	6.1	6.1	10.9	13.3
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	829.1	1,245.3	1,229.1	1,037.1
B. Distribution of grants by BEA category:												
Discretionary	N/A	10.2	53.4	63.5	116.7	182.3	247.4	189.6	259.4	316.2	349.6	326.5
Mandatory	N/A	13.9	38.0	71.9	169.2	245.7	361.0	434.7	569.7	929.0	879.5	710.6
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	829.1	1,245.3	1,229.1	1,037.1
C. Composition:												
Current dollars:												
Payments for individuals ¹	2.6	9.1	33.1	77.4	186.5	278.8	391.4	463.4	608.6	689.8	759.4	735.5
Physical capital ¹	3.3	7.1	22.6	27.2	48.7	60.8	93.3	77.2	85.3	104.2	129.3	145.1
Other grants	1.1	7.9	35.8	30.7	50.7	88.4	123.7	83.7	135.2	451.3	340.4	156.6
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	829.1	1,245.3	1,229.1	1,037.1
Percentage of total grants:												
Payments for individuals ¹	37.4%	37.7%	36.2%	57.2%	65.3%	65.1%	64.3%	74.2%	73.4%	55.4%	61.8%	70.9%
Physical capital ¹	47.3%	29.3%	24.7%	20.1%	17.0%	14.2%	15.3%	12.4%	10.3%	8.4%	10.5%	14.0%
Other grants	15.3%	33.0%	39.1%	22.7%	17.7%	20.7%	20.3%	13.4%	16.3%	36.2%	27.7%	15.1%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Constant (FY 2012) dollars:												
Payments for individuals ¹	16.0	44.1	82.0	123.7	240.1	322.5	408.5	447.6	546.3	602.3	626.0	591.4
Physical capital ¹	25.1	40.1	57.6	48.0	71.9	77.8	98.5	73.4	73.3	86.4	102.2	111.2
Other grants	13.7	67.6	144.4	67.5	77.6	111.1	130.5	78.4	115.2	372.0	267.6	119.3
Total	54.8	151.8	283.9	239.1	389.6	511.4	637.5	599.4	734.8	1,060.6	995.8	821.8
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%	12.7%	18.3%	21.0%	17.9%
Domestic programs ²	18.0%	23.2%	22.2%	17.1%	22.0%	23.5%	23.4%	21.2%	15.0%	21.5%	25.2%	22.3%
State and local expenditures	14.2%	19.4%	26.4%	18.0%	21.0%	22.9%	25.6%	23.9%	27.0%	38.5%	N/A	N/A
Gross domestic product	1.3%	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.5%	4.0%	5.6%	5.1%	4.1%
E. As a share of total State and local gross investments:												
Federal capital grants	24.1%	24.6%	34.5%	21.0%	21.3%	21.2%	26.8%	21.9%	19.6%	23.9%	N/A	N/A
State and local own-source financing	75.9%	75.4%	65.5%	79.0%	78.7%	78.8%	73.2%	78.1%	80.4%	76.1%	N/A	N/A
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

N/A: Not available at publishing.

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.

cretionary grant programs are estimated to account for 31 percent of total grant spending in 2023. 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 are estimated to account for 69 percent of total grant spending in 2023. Section B of Table 14-1 shows the distribution of grants between mandatory and discretionary spending.

In 2023, grants provided from discretionary funding are estimated to have outlays of \$327 billion, a decrease of roughly 6.6 percent from 2022. The three largest discretionary programs in 2023 are estimated to be Federal-aid Highways programs, with outlays of \$52 billion; Tenant Based Rental Assistance, with outlays of \$31 billion; and Education for the Disadvantaged (Title I), with outlays of \$17 billion.⁵

In 2023, outlays for mandatory grant programs are estimated to be \$711 billion, a decrease of 19 percent from spending in 2022, which is estimated to be \$880 billion. This estimated decline reflects the winding down of pandemic-related aid programs, as discussed above. Medicaid

⁵ 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 website.

is by far the largest mandatory grant program with estimated outlays of \$536 billion in 2023. After Medicaid, the three largest mandatory grant programs by outlays in 2023 are: Child Nutrition programs, which include the School Breakfast Program, the National School Lunch Program and others, \$28 billion; the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, \$17 billion; and the Children's Health Insurance Program, \$16 billion.⁶

Federal spending by State for major grants, including the programs mentioned above, may be found in supplemental material available on the OMB website at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/Analytical-Perspectives/. This 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 57 individual tables showing State-by-State obligation data for each grant program. The programs shown in these State-by-State tables cover the majority of total grants to State and local governments. The sections that follow include highlights of grant proposals from the Budget listed by function.

⁶ 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

This Administration remains committed to supporting the effective implementation and strong stewardship of the increased outlays to combat the COVID-19 pandemic discussed above, including the continued execution of the ARPA as described in OMB memorandum M-21-20, "Promoting Public Trust in the Federal Government through the Effective Implementation of the American Rescue Plan and Stewardship of the Taxpayer Resources." Additionally, the Administration issued M-22-04, "Promoting Accountability through Cooperation among Agencies and Inspectors General," to strengthen agencies' relations with the Offices of Inspectors General to improve accountability. Similarly, this Administration is committed to the successful execution of the IIJA, which represents a once-in-a-generation investment in our Nation's infrastructure and competitiveness. To support this effort, on November 15, 2021, President Biden signed E.O. 14052 on "Implementation of the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act" to support the effective stewardship of taxpayer resources and equitable outcomes for grant programs in the Act. As outlined in the President's Management Agenda, the Administration will continue to take proactive steps to foster accountability, performance, and public trust in the administration of grant programs while implementing sound financial management of these resources.

Energy

The Administration is committed to creating jobs through support for State and community action to deploy clean energy infrastructure. The Budget includes more than \$502 million to weatherize and decarbonize low-income homes through efficiency and electrification retrofits, such as a \$100 million Low Income Housing Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) Advantage pilot to retrofit low-income homes with efficient electric appliances and systems. It also includes over \$105 million to States and communities to incubate novel approaches to clean energy technology deployment, prioritizing investments that benefit disadvantaged communities that have been marginalized or overburdened. In addition, the Budget provides \$150 million to electrify Tribal homes and transition Tribal colleges and universities to renewable energy.

Natural Resources and Environment

The Budget commits to tackling the climate crisis with urgency by investing \$100 million in Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) grants to States and Tribes that will support the implementation of on-the-ground efforts in communities across the Nation, such as reducing methane emissions.

The Budget invests over \$675 million in Western water resource infrastructure and to provide potable water to rural areas. It also provides funding to address the ongoing drought in the western United States and makes robust

investments in the Federal Emergency Management Agency's hazard mitigation grant programs, including the Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities grant program, which helps disadvantaged communities build resilience against natural disasters.

To protect communities from hazardous waste and environmental damage, the Budget also provides \$215 million for EPA's Brownfields program to provide technical assistance and grants to communities, including disadvantaged communities, so they can safely clean up and reuse contaminated properties.

Agriculture

To support Tribal communities, the Budget invests \$62 million for agriculture research, education and extension grants to Tribal institutions and \$7 million to support Native American farmers and ranchers through the Intertribal Assistance Network.

Transportation

The Budget provides robust support for transportation projects that cut commute times, improve safety, reduce freight bottlenecks, better connect communities, and reduce transportation-related greenhouse gas emissions. Investments include \$4.0 billion, \$3.0 billion above the FY2021 enacted levels pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260, "FY2021 enacted"), for National Infrastructure Investments grant programs to support transportation projects with significant benefits across multiple modes, and \$1.64 billion, a \$640 million increase above the FY2021 enacted level, for the Infrastructure for Rebuilding America grants program, which focuses on reducing freight and highway bottlenecks.

The Budget modernizes and upgrades roads and bridges by providing \$68.9 billion for the Federal-aid Highway program, \$19.8 billion above the FY2021 enacted level. This includes \$9.4 billion provided by the IIJA for 2023 and which also supports: \$8 billion for new competitive and formula grant programs to rebuild the Nation's bridges; \$1.4 billion to deploy a nationwide, publicly-accessible network of electric vehicle chargers and other alternative fueling infrastructure; \$1.3 billion for a new carbon reduction grant program; and \$1.7 billion for a new resiliency grant program to enhance the resilience of surface transportation infrastructure to hazards and climate change.

The Budget continues support for the historic levels of Federal investment to modernize America's port and waterway infrastructure initiated under the IIJA by including \$230 million for the Port Infrastructure Development Program to strengthen maritime freight capacity. The Budget also includes \$10.1 billion for existing and new competitive grant programs to support passenger rail modernization and expansion and \$4.5 billion for the Capital Investment Grant program, which will advance the construction of new, high-quality transit corridors to reduce travel time and increase economic development.

Community and Regional Development

The Budget invests in underserved communities by providing \$3.8 billion for the Community Development Block Grant program to help communities modernize infrastructure, invest in economic development, create parks and other public amenities, and provide social services.

The President is committed to ensuring that every American has access to broadband. Building on the \$2 billion for U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) broadband programs provided in the IIJA, the Budget provides \$600 million for the ReConnect program, which provides grants and loans to deploy broadband to unserved areas, especially tribal areas. High-speed internet strengthens rural economies, and the work of installing broadband creates high-paying union jobs.

Additionally, to foster investment and economic revitalization in communities impacted by the transition from fossil fuels to a clean energy economy, the Budget provides more than \$70 million in new funding to the Economic Development Administration (EDA) to create jobs and drive growth in economically distressed communities. This funding would allow EDA to more than double its Assistance to Coal Communities (ACC) initiative. The Budget also provides \$50 million for an EDA pilot program to address structural prime-age employment gaps and boost competitiveness in persistently distressed communities through innovative, flexible, and locally-led grants.

Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services

Disruptions caused by the COVID-19 pandemic continue to take a toll on the physical and mental health of students, teachers, and school staff. Recognizing the profound effect of physical and mental health on academic achievement, the Budget includes a \$1 billion investment to increase the number of counselors, nurses, and mental health professionals in schools.

To advance the goal of providing a high-quality education to every student, the Budget includes \$36.5 billion for Title I, more than doubling the program's funding compared to the 2021 enacted level, through a combination of discretionary and mandatory funding. Title I helps schools provide students from low-income families the learning opportunities they need to succeed. This substantial new support for the program, which serves 25 million students in nearly 90 percent of school districts across the Nation, would be a major step toward fulfilling the President's commitment to address long-standing funding disparities between under-resourced schools—which disproportionately serve students of color—and their wealthier counterparts.

The President is also committed to ensuring that children with disabilities receive the services and support they need to thrive. The Budget provides an additional \$3.3 billion over FY2021 enacted levels—the largest two-year increase ever—for Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States, with a total of \$16.3 billion to support special education and related

services for students in grades Pre-K through 12. The Budget also doubles funding to \$932 million for IDEA Part C grants, which support early intervention services for infants and families with disabilities that have a proven record of improving academic and developmental outcomes.

To increase institutional capacity at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs), Tribally Controlled Colleges and Universities (TCCUs), Minority-Serving Institutions (MSIs), and low-resourced institutions, including community colleges, the Budget provides an increase of \$752 million over the FY2021 enacted level for these programs. This funding includes \$450 million to 4-year HBCUs, TCCUs, and MSIs to increase research and development infrastructure at these institutions.

The Budget also provides \$100 million in competitive grants for States and localities to advance reforms that would reduce the overrepresentation of children and families of color in the child welfare system and address the disparate experiences and outcomes of these families, as well as \$215 million for States and community-based organizations to respond to and prevent child abuse.

Health

The Budget includes increased discretionary funding to build public health capacity at the State and local government level. These resources will expand public health infrastructure in States and Territories. Mental health is essential to overall health, and the United States faces a mental health crisis that has been exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic. The Budget provides sustained and increased funding for community-based mental and behavioral health centers and clinics, including a State option to receive enhanced Medicaid reimbursement on a permanent basis. In addition, the Budget makes historic investments in youth mental health and suicide prevention programs, and in training, educational loan repayment, and scholarships that help address the shortage of behavioral health providers, especially in underserved communities. The Budget also strengthens access to crisis services by building out the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline, which will transition from a ten-digit number to 988 in July 2022.

The National HIV/AIDS Strategy (2022–2025) commits to a 75 percent reduction in HIV infection by 2025. To meet this ambitious target and ultimately end the HIV/AIDS epidemic in the United States, the Budget includes \$850 million across the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to aggressively reduce new HIV cases by increasing access to HIV prevention programs and ensure equitable access to services and supports. This includes increasing access to pre-exposure prophylaxis (also known as PrEP) among Medicaid beneficiaries, which is expected to improve health and lower Medicaid costs for HIV treatment. The Budget also proposes a new mandatory program to guarantee PrEP at no cost for all uninsured and underinsured individuals, provide essential wrap-around services through States and localities, and establish a network of community providers to reach underserved areas and populations.

To address racial health disparities and reduce maternal mortality and morbidity rates, the Budget provides funding to create pregnancy medical home projects, expand maternal health initiatives in rural communities, implement implicit bias training for healthcare providers, and address the highest rates of perinatal health disparities, including by supporting the perinatal health workforce. The Budget also extends and increases funding for the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program, which serves approximately 71,000 families at risk for poor maternal and child health outcomes each year, and is proven to reduce disparities in infant mortality. To address the lack of data on health disparities and further improve access to care, the Budget strengthens collection and evaluation of health equity data. Recognizing that maternal mental health conditions are the most common complications of pregnancy and childbirth, the Budget continues to support the maternal mental health hotline and the screening and treatment for maternal mental depression and related behavioral disorders.

The Budget also provides \$400 million, an increase of \$40 million above the FY2021 enacted level, within the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), for States, local governments, and nonprofits to reduce lead-based paint and other health hazards in the homes of low-income families with young children.

Income Security

The Budget increases affordable housing supply and addresses the critical shortage of affordable housing in communities throughout the Nation by providing \$1.95 billion for the HOME Investment Partnerships Program, an increase of \$600 million over the FY2021 enacted level, to construct and rehabilitate affordable rental housing and provide homeownership opportunities. If enacted, this would be the highest funding level for HOME in nearly 15 years. In addition, the Budget provides \$35 billion in mandatory HUD funding for State and local housing finance agencies and their partners to provide grants, revolving loan funds, and other streamlined financing tools that reduce transactional cost and increase housing supply, as well as grants to advance State and local jurisdictions' efforts to remove barriers to affordable housing development.

The Budget also provides \$32.1 billion, an increase of \$6.4 billion (including emergency funding) over the FY2021 enacted level, for the Housing Choice Voucher program to maintain services for all currently assisted families and to expand assistance to an additional 200,000 households, particularly those who are experiencing homelessness or fleeing, or attempting to flee, domestic violence or other forms of gender-based violence. To advance efforts to end homelessness, the Budget provides \$3.6 billion, an increase of \$580 million over the FY2021 enacted level, for Homeless Assistance Grants to meet renewal needs and support survivors of domestic violence and homeless youth. Additionally, the Budget also helps address the poor housing conditions in Tribal areas by providing \$1 billion to fund Tribal efforts to expand affordable hous-

ing, improve housing conditions and infrastructure, and increase economic opportunities for low-income families.

To support families struggling with home energy and water bills, the Budget provides \$4 billion, a \$225 million increase over the FY2021 enacted level, for LIHEAP. Since the Low Income Household Water Assistance Program expires at the end of 2023, the Budget proposes to expand LIHEAP to advance the goals of both programs by increasing LIHEAP funding and giving States the option to use a portion of their LIHEAP funds to provide water bill assistance to low-income households.

The Budget also provides \$7.6 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant, an increase of \$1.7 billion over the FY2021 enacted level to expand access to quality, affordable child care for families across the Nation.

The Budget supports a strong nutrition safety net by providing \$6.8 billion for critical nutrition programs, including \$6 billion for the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, to help vulnerable families put healthy food on the table and address racial disparities in maternal and child health outcomes.

Additionally, the Budget includes several investments aimed at tackling fraud in the Unemployment Insurance (UI) program, including funding to support more robust identity verification for UI applicants, help States de-

velop and test fraud-prevention tools and strategies, and allow the Department of Labor (DOL) Office of Inspector General to increase its investigations into fraud rings targeting the UI program. To allow States to serve claimants more quickly and effectively while strengthening program integrity, the Budget also updates the formula for determining the amount States receive to administer UI, the first comprehensive update in decades. The Budget also proposes principles to guide future efforts to reform the UI system, including improving benefit levels and access, scaling UI benefits automatically during recessions, expanding eligibility to reflect the modern labor force, improving State and Federal solvency through more equitable and progressive financing, expanding reemployment services, and safeguarding the program from fraud.

Administration of Justice

The Budget provides \$3.2 billion in discretionary resources for State and local grants and \$30 billion in mandatory resources to support law enforcement, crime prevention, and community violence intervention. In addition, the Budget proposes \$760 million for juvenile justice programs, an increase of \$414 million over the FY2021 enacted level, to bolster decarcerative juvenile justice strategies.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FEDERAL GRANTS

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](https://www.grants.gov) is a primary source of information for communities wishing to apply for grants and other financial assistance. [Grants.gov](https://www.grants.gov) hosts all competitive open notices of opportunities to apply for Federal grants.

The *System for Award Management* hosted by the General Services Administration contains detailed Assistance Listings (formerly 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 [sam.gov](https://www.sam.gov).

Current and updated grant receipt information by State and local governments and other non-Federal entities can be found on [USASpending.gov](https://www.usaspending.gov). This public

website includes additional detail on Federal spending, including contract and loan information.

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse maintains an online database (<https://harvester.census.gov/facweb/>) that provides public access to audit reports 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, a broad statistical concept encompassing the entire economy. These accounts, which are available at [bea.gov/national](https://www.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' websites:⁷

⁷ <https://www.cfo.gov/wp-content/uploads/2021/Managing-for-Results-Performance-Management-Playbook-for-Federal-Awarding-Agencies.pdf>.

- USDA Current Research Information System, <https://cris.nifa.usda.gov/>
- Department of Defense Medical Research Programs, <https://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>
- HHS Grants, <https://www.hhs.gov/grants/grants/index.html>
- HHS Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System, <https://taggs.hhs.gov/Advanced-Search.cfm>
- National Institutes of Health Grants and Funding, <https://grants.nih.gov/funding/index.htm>
- HUD Grants, https://www.hud.gov/program_offices/spm/gmomgmt/grantsinfo
- DOJ Grants, <https://www.justice.gov/grants>
- DOL Employment and Training Administration, Grants Awarded, https://www.doleta.gov/grants/grants_awarded.cfm
- Department of Transportation Grants, <https://www.transportation.gov/grants>
- EPA Grants, <https://www.epa.gov/grants>
- National Science Foundation Awards, <https://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/>
- Small Business Innovation Research and Small Business Technology Transfer Awards, <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/award/all>

Table 14–2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS
(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Energy						
Discretionary:						
Department of Energy:						
Energy Programs:						
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy	404	5,178	.....	327	597	2,148
Office of State and Community Energy Programs .....	.....	.....	702	.....	.....	214
Total, discretionary	404	5,178	702	327	597	2,362
Mandatory:						
Tennessee Valley Authority:						
Tennessee Valley Authority Fund	514	514	512	514	514	512
Total, Energy	918	5,692	1,214	841	1,111	2,874
Natural Resources and Environment						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Farm Service Agency:						
Grassroots Source Water Protection Program	7	7	7	7	7	7
Natural Resources Conservation Service:						
Emergency Watershed Protection .....	.....	70	18	.....	18	41
Watershed Rehabilitation Program	29	79	36	29	51	55
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	235	650	549	139	169	433
Forest Service:						
State and Private Forestry	224	417	368	218	792	386
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Operations, Research, and Facilities	111	107	151	109	156	232
Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery	65	99	99	58	98	107
Department of the Interior:						
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Regulation and Technology	43	43	65	60	60	63
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	115	11,013	115	54	109	237
United States Geological Survey:						
Surveys, Investigations, and Research	8	8	11	7	6	11
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	31	31	24	47	49	53
State Wildlife Grants	72	72	82	61	70	76
National Park Service:						
National Recreation and Preservation	74	74	75	66	80	77
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	–23	–21	.....	49	139	124
Historic Preservation Fund	144	144	152	85	185	185
Department-Wide Programs:						
Energy Community Revitalization Program .....	.....	4,402	65	.....	44	466
Environmental Protection Agency:						
State and Tribal Assistance Grants	4,340	14,385	16,501	3,714	3,693	8,290
Hazardous Substance Superfund	250	250	250	244	254	263
Leaking Underground Storage Tank Trust Fund	84	83	83	76	79	81
Total, discretionary	5,809	31,913	18,651	5,023	6,059	11,187
Mandatory:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Gulf Coast Ecosystem Restoration Science, Observation, Monitoring, and Technology	6	6	8	6	6	8

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Land Management:						
Miscellaneous Permanent Payment Accounts	28	38	34	28	32	27
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Abandoned Mine Reclamation Fund	115	109	95	131	128	115
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration	726	1,161	938	713	832	959
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund	86	106	112	75	100	96
Coastal Impact Assistance .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sport Fish Restoration	513	494	493	416	453	481
National Park Service:						
Land Acquisition and State Assistance	507	402	447	24	149	184
Departmental Offices:						
National Forests Fund, Payment to States	5	8	8	5	8	8
Leases of Lands Acquired for Flood Control, Navigation, and Allied Purpos es .	41	43	40	41	43	40
States Share from Certain Gulf of Mexico Leases	249	253	355	249	253	355
Corps of Engineers--Civil Works:						
South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration Trust Fund	2	1	1	1	1	1
Environmental Protection Agency:						
Environmental Programs and Management	43	.....	.....	3	12	15
Total, mandatory	2,321	2,621	2,531	1,692	2,018	2,290
Total, Natural Resources and Environment	8,130	34,534	21,182	6,715	8,077	13,477
Agriculture						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
National Institute of Food and Agriculture:						
Extension Activities	450	450	.....	495	377	335
National Institute of Food and Agriculture .....	.....	.....	864	.....	.....	496
Research and Education Activities	370	372	.....	311	421	367
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Payments to States and Possessions	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....
Farm Service Agency:						
State Mediation Grants	7	7	7	5	7	7
Total, discretionary	833	829	871	817	805	1,205
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Payments to States and Possessions	185	85	85	92	85	83
Total, Agriculture	1,018	914	956	909	890	1,288
Commerce and Housing Credit						
Discretionary:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration:						
Fisheries Disaster Assistance	300	200	.....	263	398	240
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:						
Broadband Connectivity Fund .....	.....	2,000	.....	.....	.....	200
Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment Program .....	.....	41,601	.....	.....	1,604	2,453
Digital Equity .....	.....	539	539	.....	.....	5
Middle Mile Deployment .....	.....	980	.....	.....	.....	235
Total, discretionary	300	45,320	539	263	2,002	3,133

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Commerce:						
National Telecommunications and Information Administration:						
State and Local Implementation Fund				4	5	2
Broadband Connectivity Fund	1,268				227	541
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
State Small Business Credit Initiative	10,000			2	2,928	1,327
Federal Communications Commission:						
Universal Service Fund	2,340	2,415	2,371	2,123	2,124	2,141
Total, mandatory	13,608	2,415	2,371	2,129	5,284	4,011
Total, Commerce and Housing Credit	13,908	47,735	2,910	2,392	7,286	7,144
Transportation						
Discretionary:						
Department of Transportation:						
Office of the Secretary:						
National Infrastructure Investments	980	3,450	3,950	692	1,145	1,188
National Culvert Removal, Replacement, and Restoration Grant Program		198	198			5
Strengthening Mobility and Revolutionizing Transportation Grant Program		99	99			10
Safe Streets and Roads for All		980	980		9	198
Federal Aviation Administration:						
Airport Terminal Program		994	990		36	631
Airport Infrastructure Grants		2,984	2,972		108	1,894
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	2,400	400		8,663	5,823	4,565
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		2,600		635	1,285	1,315
Highway Infrastructure Programs	12,000	11,434	9,434	3,219	4,006	7,055
Appalachian Development Highway System				12	9	7
Federal-aid Highways				42,652	45,743	51,678
Federal-aid Highways (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	45,403	55,513	57,430			
Miscellaneous Appropriations				14	10	9
Miscellaneous Highway Trust Funds				7	9	8
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:						
Motor Carrier Safety Grants, General Fund		125	125		19	81
Motor Carrier Safety Grants				332	411	486
Motor Carrier Safety Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	420	496	506			
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:						
Crash Data		65	65		32	64
Supplemental Highway Traffic Safety Programs		42	42		6	30
Highway Traffic Safety Grants				626	790	788
Highway Traffic Safety Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	728	900	795			
Federal Railroad Administration:						
Northeast Corridor Improvement Program				5	9	3
Restoration and Enhancement Grants	5	5	50			1
Magnetic Levitation Technology Deployment Program	2	2				
Rail Safety Technology Program	-1				1	
Railroad Safety Grants				6	14	3
Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation					8	13
Intercity Passenger Rail Grant Program	-10			3	5	2
Rail Line Relocation and Improvement Program	-13	-3				

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service .....	.....	.....	.....	12	41	56
Next Generation High-speed Rail	-3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Railroad Crossing Elimination Program .....	.....	588	828	.....	.....	.....
Northeast Corridor Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	1,351	1,890	2,388	1,352	1,883	2,378
National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	1,636	4,478	4,975	1,636	4,471	4,973
Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail Grants	198	7,254	7,600	.....	38	186
Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements	371	1,351	1,470	60	206	222
Federal Transit Administration:						
Job Access and Reverse Commute Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority	150	150	150	130	136	138
Formula Grants	-2	-2	.....	9	9	9
Capital Investment Grants	2,014	3,614	4,450	1,897	2,918	2,778
Public Transportation Emergency Relief Program .....	.....	.....	.....	874	785	780
Transit Infrastructure Grants	44,977	2,566	2,250	13,369	21,257	12,100
Discretionary Grants (Highway Trust Fund, Mass Transit Account) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....
Transit Formula Grants .....	.....	.....	.....	7,941	9,009	10,354
Transit Formula Grants (non-add obligation limitations) ¹	11,450	14,655	14,934	.....	.....	.....
Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration:						
Natural Gas Distribution Infrastructure Safety and Modernization Grant Program .....	.....	196	196	.....	.....	79
Pipeline Safety	58	58	55	56	68	66
Trust Fund Share of Pipeline Safety	9	9	11	8	9	11
Maritime Administration:						
Port Infrastructure Development Program	230	680	680	1	120	198
Total, discretionary	66,352	46,207	43,958	84,211	100,445	104,362
<i>Total, obligation limitations (non-add) ¹</i>	61,351	74,914	77,015	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory:						
Department of Homeland Security:						
United States Coast Guard:						
Boat Safety	125	119	119	94	134	119
Department of Transportation:						
Federal Aviation Administration:						
Grants-in-aid for Airports (Airport and Airway Trust Fund)	3,175	3,175	3,157	.....	.....	.....
Federal Highway Administration:						
Federal-aid Highways	45,697	56,244	57,639	600	646	744
Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration:						
Motor Carrier Safety Grants	388	496	506	.....	.....	.....
National Highway Traffic Safety Administration:						
Highway Traffic Safety Grants	665	826	718	.....	.....	.....
Federal Railroad Administration:						
Northeast Corridor Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	969	.....	.....	969	.....	.....
National Network Grants to the National Railroad Passenger Corporation	729	.....	.....	729	.....	.....
Federal Transit Administration:						
Transit Formula Grants	10,970	14,627	14,906	.....	.....	.....
Total, mandatory	62,718	75,487	77,045	2,392	780	863
Total, Transportation	129,070	121,694	121,003	86,603	101,225	105,225
Community and Regional Development						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Rural Utilities Service:						
Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program	555	2,378	627	69	482	1,458

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Rural Water and Waste Disposal Program Account	617	617	717	494	707	800
Rural Housing Service:						
Rural Community Facilities Program Account	60	60	60	65	53	61
Rural Business-Cooperative Service:						
Rural Business Program Account	61	61	83	73	60	72
Department of Commerce:						
Economic Development Administration:						
Economic Development Assistance Programs	296	296	423	720	906	1,123
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	2,915	3,995	3,588	2,228	2,947	2,991
State and Local Programs				62	50	
Disaster Relief Fund	19,109	17,275	19,939	32,684	20,703	17,870
National Flood Insurance Fund		698	698		7	77
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Community Planning and Development:						
Community Development Fund	3,475	8,469	3,770	6,759	10,768	10,942
Brownfields Redevelopment					1	1
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes:						
Lead Hazard Reduction	360	360	400	90	279	347
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Operation of Indian Programs	178	178	178	180	176	191
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	12	12	14	11	6	5
Delta Regional Authority	15	145	15	16	31	22
Denali Commission	15	90	15	12	21	44
Northern Border Regional Commission	27	162	32	8	28	56
Total, discretionary	27,695	34,796	30,559	43,471	37,225	36,060
Mandatory:						
Department of Commerce:						
Economic Development Administration:						
Economic Development Assistance Programs	3,000			1	512	539
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	400				69	156
Disaster Relief Fund	50,000			8,650	15,510	11,203
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Community Planning and Development:						
Community Development Loan Guarantees Program Account	2			2		
Neighborhood Stabilization Program				15	17	16
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Affairs:						
Indian Guaranteed Loan Program Account	4	4		4	4	
Department of the Treasury:						
Fiscal Service:						
Gulf Coast Restoration Trust Fund	315	308	309	144	186	231
Total, mandatory	53,721	312	309	8,816	16,298	12,145
Total, Community and Regional Development	81,416	35,108	30,868	52,287	53,523	48,205

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services						
Discretionary:						
Department of Education:						
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:						
Indian Education	196	176	181	159	222	182
Impact Aid	1,496	1,496	1,536	1,479	1,522	1,423
Safe Schools and Citizenship Education	212	212	693	179	224	260
Education Stabilization Fund	185,149	-353	.....	24,663	34,229	10,875
Education for the Disadvantaged	17,176	17,176	21,171	16,084	19,623	17,244
School Improvement Programs	5,296	5,299	6,380	4,622	6,802	5,131
Office of Innovation and Improvement:						
Innovation and Improvement	1,006	992	1,438	774	1,180	1,076
Office of English Language Acquisition:						
English Language Acquisition	742	742	979	628	822	744
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:						
Special Education	13,840	13,845	17,905	12,533	15,650	14,081
Rehabilitation Services	86	86	109	86	126	85
Office of Career, Technical, and Adult Education:						
Career, Technical and Adult Education	2,009	2,009	2,055	1,807	2,319	2,000
Office of Postsecondary Education:						
Higher Education	368	369	408	428	160	107
Institute of Education Sciences	28	27	27	23	28	24
Disaster Education Recovery .....	.....	.....	.....	295	550	493
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	83	83	106	87	83	98
Children and Families Services Programs	13,744	12,864	15,127	12,964	14,054	14,520
Administration for Community Living:						
Aging and Disability Services Programs	2,384	1,897	2,581	2,062	1,571	1,744
Department of the Interior:						
Bureau of Indian Education:						
Operation of Indian Education Programs	94	94	94	66	93	122
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Training and Employment Services	3,123	3,121	3,546	2,882	3,887	3,182
State Unemployment Insurance and Employment Service Operations	84	84	107	66	62	79
Unemployment Trust Fund	970	970	1,007	1,552	980	978
Corporation for National and Community Service:						
VISTA Advance Payments Revolving Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	-1	1	.....
Operating Expenses	15	15	15	133	66	58
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	465	485	535	465	485	535
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:						
Federal Payment for Resident Tuition Support	40	40	20	40	40	20
Federal Payment for School Improvement	53	53	53	53	53	53
Institute of Museum and Library Services:						
Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration	236	236	258	247	323	337
National Endowment for the Arts:						
Grants and Administration	54	53	64	68	66	80
National Endowment for the Humanities:						
Grants and Administration	60	60	63	81	88	68
Total, discretionary	249,009	62,131	76,458	84,525	105,309	75,599

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Education:						
Office of Elementary and Secondary Education:						
Education for the Disadvantaged			16,000			640
School Improvement Programs	170				101	52
Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services:						
Special Education	3,030				2,710	255
Rehabilitation Services	3,466	3,507	3,725	2,748	4,530	3,660
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	560	467	767	446	689	782
Social Services Block Grant	1,621	1,603	1,603	1,655	1,636	1,627
Children and Families Services Programs	2,320			57	570	580
Administration for Community Living:						
Aging and Disability Services Programs	1,474	35	52	50	1,286	888
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Federal Unemployment Benefits and Allowances	370	224	238	175	149	143
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	175			175		
Institute of Museum and Library Services:						
Office of Museum and Library Services: Grants and Administration	200			21	177	
National Endowment for the Arts:						
Grants and Administration	52			3	30	19
National Endowment for the Humanities:						
Grants and Administration	52			50	6	1
Total, mandatory	13,490	5,836	22,385	5,380	11,884	8,647
Total, Education, Training, Employment, and Social Services	262,499	67,967	98,843	89,905	117,193	84,246
Health						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Food Safety and Inspection Service:						
Salaries and Expenses	57	58	58	57	58	58
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Health Resources and Services	3,054	3,005	3,310	2,872	2,631	2,957
Indian Health Service:						
Payments for Tribal Leases	139	150		110	163	
Contract Support Costs	1,182	1,142		1,033	1,463	
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:						
CDC-wide Activities and Program Support	9,023	4,276	4,351	2,214	1,694	1,928
Substance use and Mental Health Services Administration	12,622	5,130	8,757	4,892	6,597	8,563
Departmental Management:						
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	31,354	302	318	14,130	9,868	58
Department of Labor:						
Occupational Safety and Health Administration:						
Salaries and Expenses	183	170	170	183	171	178
Mine Safety and Health Administration:						
Salaries and Expenses	11	11	12	11	11	12
Total, discretionary	57,625	14,244	16,976	25,502	22,656	13,754

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Mandatory:						
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Health Resources and Services Administration:						
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Programs	527	377	467	370	446	469
Indian Health Service:						
Payments for Tribal Leases			150			150
Contract Support Costs			1,142			1,142
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:						
CDC-wide Activities and Program Support			21,629			5,234
Substance use and Mental Health Services Administration			413			124
Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services:						
Rate Review Grants				3	6	5
Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants	20				10	10
Cost-sharing Reductions		1,307	1,307		1,326	1,167
Grants to States for Medicaid	519,484	558,655	533,195	520,588	561,838	535,893
Children's Health Insurance Fund	21,800	19,900	17,585	16,093	16,613	15,938
State Grants and Demonstrations	526	512	1,060	359	364	1,076
Mental Health Parity Enforcement Grants			125			10
Child Enrollment Contingency Fund	1,980	5,201	-3,851			
Departmental Management:						
Pregnancy Assistance Fund				3	1	
Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund	10,078			722	3,742	2,016
Department of the Treasury:						
Internal Revenue Service:						
Refundable Premium Tax Credit	8,773	10,573	8,573	8,327	10,573	8,573
Total, mandatory	563,188	596,525	581,795	546,465	594,919	571,807
Total, Health	620,813	610,769	598,771	571,967	617,575	585,561
Income Security						
Discretionary:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Commodity Assistance Program	841	428	464	1,031	780	458
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	4,750	4,750	5,750	4,911	4,617	5,793
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	3,708	3,846	4,054	4,154	4,084	3,934
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	535	1,500	1,500	2,000	1,925	2,448
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	15,866	5,899	7,550	10,608	9,529	9,624
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	130	130	154	259	131	130
Emergency Food and Shelter				2		
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Public and Indian Housing Programs:						
Public Housing Operating Fund				1,620	207	3
Revitalization of Severely Distressed Public Housing (HOPE VI)				1	5	5
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	2	2	10	4	5	5
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	25,840	25,832	32,178	25,022	25,951	31,042
Public Housing Capital Fund				2,085	1,822	942
Native American Programs	825	825	1,000	822	877	971

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Housing Certificate Fund .....	.....	.....	.....	21	25	22
Choice Neighborhoods Initiative	200	200	250	72	144	155
Self-Sufficiency Programs	155	155	175	81	144	160
Public Housing Fund	7,687	7,723	8,685	3,573	5,743	6,902
Community Planning and Development:						
Homeless Assistance Grants	3,000	3,000	3,576	3,215	5,460	3,319
Home Investment Partnership Program	1,350	1,350	1,950	863	1,323	1,438
Housing Opportunities for Persons with AIDS	430	430	455	375	457	427
Permanent Supportive Housing .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....
Housing Programs:						
Project-based Rental Assistance	350	350	375	344	271	377
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Unemployment Trust Fund	4,059	2,630	3,353	5,287	4,573	3,391
Total, discretionary	69,728	59,050	71,479	66,350	68,078	71,546
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Agricultural Marketing Service:						
Funds for Strengthening Markets, Income, and Supply (section 32)	1,149	1,188	1,303	1,500	1,172	1,253
Food and Nutrition Service:						
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	14,865	12,263	11,590	12,268	10,717	10,848
Commodity Assistance Program	60	24	24	35	92	24
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	881	1	1	115	177	79
Child Nutrition Programs	28,081	26,955	28,703	25,744	30,771	28,265
Department of Health and Human Services:						
Administration for Children and Families:						
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs	4,439	4,194	4,182	4,158	4,116	4,122
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	4,500	.....	.....	259	1,572	2,362
Payments to States for the Child Care and Development Block Grant	39,000	.....	.....	1,501	14,330	14,414
Contingency Fund	608	608	608	590	606	604
Payments for Foster Care and Permanency	10,415	10,699	11,250	9,713	10,851	10,650
Child Care Entitlement to States	3,550	3,550	3,550	3,151	3,238	3,415
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families	17,736	16,736	16,736	15,380	17,034	16,514
Department of Homeland Security:						
Federal Emergency Management Agency:						
Federal Assistance	510	.....	.....	81	323	138
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Public and Indian Housing Programs:						
Native Hawaiian Housing Block Grant	5	.....	.....	4	1	.....
Tenant Based Rental Assistance	4,980	.....	.....	368	692	577
Native American Programs	740	.....	.....	8	481	148
Community Planning and Development:						
Home Investment Partnership Program	4,950	.....	.....	.....	644	1,337
Department of Labor:						
Employment and Training Administration:						
Unemployment Trust Fund	2,985	850	.....	2,332	2,801	651
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
Homeowner Assistance Fund	9,918	.....	.....	964	8,955	.....
Emergency Rental Assistance	46,502	.....	.....	33,299	18,457	.....
Total, mandatory	195,874	77,068	77,947	111,470	127,030	95,401
Total, Income Security	265,602	136,118	149,426	177,820	195,108	166,947

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Social Security						
Mandatory:						
Social Security Administration:						
Federal Disability Insurance Trust Fund	4	2	.....	12	7	.....
Veterans Benefits and Services						
Discretionary:						
Department of Veterans Affairs:						
Veterans Health Administration:						
Medical Community Care	1,551	1,456	1,504	1,550	1,456	1,504
Medical Services	861	906	1,351	995	815	1,216
Departmental Administration:						
Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities	90	90	150	306	19	108
Grants for Construction of Veterans Cemeteries	45	45	50	45	89	43
Total, discretionary	2,547	2,497	3,055	2,896	2,379	2,871
Mandatory:						
Department of Veterans Affairs:						
Veterans Health Administration:						
Veterans Medical Care and Health Fund	369	.....	.....	.....	65	243
Departmental Administration:						
Grants for Construction of State Extended Care Facilities	500	.....	.....	.....	68	194
Total, mandatory	869	.....	.....	.....	133	437
Total, Veterans Benefits and Services	3,416	2,497	3,055	2,896	2,512	3,308
Administration of Justice						
Discretionary:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity:						
Fair Housing Activities	73	73	86	66	85	77
Department of Justice:						
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:						
Assets Forfeiture Fund	21	21	-79	19	20	20
Office of Justice Programs:						
Research, Evaluation, and Statistics	17	17	17	4	4	4
State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance	605	605	540	1,305	1,269	1,254
Juvenile Justice Programs	336	343	734	234	418	424
Community Oriented Policing Services	331	331	596	178	369	536
Violence against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs	510	511	981	389	484	490
Equal Employment Opportunity Commission:						
Salaries and Expenses	32	32	32	40	62	59
Federal Drug Control Programs:						
High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas Program	269	290	294	252	307	328
State Justice Institute:						
Salaries and Expenses	7	7	8	8	12	7
Total, discretionary	2,201	2,230	3,209	2,495	3,030	3,199
Mandatory:						
Department of Housing and Urban Development:						
Fair Housing and Equal Opportunity:						
Fair Housing Activities	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	8

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Department of Justice:						
Legal Activities and U.S. Marshals:						
Assets Forfeiture Fund	280	357	280	312	219	310
Office of Justice Programs:						
Community Oriented Policing Services			2,175			870
Gun Crime Prevention Strategic Fund			884			194
Crime Victims Fund	1,565	4,421	4,146	2,589	6,610	3,555
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
Treasury Forfeiture Fund	278	202	231	71	204	214
Total, mandatory	2,142	4,980	7,716	2,972	7,033	5,151
Total, Administration of Justice	4,343	7,210	10,925	5,467	10,063	8,350
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	79	79	89	77	125	107
Department-Wide Programs:						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes		525	535		525	535
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia Courts:						
Federal Payment to the District of Columbia Courts	250	250	296	268	252	285
Federal Payment for Defender Services in District of Columbia Courts	46	46	24	28	52	43
District of Columbia General and Special Payments:						
Federal Support for Economic Development and Management Reforms in the District	7	7	9	7	7	9
Election Assistance Commission:						
Election Security Grants			250	-37	3	247
Total, discretionary	395	920	1,203	356	977	1,226
Mandatory:						
Department of Agriculture:						
Forest Service:						
Forest Service Permanent Appropriations	242	256	256	232	231	258
Department of Energy:						
Energy Programs:						
Payments to States under Federal Power Act	6	5	6	9	5	6
Department of the Interior:						
Office of Surface Mining Reclamation and Enforcement:						
Payments to States in Lieu of Coal Fee Receipts	38	36	27	85	111	84
United States Fish and Wildlife Service:						
National Wildlife Refuge Fund	7	8	8	7	7	8
Departmental Offices:						
Mineral Leasing and Associated Payments	1,858	2,582	2,439	1,858	2,582	2,439
National Petroleum Reserve, Alaska	14	21	25	14	21	25
Payment to Alaska, Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	8	2	10	8	2	10
Geothermal Lease Revenues, Payment to Counties	5	5	5	5	5	5
Insular Affairs:						
Assistance to Territories	28	28	28	18	26	27
Payments to the United States Territories, Fiscal Assistance	370	380	380	370	380	380

**Table 14-2. FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS—
BUDGET AUTHORITY AND OUTLAYS—Continued**

(In millions of dollars)

Function, Category, Agency and Program	Budget Authority			Outlays		
	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate	2021 Actual	2022 Estimate	2023 Estimate
Department-Wide Programs:						
Payments in Lieu of Taxes	530	.....	.....	530	.....	.....
Department of the Treasury:						
Departmental Offices:						
Coronavirus Relief Fund	362,000	.....	.....	243,448	109,645	3,519
Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau:						
Internal Revenue Collections for Puerto Rico	520	524	451	520	524	451
District of Columbia:						
District of Columbia Courts:						
District of Columbia Crime Victims Compensation Fund	5	6	6	6	6	6
Election Assistance Commission:						
Election Security Grants .....	.....	.....	10,000	.....	.....	2,040
Total, mandatory	365,631	3,853	13,641	247,110	113,545	9,258
Total, General Government	366,026	4,773	14,844	247,466	114,522	10,484
Total, Grants	1,757,163	1,075,013	1,053,997	1,245,280	1,229,092	1,037,109
Discretionary	482,898	305,315	267,660	316,236	349,562	326,504
<i>Transportation obligation limitations (non-add) ¹</i>	<i>61,351</i>	<i>74,914</i>	<i>77,015</i>	.....	.....	.....
Mandatory	1,274,265	769,698	786,337	929,044	879,530	710,605

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.

