

Note to the Coalitions**ANALYSIS OF KEY REGIONAL PROGRAMS IN THE
PRESIDENT'S FY2013 BUDGET**

Last month, the Northeast-Midwest Institute (NEMWI) and the bipartisan Northeast-Midwest Congressional Coalition produced a [rapid review](#) of the President's FY2013 budget to inform the Northeast-Midwest Congressional and Senate Coalitions, states, and other regional partners of its implications for the Northeast-Midwest (NEMW) region. This *Note to the Coalitions* provides a more in-depth analysis of funding for some key federal programs for the region, including smaller programs for which funding information was not available in the President's Budget and long-standing programs supported by the NEMW Coalitions.

An up-to-date table of available Appropriations Levels (FY2010-12) and Request Levels (FY2013) for more than 70 programs of importance to the NEMW region is available for viewing [here](#) on the NEMWI website. This *Note* also includes a table with historical appropriations levels, beginning with FY2005.

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I. Budget Day Funding Table

Table notes:

- All funding levels are in millions of dollars.
- Proposed funding levels in ***bold italics*** are the amounts requested by the Administration.
- FY2005 – FY2012 funding levels are final total fiscal year appropriations.
- n/a – not available at time of publication.

SUBCOMMITTEE/PROGRAM	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012	REQ 2013
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies									
Rural Energy for America (changed from "Renewable Energy and Efficiency")	23.0	23.0	22.8	36.0	61.0	102.0	75	25.4	<i>4.6</i>
Value Added Producer Grants			20.3	18.9	18.9	20.4	18.9		<i>15</i>
Conservation Stewardship Program (NRCS)			259.0				649	768.5	<i>972</i>
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (NRCS)			1017.0	1,000.0	1,067.0	1,180.0	1,238	1,400	<i>1,403</i>
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program, formerly Ground and Surface Water Conservation (NRCS)			51.0	60.0	73.0	73.0	74	74	<i>60²</i>
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative			n/a	n/a	23.0	43.0	72	50	<i>50</i>
Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (NRCS)			73.5	97.0	121.0	150.0	175	150	<i>200</i>
Agricultural Management Assistance Program (NRCS, RMA, AMS)			6.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15	2.5	<i>2.5</i>
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (NRCS)			43.0	85.0	85.1	85.2	85	50	<i>73</i>
Wetlands Reserve Program (NRCS)			capped at 150,000 acres	574.0	464.0	308.0	511	537	<i>0³</i>
Grasslands Reserve Program (NRCS/FSA)			0.0	n/a	63.0		100	68.8	<i>0⁴</i>
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE)			12.3	19	19	19.2	14.5	14.5	<i>14.5</i>
Conservation Reserve Program (FSA)			2175.0	1,990.0	1,946.0	1,936.0	1,959	2,063	<i>2,079</i>
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies									
Manufacturing Extension Partnership	107.5	104.6	104.6	89.6	110.0	124.7	128.4	128.4	<i>128</i>
Technology Innovation Program				54	50	70	44.9	0	<i>0</i>
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	11.0	12.8	12.8	14.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	<i>15.8</i>
Coastal Zone Management Act (grants only)	66	66		64.4	66	68.146	66.02	66.146	<i>66.146</i>
Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory	8.7	8.5	8.5	9	9.3	10.03	10.08	9.96	<i>8.34</i>
National Sea Grant College Program						63	61.356	63	<i>57.325</i>

¹ FY2011 Appropriations do not include .2% cut unless noted.

² Authority has expired, but the 2013 Budget's baseline assumes extension of this program for scorekeeping purposes.

³ The program's authority to enroll new easements expires at the end of 2012 and is not assumed to extend in the 2013 Budget's baseline.

⁴ Authority has expired; the 2013 Budget only includes funding to support easements enrolled before September 30, 2012

SUBCOMMITTEE/PROGRAM	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁵	2012	REQ 2013
Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies									
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	120.2	161.9	137.0	140.0	137.0	172 ⁶	141	139.5	143
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	946	1,831	2,154	1,740	1,929	2,243	1,835	1,825	2,267⁷
Weatherization Assistance Grants (a subset of WIA)	228.0	242.6	204.6	227.2	450.0	210 ⁸	174.3	68	139
State Energy Program (a subset of WIA)	44.2			44.1	50.0	50.0	50	50	49
Energy Information Administration	83.8	86.2	90.7	95.0	110.6	110.6	95.6	105	116.4
Advanced Manufacturing Office (changed from "Industrial Technologies Program")	74.8	57.4	56.6	63.0	90.0	104.0	n/a	115.6	290
Building Technologies Program	65.5	70.0	104.3	108.0	140.0	195.0	n/a	219	310
Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration						2.4	0	0	
Environmental Management Program Upper Mississippi River	17.5	20.0	12.0	16.9	17.7	16.5	n/a	17.9	17.9
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies									
EPA Brownfield Projects (assessment / cleanup)	89.3	88.7	88.7	93.5	97.0	100.0	100.0	95	93
EPA Categorical Grants (Sec 128)	49.6	49.3	49.3	48.7	49.5	49.5	49	49	48
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	1,091.2	886.8	1,083.8	689.0	689.0	2,100.0	1,522	1,469	1,175
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	843.2	837.5	837.5	829.0	829.0	1,380.0	963	919	850
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)	43.6	50	52	56.1	60	475.0	300	300	300
Great Lakes National Program Office						w/n GLRI	w/n GLRI	w/n GLRI	
Great Lakes Science Center						9.3	9.09	n/a	n/a
Chesapeake Bay Program	22.8	22.1	26.8	30.5	31.0	50.0	54.5	57.4	72.6
Section 106 Water Pollution Control	210.0	216.2	221.7	243.8	218.5	229.3	229	238.8	265.3
National Estuary Program	19.2	19.4	21.5		26.6	22.4	26.7	27	27.3
Land and Water Conservation Fund (Departments of Interior and Agriculture)	459.0	362		255	275	450.4	301	189.7	332
USGS WaterSMART						1.9	5.9	7.9	
National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP)	13.8	13.9	16.6		22.4	27.7	27.7	29.4	32.5
Cooperative Water Program (CWP)						65.5	65.5	64	59.3
Fish & Wildlife Service - Resource Management	977.2	1008.9	1009.0	1099.8	1141.0	1269.4	1247.4	1228.1	1,247
Landscape Conservation Cooperatives						20	30.8	32.04	33.1
USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program	61.6	62.5	62.8	63.9	65.1	66.5		62.6	62.2
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies									
Low Income Home Energy Assist. Prog. (Regular)	1,885.0	2,480.0	1,980.0	1,980	4,510.0	4,509.7	4,501	3,472	2,820
LIHEAP Contingency	297.6	681.0	181.0	590.3	590.3	590.3	200	0	200
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs									
Great Lakes Fishery Commission						28.2	24	23.7	20

⁵ FY2011 Appropriations do not include .2% cut unless noted.

⁶ Includes \$20 million in offsets.

⁷ Takes into account \$70 million rescission.

⁸ Includes \$30 million for a pilot project to leverage funds by forming partnership between Department and weatherization providers.

SUBCOMMITTEE/PROGRAM	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ⁹	2012	REQ 2013
International Joint Commission						8	8	7	7.4
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies									
CDBG Formula Grants	4,117	3,711	3,711	3,593	3,642	3,948 ¹⁰	3,303 ¹¹	2,948	2,948
Section 108 Loan Guarantees	6	3	4	4.5	6	6	6	6	0¹²
HUD Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (Brownfields Redevelopment)	24.0	10	10	10	10	18	0	—	—
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	1,900	1,757	1,757	1,704.0	1,825	1,825	1,607	1,000	1,000
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	14,885	15,574	15,920	16,391	16,817	18,184	18,371	18,264	19,074
HOPE VI (revitalization of distressed public housing)	143	99	96	100	120	200	100	—	—
Choice Neighborhoods Initiative						65 ¹³	65 ¹⁴	120	150
Sustainable Communities Initiative						150.0	100	0	100
Economic Development Initiative				180	165	173	0	—	—
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	115.0	118.0	118.0	299.8	181.0	233.0	233.0	215.3	213
Transportation Planning, Research & Development	20.0	15.0	15.0	13.9	18.3	16.2	9.8	9.0	10
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation						32.32	32.26	32.26	33.00
Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corporation) (includes operating, capital, and debt subsidies; does not include inter-city passenger rail grants)	1,207	1,294	1,294	1,325	1490 ¹⁵	1,584	1,484	1,418	0
Federal Railroad Administration	1,437.4	1,526.0	1,490.4	1,561.3	1,798.4	4,359.0	1,709.2	1,631.6	2,691.0
Federal Transit Administration ¹⁶		9,850.0		9,491.0	10,100.0	10,730.0	10,295 ¹⁷	6,095	10,733.0
TIGER Grants							528	500	500.0
Grants-in-Aid for Airports							3,515	3,515	2,424
Railroad Network Development Programs								-	1,000.0
Railroad System Preservation and Renewal Funds									1,546.0
Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service				30.0	90.0	2,500.0	0.0	0	0
New Starts and Small Starts							1,600	1,950	2,235.5

⁹ FY2011 Appropriations do not include .2% cut unless noted.

¹⁰ Takes .2% rescission into account.

¹¹ Takes .2% rescission and 1% transfer of funds into account.

¹² In FY2013, HUD requests Section 108 loan guarantee authority of \$500 million and proposes to implement a fee-based program that will eliminate the need for budget authority to cover the program's credit subsidy.

¹³ Subset of HOPE VI.

¹⁴ Subset of HOPE VI.

¹⁵ Does not include \$100 million in state matching grants for inter-city passenger rail capital projects.

¹⁶ Does not include flex funding transfers from Highway Program.

¹⁷ Grants only.

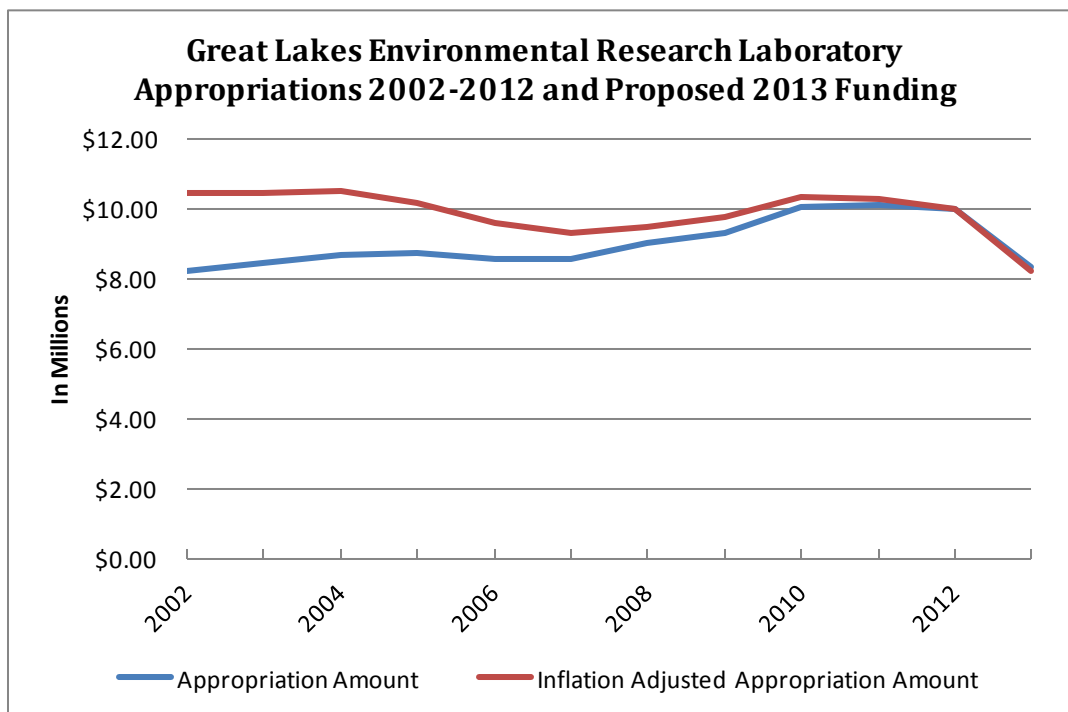
II. Budget Day Fact Sheets on Selected Programs

Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies

Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL) was established in 1974 and today serves as one of seven research laboratories within the Oceanic and Atmospheric Research office of NOAA. GLERL research supports NOAA's Freshwater Mission and focuses on Ecological Processes of the Great Lakes, Ecological Forecasting, and Observing Systems and Advanced Technology Development. GLERL science helps protect life and property, economic well-being, and sustained ecosystem health of the Great Lakes and other U.S. coastal ecosystems.

The President's FY2013 Budget requests \$8.335 million for GLERL. This is a cut of \$1.65 million (17%) from the FY 2011 budget. GLERL's current operating cost is about \$10 million. The proposed cut would require GLERL to scale back its operations, including its research vessel program on the Great Lakes (14 vessels ranging in size), discontinue field data collection program to maintain its scientific abilities, eliminate its Cooperative Institute with the University of Michigan, and not fill any vacant positions. GLERL will continue to provide research services in the Great Lakes such as forecasts for toxic algal blooms and modeling the spread of aquatic invasive species such as zebra and quagga mussels.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation - Adjusted)
2002	\$8.23	\$10.47	N/A
2003	\$8.42	\$10.43	-0.31%
2004	\$8.70	\$10.48	0.44%
2005	\$8.73	\$10.14	-3.23%
2006	\$8.54	\$9.58	-5.54%
2007	\$8.53	\$9.31	-2.85%
2008	\$9.01	\$9.48	1.89%
2009	\$9.30	\$9.74	2.73%
2010	\$10.03	\$10.34	6.12%
2011	\$10.08	\$10.25	-0.90%
2012	\$9.96	\$9.96	-2.85%
Proposed 2013	\$8.34	\$8.20	-17.64%

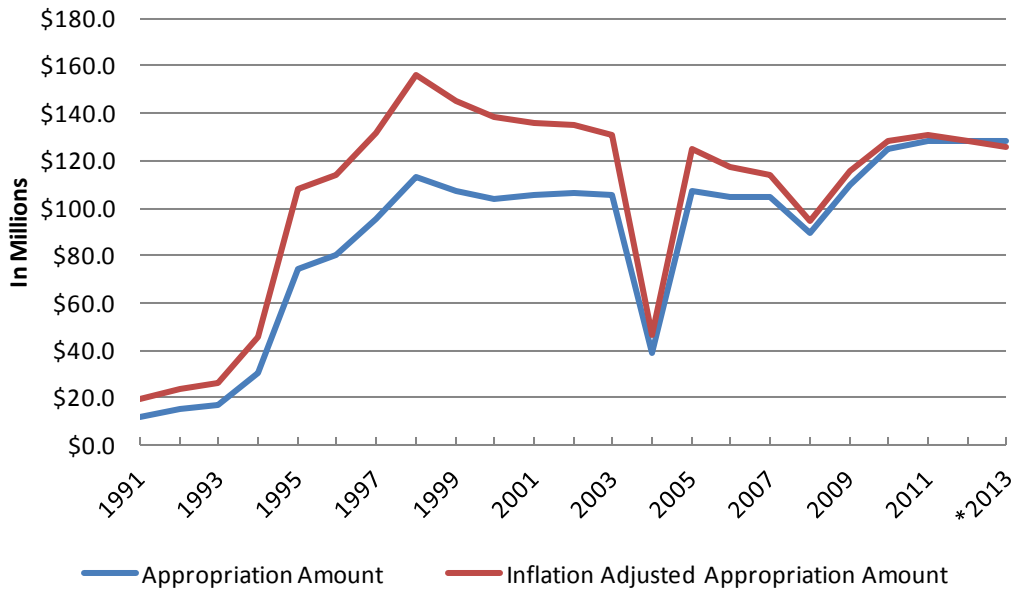
Manufacturing Extension Partnership

The Manufacturing Extension Partnership Program (MEP) helps support a nationwide network of centers and services working to transform manufacturers for global competitiveness, support greater supply chain integration, and provide access to technology for improved productivity. Non-profit manufacturing extension organizations typically draw upon federal funding, other government funding, and fees for service to offer technical assistance that helps U.S. manufacturers adopt the latest and most efficient technologies, processes, and business practices. Special emphasis is placed on service to small and mid-sized manufacturers with fewer than 500 employees. This program is important to the Northeast-Midwest region's manufacturing sector; in FY2010, NEMW states received 41% of total MEP funding.¹⁸

The President's FY2013 request for MEP is \$128 million, a decrease of about \$400,000 from the FY2012 appropriated level. Adjusted for inflation using 2012 dollars, appropriations increased 565% percent from FY1991 to FY2012, with a dramatic funding decrease in FY2004. Inflation-adjusted appropriations fell by \$30 million, or 18%, from the peak level in fiscal 1998 to the FY2012 level.

¹⁸ NEMWI analysis of Consolidated Federal Funds Data, U.S. Census Bureau.

MEP Appropriations 1991-2012 and Proposed 2013 Funding



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1991	\$11.9	\$19.3	N/A
1992	\$15.1	\$23.6	22.22%
1993	\$16.9	\$25.7	8.97%
1994	\$30.3	\$45.2	75.99%
1995	\$74.2	\$107.9	138.39%
1996	\$80.0	\$113.6	5.29%
1997	\$95.0	\$132.1	16.31%
1998	\$113.5	\$156.3	18.34%
1999	\$106.8	\$145.1	-7.20%
2000	\$104.2	\$138.1	-4.80%
2001	\$105.1	\$135.9	-1.62%
2002	\$106.5	\$135.4	-0.30%
2003	\$105.9	\$131.2	-3.11%
2004	\$38.7	\$46.6	-64.48%
2005	\$107.5	\$124.9	167.89%
2006	\$104.6	\$117.3	-6.04%
2007	\$104.6	\$114.1	-2.73%
2008	\$89.6	\$94.3	-17.37%
2009	\$110.0	\$115.2	22.19%
2010	\$124.7	\$128.6	11.54%
2011	\$128.4	\$130.5	1.53%
2012	\$128.4	\$128.4	-1.63%
Proposed 2013	\$128.0	\$125.8	-2.00%

Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies

Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund provides funding for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution, and watershed and estuary management. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund provides funding to invest in infrastructure improvements to ensure safe drinking water. Both programs are administered by the EPA and provide low-interest loans to states and municipalities to make upgrades to water infrastructure. The NEMW region is especially challenged with aging sewer systems and other water infrastructure needs. A 2008 EPA Clean Watersheds Needs Report to Congress summarized the distribution of combined sewer overflows (CSOs) nationally, and demonstrated that the need for CSO mitigation in the Northeast Midwest region is substantial.¹⁹ Based on an EPA 2004 needs assessment survey, for example, \$54.8 billion would be needed to control CSOs nationwide—75% of which is accounted for by the CSO needs of seven Northeastern and Midwestern states: Illinois (\$10.1 billion), New York (\$6.6 billion), Ohio (\$6.3 billion), Indiana (\$5.4 billion), Pennsylvania (\$4.6 billion), Michigan (\$4.3 billion), and New Jersey (\$3.8 billion).²⁰

The President's FY2013 budget request decreases the State Revolving Funds by \$404 million (16.6%) to \$2.025 billion. The Administration believes that the reduced FY2013 level still will allow "robust" funding by state programs. EPA reports that it will "work to target assistance" through the SRFs "to small and underserved communities with limited ability to repay loans." Additionally, the Administration proposes using an "infrastructure bank" to address a portion of the funding void created by the SRF decrease.

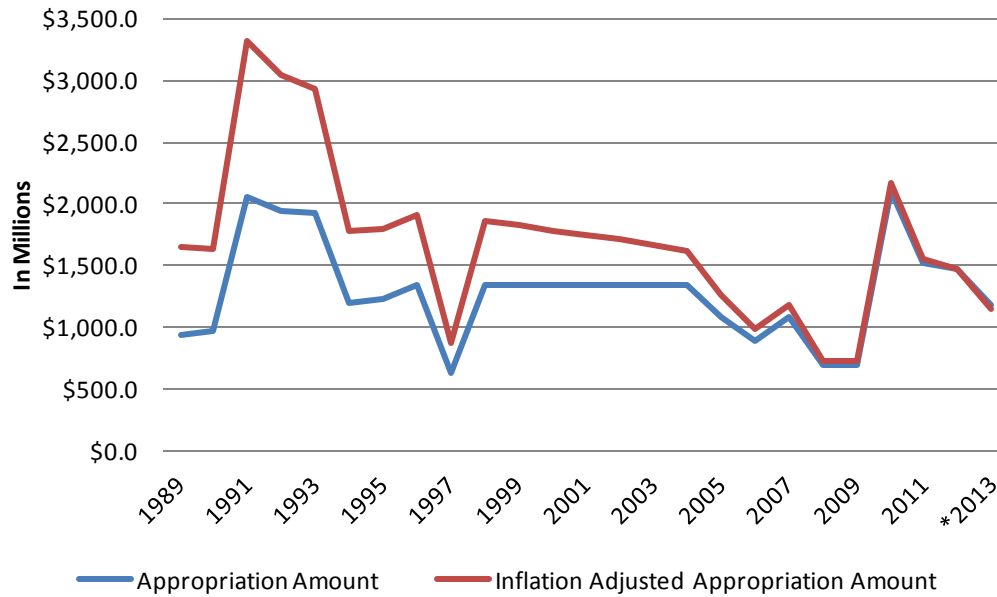
¹⁹ "Clean Watersheds Needs Survey 2004 Report to Congress" EPA, January 2008

<http://www.epa.gov/cwns/2004rtc/cwns2004rtc.pdf>

²⁰ August 2004 Report to Congress. Impacts of and Control of CSOs and SSOs. USEPA Office of Water

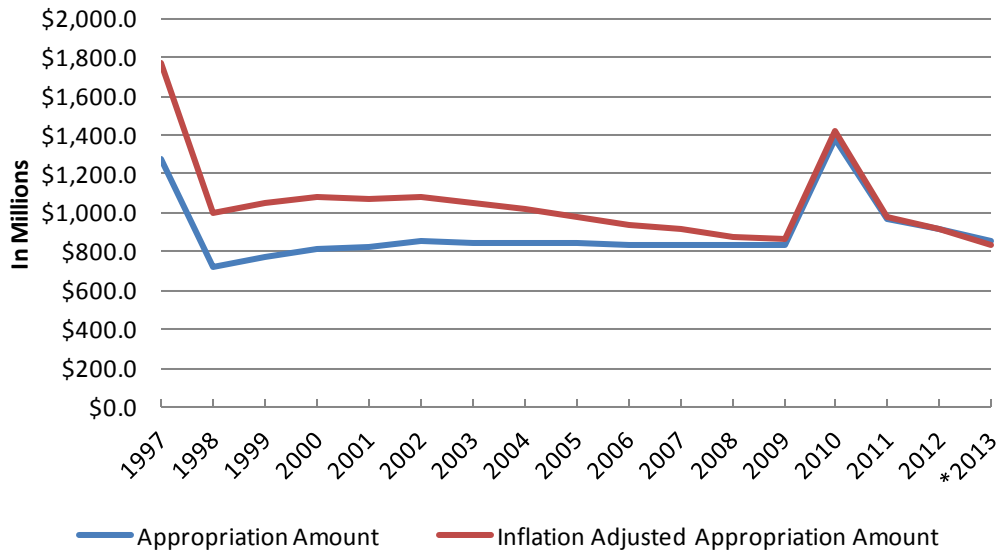
http://cfpub.epa.gov/npdes/cso/cpolicy_report2004.cfm

Clean Water SRF Appropriations 1989-2012 and Proposed 2013 Funding



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1989	\$941.00	\$1,647.96	N/A
1990	\$967.00	\$1,642.49	-0.33%
1991	\$2,047.80	\$3,321.89	102.25%
1992	\$1,948.50	\$3,044.33	-8.36%
1993	\$1,927.50	\$2,932.26	-3.68%
1994	\$1,196.00	\$1,786.01	-39.09%
1995	\$1,235.20	\$1,795.61	0.54%
1996	\$1,348.50	\$1,914.33	6.61%
1997	\$625.00	\$868.99	-54.61%
1998	\$1,350.00	\$1,859.21	113.95%
1999	\$1,350.00	\$1,833.56	-1.38%
2000	\$1,345.40	\$1,782.92	-2.76%
2001	\$1,350.00	\$1,745.03	-2.13%
2002	\$1,350.00	\$1,716.95	-1.61%
2003	\$1,341.20	\$1,662.09	-3.20%
2004	\$1,342.00	\$1,616.69	-2.73%
2005	\$1,091.20	\$1,267.76	-21.58%
2006	\$886.80	\$994.87	-21.53%
2007	\$1,083.80	\$1,182.64	18.87%
2008	\$689.00	\$725.27	-38.67%
2009	\$689.00	\$721.87	-0.47%
2010	\$2,100.00	\$2,164.84	199.89%
2011	\$1,522.00	\$1,547.17	-28.53%
2012	\$1,469.00	\$1,469.00	-5.05%
Proposed 2013	\$1,175.00	\$1,155.12	-21.37%

Drinking Water SRF Appropriations 1997-2012 and Proposed 2013 Funding



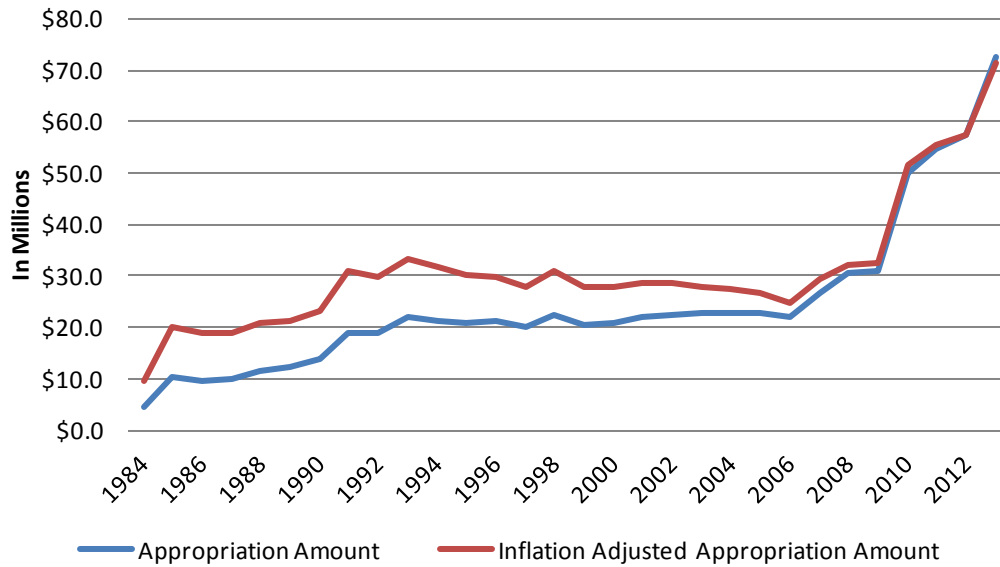
Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1997	\$1,275.00	\$1,772.73	N/A
1998	\$725.00	\$998.46	-43.68%
1999	\$775.00	\$1,052.60	5.42%
2000	\$816.90	\$1,082.55	2.85%
2001	\$825.00	\$1,066.41	-1.49%
2002	\$850.00	\$1,081.04	1.37%
2003	\$844.50	\$1,046.55	-3.19%
2004	\$845.00	\$1,017.96	-2.73%
2005	\$843.20	\$979.63	-3.77%
2006	\$837.50	\$939.56	-4.09%
2007	\$837.50	\$913.88	-2.73%
2008	\$829.00	\$872.64	-4.51%
2009	\$829.00	\$868.55	-0.47%
2010	\$1,380.00	\$1,422.61	63.79%
2011	\$963.00	\$978.93	-31.19%
2012	\$919.00	\$919.00	-6.12%
Proposed 2013	\$850.00	\$835.62	-9.07%

Chesapeake Bay Program

The Environmental Protection Agency's Chesapeake Bay Program advances cooperative efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The EPA ties its program funding priorities to the goals and commitments established in the Chesapeake 2000 agreement and the President's May 2009 Executive Order 13508. Specifically, the Chesapeake Bay Program encourages water quality improvement; restoration and protection of living resources and their vital habitat; sound land use practices; and greater opportunities for education, stewardship, and community engagement. In December 2010, EPA established the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load—a "pollution diet" requiring pollution reductions throughout the watershed by 2025. Given this focus on Bay-wide regulatory activity, a significant portion of the Chesapeake Bay Program budget is allocated to grants and cooperative agreements to support Bay states' efforts to meet the TMDL goals. The Chesapeake Bay Program also offers an array of technical assistance and monitoring grants, data gathering and analysis, and computer modeling capabilities. Finally, the Chesapeake Bay Program provides funds for competitive grants to local governments and non-profit organizations through the Chesapeake Bay Small Watershed Grants Program, which offers support to organizations that improve watersheds at the local level while building citizen-based resource stewardship.

The President's FY2013 budget proposal requests \$72.6 million for the Chesapeake Bay Program, up \$15 million (27%) from the \$57.4 million provided by Congress in FY2012. In order to assist states with meeting the goals necessary to achieve the TMDL reductions, EPA will focus \$32 million specifically to state implementation and accountability grants. Congressional appropriations for the Chesapeake Bay Program have risen by \$48 million (5%) from the initial funding level in FY1984 of \$4.6 million to the FY2012 level of \$57.4 million. With federal funding levels not adjusted for inflation-driven decreases in the value of the dollar, Congressional appropriations rose by \$53 million (12%) from FY1984 to FY2012. The FY2013 President's request represents the highest amount ever requested for the Chesapeake Bay Program, and reflects the commitment to restore the Bay set forth in the Executive Order.

Chesapeake Bay Program Appropriations 1984-2012 and Proposed 2013 Funding



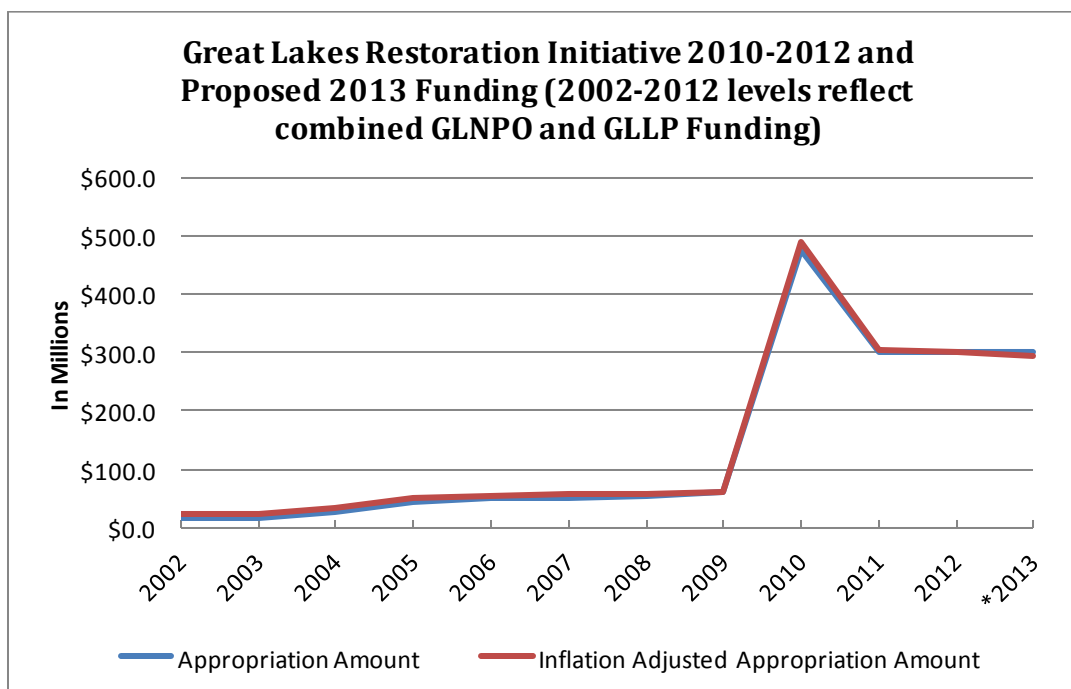
Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1984	\$4.6	\$9.4	N/A
1985	\$10.2	\$20.2	114.45%
1986	\$9.7	\$18.7	-7.30%
1987	\$10.1	\$18.9	0.94%
1988	\$11.4	\$20.7	9.55%
1989	\$12.2	\$21.4	3.21%
1990	\$13.7	\$23.3	8.91%
1991	\$19.0	\$30.8	32.45%
1992	\$19.0	\$29.7	-3.68%
1993	\$21.9	\$33.3	12.23%
1994	\$21.2	\$31.7	-4.98%
1995	\$20.7	\$30.1	-4.95%
1996	\$21.1	\$30.0	-0.46%
1997	\$19.9	\$27.7	-7.63%
1998	\$22.5	\$31.0	11.99%
1999	\$20.4	\$27.7	-10.58%
2000	\$21.0	\$27.8	0.44%
2001	\$22.0	\$28.4	2.19%
2002	\$22.4	\$28.5	0.18%
2003	\$22.6	\$28.0	-1.69%
2004	\$22.7	\$27.3	-2.36%
2005	\$22.8	\$26.5	-3.14%
2006	\$22.1	\$24.8	-6.40%
2007	\$26.8	\$29.2	17.95%

2008	\$30.5	\$32.1	29.49%
2009	\$31.0	\$32.5	1.16%
2010	\$50.0	\$51.5	58.70%
2011	\$54.5	\$55.4	7.48%
2012	\$57.4	\$57.4	3.61%
Proposed 2013	\$72.6	\$71.4	24.34%

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

The EPA receives a significant amount of funding for purposes of implementing the Obama Administration's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI). The purpose of GLRI is to restore and protect the Great Lakes. GLRI did not exist as a budget initiative prior to FY2010; Congress appropriated the first funding for GLRI in FY2010, combining new restoration dollars with longstanding budget items consistent with the restoration program, namely the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) and the Great Lakes Legacy Act (GLLA). The GLRI funds move to the region through a coordinated interagency process to serve five major restoration priorities: (1) mitigating toxic substances and restoring Areas of Concern; (2) reducing the impact of invasive species; (3) improving near-shore health and reducing non-point source pollution; (4) improving habitat and reducing species loss; and (5) improving the information, engagement, and accountability in the program overall. GLRI's authorizations reside in the Clean Water Act Section 118 and the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2012.

The FY2013 President's proposal for GLRI is \$300 million, level with FY2011 and FY2012 Appropriations, but less than the \$475 million first appropriated to the program in FY2010.

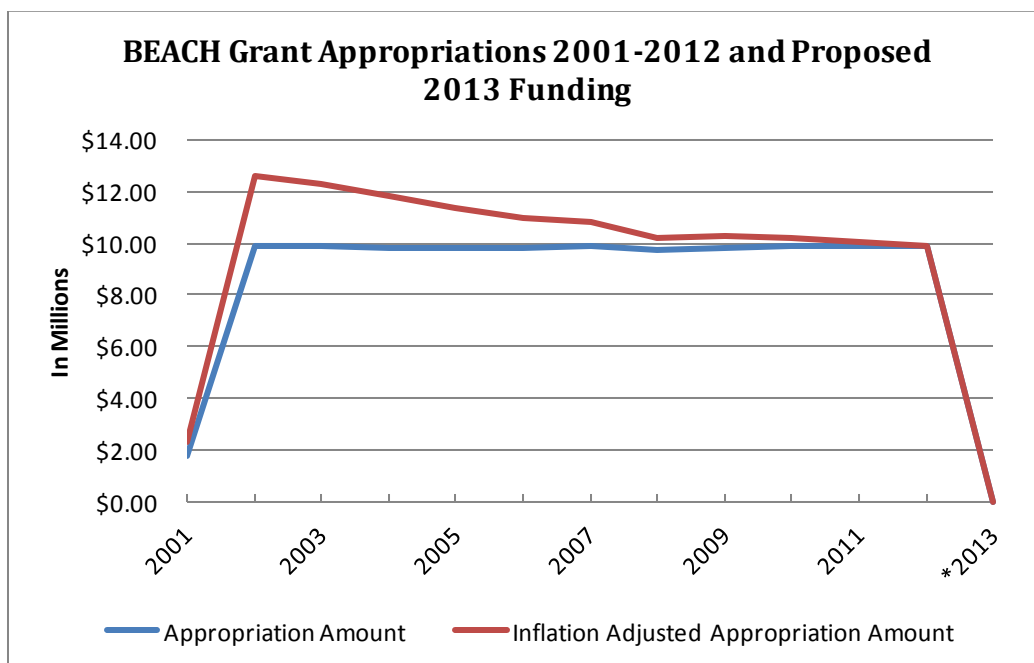


Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2002	\$17.6	\$22.4	N/A
2003	\$18.3	\$22.7	1.32%
2004	\$28.7	\$34.6	52.46%
2005	\$43.6	\$50.7	46.51%
2006	\$50.0	\$56.1	10.74%
2007	\$52.0	\$56.7	1.16%
2008	\$56.1	\$59.1	4.07%
2009	\$59.8	\$62.7	6.10%
2010	\$475.0	\$489.7	681.56%
2011	\$299.4	\$304.4	-37.85%
2012	\$299.5	\$299.5	-1.59%
Proposed 2013	\$300.0	\$294.9	-1.53%

Beaches Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Grants

The BEACH Act authorizes grants to implement beach monitoring and notification programs to improve water quality testing at beaches and help beach managers better inform the public when there are water quality problems. The act also requires protective bacteriological criteria for coastal waters and requires EPA to publish new or revised bacteriological criteria. In general, BEACH funding flows through states towards local health departments to collect and analyze samples and report the results to the public to allow for safe swimming.

In FY2012 BEACH Act received \$9.9 million, and the President's FY 2013 Budget requests \$0 for BEACH Act. This is a 100% decrease.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2001	\$1.80	\$2.33	N/A
2002	\$9.90	\$12.59	441.15%
2003	\$9.90	\$12.27	-2.56%
2004	\$9.80	\$11.81	-3.77%
2005	\$9.80	\$11.39	-3.56%
2006	\$9.80	\$10.99	-3.44%
2007	\$9.90	\$10.80	-1.74%
2008	\$9.70	\$10.21	-5.48%
2009	\$9.80	\$10.27	0.56%
2010	\$9.90	\$10.21	-0.60%
2011	\$9.90	\$10.06	-1.39%
2012	\$9.90	\$9.90	-1.63%
Proposed 2013	\$0.00	\$0.00	-100.00%

Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

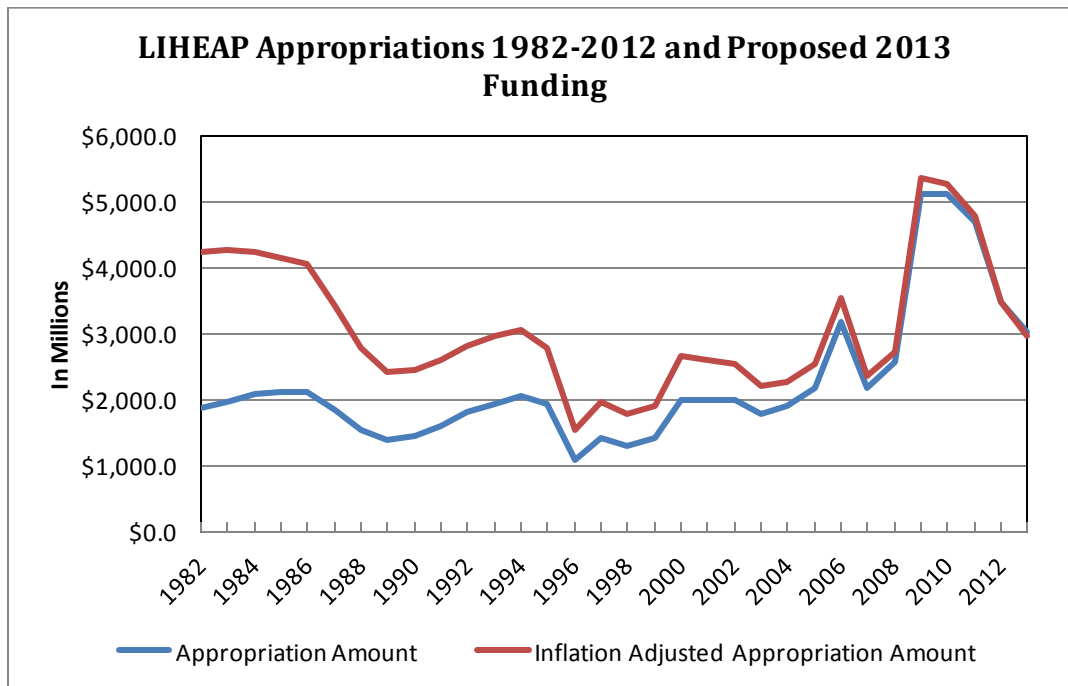
The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) makes grants to states and other jurisdictions to assist eligible low-income households in meeting home energy (heating or cooling) costs. An eligible household's income must not exceed the greater of 150% of the poverty level or 60% of the state median income.²¹ States may set lower income eligibility limits, but the threshold cannot go below 110% of the poverty level. Regular LIHEAP funds are distributed as block grants, with amounts determined by a federal formula that takes into account temperature variation, heating and cooling consumption, and number of low-income households in each state.²² Recipients make assistance payments directly to eligible households or to energy providers on behalf of eligible households. A small amount of LIHEAP funding is typically directed to LIHEAP Contingency Funds, emergency funds to supplement LIHEAP (regular) funds in the case of a natural disaster or extreme weather. LIHEAP is an extremely important program for the wintry and populous NEMW region; in FY2010, NEMW states received nearly 60% of LIHEAP funding.

²¹ In FY2009, 75% of the state median income. Source:

<http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ocs/liheap/about/factsheet.html>

²² More details on the LIHEAP formula are available here: <http://www.nemw.org/publications/2010-07-06.pdf>

The President's FY2013 budget proposal requests \$3,020 million for the LIHEAP Program (regular + contingency). This is a decrease of \$452 million (13%) from the total amount that Congress provided in FY2012. LIHEAP appropriations levels in the line graph and chart below include dollars for both the regular block grant fund and the contingency fund. Adjusted for inflation using 2012 dollars, Congressional appropriations for LIHEAP declined nearly \$770 million, or 18%, between the program's first year in FY1982 until FY2012.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1982	\$1,875.0	\$4,241.4	N/A
1983	\$1,975.0	\$4,254.7	0.31%
1984	\$2,075.0	\$4,248.0	-0.16%
1985	\$2,100.0	\$4,157.8	-2.12%
1986	\$2,100.0	\$4,052.8	-2.52%
1987	\$1,825.0	\$3,414.3	-15.75%
1988	\$1,531.8	\$2,781.6	-18.53%
1989	\$1,383.2	\$2,422.4	-12.92%
1990	\$1,443.0	\$2,451.0	1.18%
1991	\$1,610.2	\$2,612.0	6.57%
1992	\$1,800.0	\$2,812.3	7.67%
1993	\$1,941.2	\$2,953.1	5.01%
1994	\$2,037.4	\$3,042.5	3.03%
1995	\$1,919.2	\$2,789.9	-8.30%
1996	\$1,080.0	\$1,533.2	-45.05%
1997	\$1,420.0	\$1,974.3	28.78%
1998	\$1,300.0	\$1,790.4	-9.32%
1999	\$1,400.0	\$1,901.5	6.21%

2000	\$2,000.0	\$2,650.4	39.39%
2001	\$2,000.0	\$2,585.2	-2.46%
2002	\$2,000.0	\$2,543.6	-1.61%
2003	\$1,788.3	\$2,216.2	-12.87%
2004	\$1,888.8	\$2,275.4	2.67%
2005	\$2,182.4	\$2,535.5	11.43%
2006	\$3,161.0	\$3,546.2	39.86%
2007	\$2,161.0	\$2,358.1	-33.50%
2008	\$2,570.0	\$2,705.3	-23.71%
2009	\$5,100.0	\$5,343.3	97.51%
2010	\$5,100.0	\$5,257.5	-1.61%
2011	\$4,701.0	\$4,778.7	-9.11%
2012	\$3,472.0	\$3,472.0	-27.34%
Proposed 2013	\$3,020.0	\$2,968.9	-14.49%

Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies

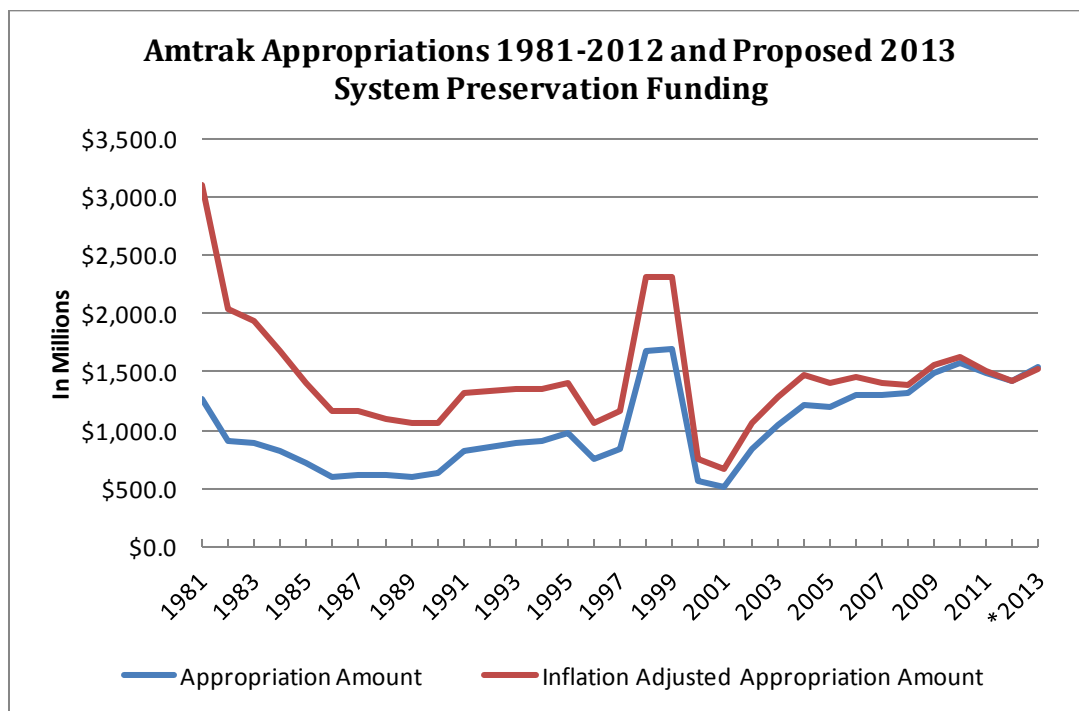
Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corporation) and Rail System Preservation and Renewal Fund

Amtrak is a federally supported corporation that provides almost all intercity rail passenger service nationwide and also operates commuter service in some metropolitan areas. The federal government created Amtrak in 1970, with U.S. DOT as the sole owner of the corporation's preferred stock. Amtrak was created in part to allow financially strapped and bankrupt freight railroads to exit the intercity passenger rail market, which had been unprofitable since the 1930s except for a period during World War II. Because Amtrak's revenues have not matched its expenditures, Congress has provided the corporation with funds for operations, capital, and debt service. Some states also provide funding to support Amtrak service. Passenger rail service in the Northeast Corridor from Boston to Washington, DC, accounts for about half of Amtrak's passenger trips.

The Obama Administration first proposed the Rail System Preservation and Renewal Fund (RSPR) in the FY2012 budget, drawing from the Rail Account of the Transportation Trust Fund (the successor to the Highway Trust Fund). RSPR money is intended to support maintenance and operations of existing rail lines, primarily Amtrak. According to the FY2012 budget, the funding "will allow Amtrak to make critical investments in its aging rail car fleet and bring all Amtrak stations into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act." However, RSPR can also support intercity rail lines that meet certain requirements.²³

²³ Source: <http://www.dot.gov/budget/2012/fy2012budgethighlights.pdf>

The President's FY2013 budget proposal requests \$1,546 million for Rail System Preservation and Renewal, a 9% increase over the \$1,418 million appropriated to Amtrak in FY2012. Amtrak's funding peaked in FY1999 at \$1,701 million (\$2,311 million in 2012 dollars); between FY1999 and FY2012, funding levels decreased by 17% (39% in 2012 dollars).



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1981	\$1,276.3	\$3,096.3	N/A
1982	\$905.0	\$2,047.2	-33.88%
1983	\$895.0	\$1,928.1	-5.82%
1984	\$816.4	\$1,671.4	-13.31%
1985	\$711.6	\$1,408.9	-15.70%
1986	\$602.7	\$1,163.2	-17.44%
1987	\$624.0	\$1,167.4	0.37%
1988	\$608.4	\$1,104.8	-5.36%
1989	\$603.6	\$1,057.1	-4.32%
1990	\$629.1	\$1,068.6	1.09%
1991	\$815.1	\$1,322.2	23.74%
1992	\$856.0	\$1,337.4	1.15%
1993	\$891.1	\$1,355.6	1.36%
1994	\$908.7	\$1,357.0	0.10%
1995	\$972.0	\$1,413.0	4.13%
1996	\$750.0	\$1,064.7	-24.65%
1997	\$843.0	\$1,172.1	10.09%
1998	\$1,686.0	\$2,321.9	98.10%
1999	\$1,701.2	\$2,310.6	-0.49%

2000	\$571.0	\$756.7	-67.25%
2001	\$520.3	\$672.5	-11.12%
2002	\$831.5	\$1,057.5	57.24%
2003	\$1,043.2	\$1,292.8	22.25%
2004	\$1,217.8	\$1,467.1	13.48%
2005	\$1,207.3	\$1,402.6	-4.39%
2006	\$1,294.0	\$1,451.7	3.50%
2007	\$1,294.0	\$1,412.0	-2.73%
2008	\$1,325.0	\$1,394.7	-3.92%
2009	\$1,490.0	\$1,561.1	11.93%
2010	\$1,584.0	\$1,632.9	4.60%
2011	\$1,484.0	\$1,508.5	-7.62%
2012	\$1,418.0	\$1,418.0	-6.00%
Proposed 2013	\$1,546.0	\$1,519.8	7.18%

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (an Independent Agency)²⁴

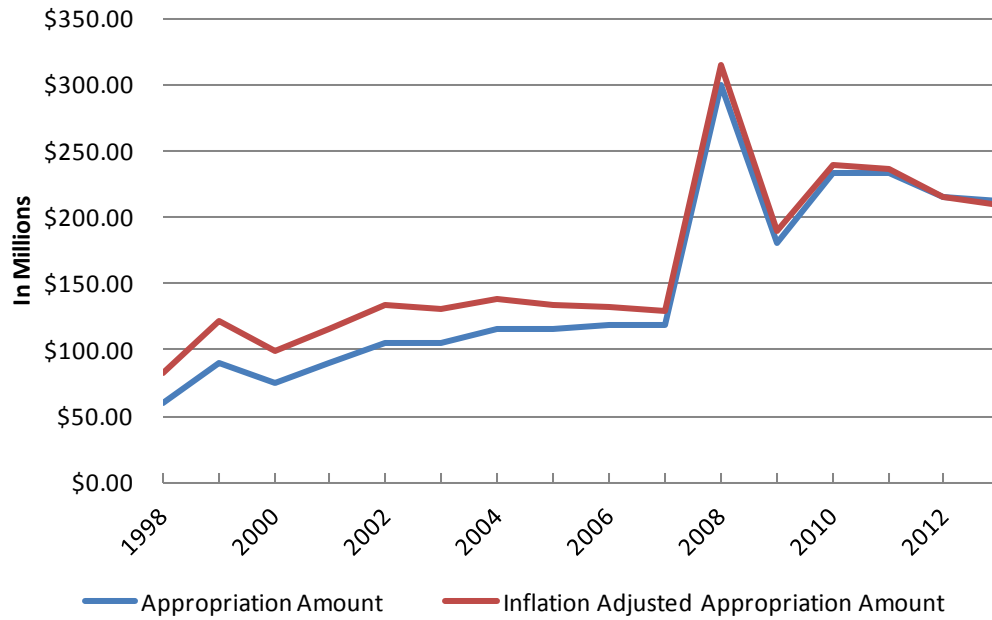
The Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation operates as NeighborWorks America to provide grants, program support, training, and technical assistance through its national network of 235 local, non-profit organizations. These local organizations serve 4,500 communities, a third of them rural, with affordable housing and community development needs. Almost half of the local NeighborWorks organizations serve Northeast Midwest communities, and 49% of the funds distributed by NeighborWorks America in FY 2010 went to Northeast Midwest states.²⁵ In 2007, as a part of federal efforts to address the ongoing foreclosure crisis, Congress named NeighborWorks America the administrator of the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling program. This program's competitive grants fund legal assistance to homeowners and training for foreclosure counselors. The program assists homeowners who are facing foreclosure, and it has served over 1.33 million homeowners so far.

The President's FY2013 budget proposal requests \$213 million, with \$127.1 million for its core grant programs and \$85.9 million for the foreclosure mitigation programs. This is a decrease of \$2.3 million (1%) from the combined amount appropriated in FY2012. It is a decrease of \$135.3 million (6%) from the core grant programs and an increase of \$5.9 million (7%) to the foreclosure mitigation programs. The appropriations levels depicted below show the combined amount.

²⁴ Information about the Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation was gathered from the agency website at <http://www.nw.org/network/index.asp>, unless otherwise noted.

²⁵ Consolidated Federal Funds Report: Fiscal Year 2010. Program ID GG.460. Program Name: Neighborhood Reinvestment.

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation Appropriations 1998-2012 and Proposed 2013 Funding



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2012 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1998	\$60.00	\$82.63	N/A
1999	\$90.00	\$122.24	47.93%
2000	\$75.00	\$99.39	-18.69%
2001	\$90.00	\$116.34	17.05%
2002	\$105.00	\$133.54	14.79%
2003	\$105.00	\$130.12	-2.56%
2004	\$115.00	\$138.54	6.47%
2005	\$115.00	\$133.61	-3.56%
2006	\$118.00	\$132.38	-0.92%
2007	\$118.00	\$128.76	-2.73%
2008	\$299.80	\$315.58	145.09%
2009	\$181.00	\$189.63	-39.91%
2010	\$233.00	\$240.19	26.66%
2011	\$233.00	\$236.85	-1.39%
2012	\$215.30	\$215.30	-9.10%
Proposed 2013	\$213.00	\$209.40	-2.74%

III. Budget Day Glossary of Programs

All program descriptions are from the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance, unless otherwise noted.

Advanced Manufacturing Office (formerly “Industrial Technologies Program”)

The Advanced Manufacturing Office (AMO) is the lead government program working to develop and deploy new, energy-efficient technologies for manufacturing. (AMO was formerly known as the Industrial Technologies Program.) The program works to catalyze cost effective transformation of the industrial energy sector of the U.S. economy by advancing research and development in innovative manufacturing technologies and next generation materials that will dramatically reduce industry's energy and carbon intensity. The program also leverages partnerships with state and local stakeholders, utilities, and universities to spur near-term energy savings in industry, encourage superior energy performance, and train the next generation of energy engineers.²⁶

Agricultural Management Assistance Program (NRCS, RMA, AMS)

Provides cost share assistance to agricultural producers to voluntarily address issues such as water management, water quality, and erosion control by incorporating conservation into their farming operations.

Agricultural Water Enhancement Program, formerly Ground and Surface Water Conservation (NRCS)

Operated under EQIP, AWEP promotes the conservation of ground and surface water and the improvement of water quality.

Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corporation)

Amtrak is operated and managed as a for-profit corporation with all board members appointed by the Executive Branch of the Federal Government, with the advice and consent of the Senate. Amtrak is not an agency or instrument of the U.S. Government. Since 2006, Federal resources specifically for Amtrak have been provided through separate appropriation accounts for capital, operating, and efficiency incentive grants. Under the Administration's surface transportation reauthorization proposal, Amtrak will be an eligible grantee for competitive grants under the System Preservation and Renewal component of the new National Rail System program, funded within the Rail Account of the Transportation Trust Fund.

²⁶ Source: <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/manufacturing/about/index.html>

Building Technologies Program

The Building Technologies Program (BTP) develops technologies, techniques, and tools for making buildings more energy efficient, productive, and affordable. The BTP improves commercial and residential building components, energy modeling tools, building energy codes, and appliance standards.²⁷

Capital Assistance for High Speed Rail Corridors and Intercity Passenger Rail Service

Provides capital grants to States to invest and improve intercity passenger rail service, including the development of new high-speed rail capacity.

Chesapeake Bay Program

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Chesapeake Bay Program (CBP) expands and strengthens cooperative efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay. Through the CBP, EPA's priority is to achieve the goals and commitments established in the Chesapeake 2000 agreement and the final coordinated strategy under Executive Order (EO) 13508. A centerpiece of EPA's activities is the implementation of the nation's largest and most complex Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) for the entire Chesapeake Bay watershed. A TMDL is a plan that defines how much of a particular pollutant may be discharged in to a particular waterbody in order to meet its water quality standards and designated uses.

Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative

Provides producers conservation assistance through several USDA programs, helping agricultural producers improve water quality and quantity, and restore, enhance, and preserve soil, air, and related resources in the Chesapeake Bay watershed through the implementation of conservation practices.

Choice Neighborhoods Initiative

The program aims to transform neighborhoods of poverty into viable mixed-income neighborhoods with access to economic activities by revitalizing severely distressed public and assisted housing and investing and leveraging investments in well-functioning services, effective schools, and education programs, public assets, public transportation, and improved access to jobs.

²⁷ Source: <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/buildings/>

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

The Clean Water SRF is a Federal loan assistance authority for water quality improvement projects that provides loans for the construction of municipal wastewater facilities and implementation of nonpoint source pollution control and estuary protection projects.

Coastal Zone Management Act (grants only)

The CZM program is a voluntary partnership between federal government and U.S. coastal and Great Lakes states to address national coastal issues. The CZM program takes a comprehensive approach to coastal resource management – balancing the often competing and occasionally conflicting demands of coastal resource use, economic development, and conversation.²⁸

Community Development Block Grant Formula Grants

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program is a flexible program that provides communities with resources to address a wide range of unique community development needs. This program aims to develop viable urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities, principally for persons of low and moderate income. Recipient communities may undertake a wide range of community-based activities directed toward neighborhood revitalization, economic development, and community services, facilities, and improvements. The *Community Development Block Grant Fund* includes the administrative costs for CDBG itself.

Conservation Reserve Program (FSA)

The PSA provides technical and financial assistance to eligible farmers and ranchers to address soil, water, and related natural resource concerns on their lands in an environmentally beneficial and cost-effective manner. The program provides assistance to farmers and ranchers in complying with Federal, State, and tribal environmental laws, and encourages environmental enhancement.

Conservation Stewardship Program

The Conservation Stewardship Program is a voluntary program within the NRCS that provides financial and technical assistance on Tribal and private agricultural working lands to support ongoing conservation stewardship. The program provides payments to producers who maintain and enhance the condition of natural resources.

²⁸ Source: NEMWI “Survey of Great Lakes...” <http://nemw.org/index.php/news-archive/308-a-survey-of-great-lakes-programs-and-federal-funding-implications-released>

Cooperative Water Program

The Cooperative Water Program is designed to bring local, State, and Tribal water science needs and decision-making together with USGS national capabilities related to USGS nationally consistent methods and quality assurance; innovative monitoring technology, models, and analysis tools; and robust data management and delivery systems. The Program provides the foundation for USGS strong and robust water monitoring networks (quantity and quality) and supports interpretative studies – about 700 annually – that cover a wide range of issues that are important to the USGS water mission and that inform local, State, and Tribal water decisions.²⁹

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

A Federal loan assistance authority designed to assist public water systems with financing their infrastructure costs of achieving or maintaining compliance with the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

Economic Development Initiative

The Economic Development Initiative provides grants to local governments to enhance both the security of loans guaranteed through the Section 108 Loan Program and the feasibility of the economic development and revitalization projects they finance.

Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability

The mission of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability (OE) is to lead national efforts to modernize the electric grid, enhance security and reliability of the energy infrastructure, and facilitate recovery from disruptions to the energy supply.

Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy Office

The Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy invests in clean energy technologies that strengthen the economy, protect the environment, and reduce dependence on foreign oil. EERE sponsors various initiatives to build awareness about energy efficiency and renewable energy topics and to coordinate efforts toward specific goals.³⁰

²⁹ Source: <http://water.usgs.gov/coop/about/>

³⁰ Source: Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy: <http://www.eere.energy.gov/>

Energy Information Administration

The U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA) is the statistical and analytical agency within the U.S. Department of Energy. EIA collects, analyzes, and disseminates independent and impartial energy information to promote sound policymaking, efficient markets, and public understanding of energy and its interaction with the economy and the environment.

Environmental Management Program Upper Mississippi River

Program intended to ensure the coordinated development and enhancement of the Upper Mississippi River system, with primary emphasis on habitat rehabilitation and enhancement projects and long-term resource monitoring.

Environmental Quality Incentives Program (NRCS)

Provides assistance to landowners who face serious natural resource challenges that impact soil, water and related natural resources, including grazing lands, wetlands, and wildlife habitat

EPA Brownfield projects (assessment/cleanup)

These projects stimulate economic growth in areas stymied by brownfields by providing technical assistance and maintaining an area-wide planning program to integrate sustainable community development with environmental remediation activities.

EPA Categorical grants (Sec 128)

These grants provide direct assistance to states and tribes to establish and enhance response programs for brownfields remediation and redevelopment.

Farm and Ranch Land Protection Program (NRCS)

Provides funding for the purchase of conservation easements or other interests in land for the purpose of protecting agricultural use and related conservation values by limiting nonagricultural uses of the land

Federal Railroad Administration

The Federal Railroad Administration regulates rail safety, administers railroad assistance programs, conducts research and development in support of improved railroad safety and national

rail transportation policy, provides for the rehabilitation of Northeast Corridor rail passenger service, and consolidates government support of rail transportation activities.³¹

Federal Transit Administration

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) provides grant funding to State and local governments, public and private transit operators, and other recipients to construct new public transit systems; purchase and maintain transit vehicles and equipment; subsidize public transit operations; support regional transportation planning efforts; and improve the technology and service methods used in the delivery of public transportation services.

Fish and Wildlife Service – Resource Management

The Fish and Wildlife Service is the only agency in the federal government whose primary responsibility is managing the conservation, protection, and enhancement of America's important natural resources – its fish, wildlife and plants, and their habitats.³²

Grants-in-Aid for Airports

Grants-in-Aid for Airports funds the planning and development of a safe and efficient national airport system to satisfy the needs of U.S. Aviation interests. This includes (but is not limited to) airport improvement grants for development projects that enhance safety, capacity and security. These projects include construction or rehabilitation of new airports, runways, runway safety areas, taxiways, aprons, terminal buildings, and Aircraft Rescue and Fire Fighting (ARFF) buildings.³³

Grasslands Reserve Program (NRCS/FSA)

Voluntary program to help landowners and operators restore and protect grassland, including rangeland, pastureland, and certain other lands, while maintaining the lands' suitability for grazing

Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory

The Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (GLERL), based in Ann Arbor, MI, was established in 1974 and today serves as one of seven research laboratories within the Oceanic and Atmospheric Research office of NOAA. GLERL research supports NOAA's Freshwater Mission and

³¹ Source: Federal Railroad Administration: <http://www.fra.dot.gov/Pages/2.shtml>

³² Source: U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service: <http://www.fws.gov/pdfs/AgencyOverviewTransition2009.pdf>

³³ Source: DOT: <http://www.dot.gov/recovery/p-ag.html>

focuses on Ecological Processes of the Great Lakes, Ecological Forecasting, and Observing Systems and Advanced Technology Development.³⁴

Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration (GLFER)

GLFER is a full service program for planning, design, and construction of projects to protect and restore the fisheries and aquatic habitat of the Great Lakes its tributaries. The Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC) is a key partner in GLFER, as it helps prioritize projects through the Council of Lakes Committees.³⁵

Great Lakes Fishery Commission (GLFC)

The GLFC's mandate is to improve and perpetuate Great Lakes fish populations devastated by overfishing, sea lamprey predation, and other problems; to develop and coordinate fishery research; to advise governments on measures to improve fisheries; and to formulate and implement programs to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey populations. The commission is also responsible for coordinating fishery management among the provincial, state, and tribal agencies, which it does by supporting "lake committees" for each lake and facilitating the implementation of A Joint Strategic Plan for Management of Great Lakes Fisheries. Congress also provides funding to the GLFC for Lake Champlain sea lamprey control and fishery restoration.³⁶

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)

This Administration initiative helps to restore and protect the Lakes by providing funding to multiple federal agency programs and projects, including grants, operating in the Great Lakes. The Initiative is not explicitly authorized but relies on several existing authorized programs.

Great Lakes Science Center (GLSC)

The GLSC provides scientific support to the Fish and Wildlife Service for issues involving their wildlife refuge system, lake trout and fisheries restoration programs, science to support recovery of rare and endangered species, and restoration of critical habitat. The GLSC also operates five large science research vessels for deepwater fisheries research; one research vessel is dedicated to each of the lakes. The deepwater fisheries research provides the foundation of state, tribal, federal, and

³⁴ Source: NEMWI "Survey of Great Lakes..." <http://nemw.org/index.php/news-archive/308-a-survey-of-great-lakes-programs-and-federal-funding-implications-released>

³⁵ Source: NEMWI "Survey of Great Lakes..." <http://nemw.org/index.php/news-archive/308-a-survey-of-great-lakes-programs-and-federal-funding-implications-released>

³⁶ Ibid.

bi-national management of fishery resources. The scientists use the large research vessels to conduct long-term fishery stock assessments (population trends).³⁷

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

This program provides formula grants to expand supply of affordable housing and expand homeownership for low-income persons.

HOPE VI (Demolition and Revitalization of Distressed Public Housing)

Revitalization Grants enable Public Housing Authorities to improve the living environment for public housing residents of severely distressed public housing projects. HOPE VI Revitalization grant funds may be used for the demolition of severely distressed public housing developments or portions thereof; relocation costs for affected residents; disposition activities; rehabilitation of existing public housing units and/or community facilities; development of new public and other housing units and community facilities; homeownership activities; acquisition activities; necessary management improvements and administrative costs; and community and supportive services.

HUD Brownfields Economic Development Initiative

This initiative is a competitive grant program that funds activities also eligible under CDBG (described above) and other programs.

International Joint Commission

The U.S. and Canada established the International Joint Commission by the Boundary Treaty of 1909 to help the two countries prevent and resolve differences along the entire distance of their shared boundary. Among other responsibilities, IJC assists the governments in achieving their goal of cleaning and preventing further pollution in the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Seaway system. The IJC remains involved with reviewing proposed actions to improve water quality per the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement.³⁸

Land and Water Conservation Fund

The Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF), created by Congress in 1964, is a significant funding resource for Federal, State, and local land acquisition and conservation programs. The fund provides grants to States for recreation planning, acquiring lands and waters, and developing recreation facilities. LWCF receives money mostly from fees paid by companies drilling offshore for

³⁷ Ibid.

³⁸ Source: NEMWI "Survey of Great Lakes..." <http://nemw.org/index.php/news-archive/308-a-survey-of-great-lakes-programs-and-federal-funding-implications-released>

oil and gas. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus federal real estate and taxes on motorboat fuel.³⁹

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) are a network of public-private partnerships, lead by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, that work in unison to ensure the sustainability of America's land, water, wildlife and cultural resources. As a collaborative, LCCs seek to identify best practices, connect efforts, identify gaps, and avoid duplication through improved conservation planning and design. Partner agencies and organizations coordinate with each other while working within their existing authorities and jurisdictions. There are currently 22 LCCs.⁴⁰

Low Income Home Energy Assist. Program (Regular)

Under this program, grants are made available to States and other jurisdictions to assist eligible households to meet the costs of home energy. Supplemental Leveraging Incentive Funds may be awarded to reward States and other jurisdictions that provide additional benefits and services to LIHEAP-eligible households beyond what could be provided with Federal funds.

Manufacturing Extension Partnership

This program's purpose is to establish, maintain, and support manufacturing extension centers and services, the functions of which are to improve the competitiveness of firms accelerating the usage of appropriate manufacturing technology by smaller U.S. based manufacturing firms, and partner with the States in developing such technical assistance programs and services for their manufacturing base.

National Estuary Program

The National Estuary Program (NEP) is a network of 28 estuaries nationwide (including the Delaware Estuary, Delaware Inland Bays, Maryland Coastal Bays, Barnegat Bay, New York-New Jersey Harbor, and the Long Island Sound). The NEP provides resources to voluntary community-based programs to implement Comprehensive Conservation and Management Plans to protect and restore estuarine resources.⁴¹

National Sea Grant College Program

Sea Grant is a nationwide network (administered through the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration) of 32 university-based programs that work with coastal communities. The National

³⁹ Source: <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/>

⁴⁰ Source: <http://www.fws.gov/science/shc/lcc.html>

⁴¹ Source: <http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/nep/index.cfm>

Sea Grant College Program engages this network of the nation's top universities in conducting scientific research, education, training, and extension projects designed to foster science-based decisions about the use and conservation of our aquatic resources.⁴²

National Streamflow Information Program

The National Streamflow Information Program (NSIP) provides streamflow information and the understanding required to meet local, State, regional, and national needs. The NSIP was developed to provide a National perspective, guidance, planning, and leadership to the streamgaging activities of the USGS. The NSIP plan provides for a unified network to meet National, regional, and local needs of streamflow information.⁴³

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation

Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation (NRC), also known as "NeighborWorks America," was established by the Congress in 1978 as a community/public/private partnership providing financial support, technical assistance, and training for affordable housing and community-based revitalization efforts nationwide. Through its core activities, NRC supports more than 3,300 community development organizations across the United States, including more than 235 chartered community-based non-profit organizations that comprise the NeighborWorks network. NRC created its NeighborWorks Center for Foreclosure Solutions and since 2008 has administered the National Foreclosure Mitigation Counseling program.⁴⁴

New Starts and Small Starts

The Federal Transit Administration's New Starts and Small Starts programs provide discretionary grants to support locally-planned, implemented, and operated capital investments into fixed guideway transit systems. New Starts grants are available to new fixed guideway lines or extensions of existing facilities. Grants under the Small Starts program are available for lower-cost improvements to transit corridors.⁴⁵

Railroad Network Development Programs

The Railroad Network Development Programs Funds are part of the new National Rail System program, funded out of a dedicated Rail Account of the Transportation Trust Fund. Funding requested in the Network Development account will be used to transform high-speed and intercity passenger rail service using Federal leadership, coordinated with State, local, and private sector partners. The program's goal will be to develop robust passenger rail service in areas it makes

⁴² Source: www.seagrants.noaa.gov/aboutsg/index.html

⁴³ Source: <http://water.usgs.gov/nsip/>

⁴⁴ Source: The Appendix, Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 2013:

<http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/budget/fy2013/assets/oia.html>

⁴⁵ Source: Federal Transit Administration, New Starts & Small Starts: <http://fta.dot.gov/grants/12304.html>

economic sense, to enhance mobility options for America's congested cities, foster environmentally-favorable mass transportation, and decrease energy consumption through new high-speed rail corridors, stations, and increased capacity.

Railroad System Preservation and Renewal Funds (CONTINUITY FOR HSR)

With the Railroad System Preservation and Renewal Funds, the Administration proposes to include passenger rail programs within surface transportation reauthorization, with a new National Rail System program, funded out of a dedicated Rail Account of the Transportation Trust Fund. Funding requested in the System Preservation account will ensure safe and reliable passenger rail assets are maintained.

Rural Energy for America (changed from "Renewable Energy and Efficiency")

Rural Energy for America (changed from "Renewable Energy and Efficiency")* - renewable energy loan and grant program for the purchase of renewable energy systems and energy efficiency improvements

Section 106 Water Pollution Control

Federal assistance to states and interstate agencies to establish and implement ongoing water pollution control programs, including prevention and control measures supported by State Water Quality Management programs, such as permitting, pollution control activities, surveillance, monitoring, and enforcement; advice and assistance to local agencies; and the provision of training and public information.

Section 108 Loan Guarantees

Loan Guarantees provide communities with a source of financing for economic development, housing rehabilitation, public facilities, and large scale physical development projects. As with the CDBG program, all projects and activities must either principally benefit low- and moderate-income persons, aid in the elimination or prevention of slums and blight, or meet urgent needs of the community.

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The St. Lawrence Seaway serves as a deep draft waterborne transportation link from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. The St. Lawrence Seaway remains a model of bi-national cooperation

between the Saint Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation (SLSDC), U.S. partner, and the St. Lawrence Seaway Management Corporation, Canadian partner.⁴⁶

State Energy Program (a subset of WIA)

The State Energy Program provides financial and technical assistance to states through formula and competitive grants. States use their formula grants to develop state strategies and goals to address their energy priorities. Competitive grant solicitations for the adoption of energy efficiency/renewable energy products and technologies are issued annually based on available funding. States provide a 20% match under SEP annual formula allocations.

Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE)

Program advances farming systems that are profitable, environmentally sound and good for communities through a nationwide research and education grants program

Sustainable Communities Initiative

This initiative aims to improve regional planning efforts that integrate housing and transportation decisions, and increase the capacity to improve land use and zoning; comprises competitive grants and research programs.

Technology Innovation Program

Technology Innovation Program (TIP), is a cost-shared federal financial assistance program to support, promote, and accelerate innovation in the United States through high-risk, high-reward research in areas of critical national need. Only small or medium sized companies are eligible for this assistance.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

This program provides housing assistance to over two million extremely low- to very low-income families to rent in the neighborhoods of their choice. This is the Federal government's largest and most income-targeted program for assisting very low-income families to rent decent, safe and sanitary housing in the private market. About 2,400 state and local Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) administer the Housing Choice Voucher program.

⁴⁶ Source: NEMWI "Survey of Great Lakes..." <http://nemw.org/index.php/news-archive/308-a-survey-of-great-lakes-programs-and-federal-funding-implications-released>

TIGER Grants

The Department of Transportation's Transportation Investments Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) grant program provides funding on a competitive basis for capital investments in surface transportation infrastructure that will have a significant impact on the nation, a metropolitan area, or a region. The primary selection criteria are the long-term outcomes (including state of good repair, economic competitiveness, livability, environmental sustainability, and safety) and job creation and near-term economic activity.

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms

This program helps economically distressed U.S. business in building competitiveness strategies to increase exports and thereby create jobs. The program provides technical assistance to U.S. businesses that have lost sales and employment due to increased imports of similar or competitive goods and services.

Transportation Planning, Research & Development

The Department of Transportation budget item for Transportation Planning, Research and Development supports activities and studies needed for the Department to fulfill its role in the formulation of national transportation policies.⁴⁷

USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program

The National Water-Quality Assessment Program (NAWQA) provides an understanding of: water-quality conditions; whether conditions are getting better or worse over time; and how natural features and human activities affect those conditions. Regional and national assessments are made possible because of a consistent study design and uniform methods of data collection and analysis. Monitoring data are integrated with geographic information on hydrological characteristics, land use, and other landscape features in models to extend water-quality understanding to unmonitored areas. Local, State, Tribal, and national stakeholders use NAWQA information to design and implement strategies for managing, protecting, and monitoring water resources in many different hydrologic and land-use settings across the Nation.⁴⁸

WaterSMART

In 2010, the U.S. Geological Survey launched the WaterSMART program, which addresses water resource challenges associated with traditional water management approaches, including aging

⁴⁷ Source: U.S. Department of Transportation: <http://www.dot.gov/budget/2013/budgetestimates.html>

⁴⁸ Source: <http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/>

infrastructure, rapid population growth, depletion of groundwater resources, and impaired water quality to achieve a collaborative, sustainable water strategy to meet the Nation's water needs.⁴⁹

Value Added Producer Grants

Value Added Producer Grants may be used for planning activities and for working capital for marketing value-added agricultural products and for farm-based renewable energy. Eligible applicants are independent producers, farmer and rancher cooperatives, agricultural producer groups, and majority-controlled producer-based business ventures.

Weatherization Assistance Grants (a subset of WIA)

Weatherization Assistance Grants enable low-income families to permanently reduce their energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient. Funds are used to improve the energy performance of dwellings of needy families using the most advanced technologies and testing protocols available in the housing industry. The U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) provides funding to states, U.S. overseas territories, and Indian tribal governments, which manage the day-to-day details of the program. These governments, in turn, fund a network of local community action agencies, nonprofit organizations, and local governments that provide these weatherization services in every state, the District of Columbia, U.S. territories, and among Native American tribes.

Wetlands Reserve Program (NRCS)

Voluntary program in which landowners are paid to retire cropland from agricultural production if those lands are restored to wetlands and protected, in most cases, with a long-term or permanent easement

Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (NRCS)

Provides financial and technical assistance to eligible participants to develop habitats for upland wildlife, wetland wildlife, threatened and endangered species, and fish and other types of wildlife

⁴⁹ Source: <http://www.doi.gov/budget/2011/11Hilites/DH019.pdf>