

Note to the Coalitions**FEDERAL PROGRAMS THAT BENEFIT
THE NORTHEAST-MIDWEST REGION:
A POST-BUDGET DAY ADDENDUM**

This Northeast-Midwest Institute (NEMWI) *Note to the Coalitions* is an addendum to the April 12, 2013 NEMWI Note: [The President's FY2014 Budget and the Northeast-Midwest Region](#). It provides more detail, including funding history, on a larger set of selected federal programs that benefit the Northeast-Midwest (NEMW) region, including high priority programs for which FY2014 budget information was not previously available. Specifically, this addendum includes:

- Detailed fact sheets on 25 programs historically supported by the NEMW Senate and Congressional Coalitions, including programs in the areas of: economic/community development; energy; Great Waters restoration; and transportation and water management systems;
- A table containing appropriations levels (beginning with FY2006) and proposed FY2014 funding levels for these and more than 50 other (to total more than 70) programs of relevance to the NEMW region; and
- A glossary of every program that appears in the table.

The purpose of this Post-Budget Day Addendum is to provide useful reference material to NEMW Senate and Congressional Coalition Members as Congress deliberates on FY2014 appropriations legislation. NEMWI maintains a running update of available appropriations levels (FY2011-13) and request levels (FY2014) for the programs included in this addendum's budget table [here](#) on the NEMWI website.

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I. FY 2014 Budget Fact Sheets on Selected NEMW-Relevant Programs

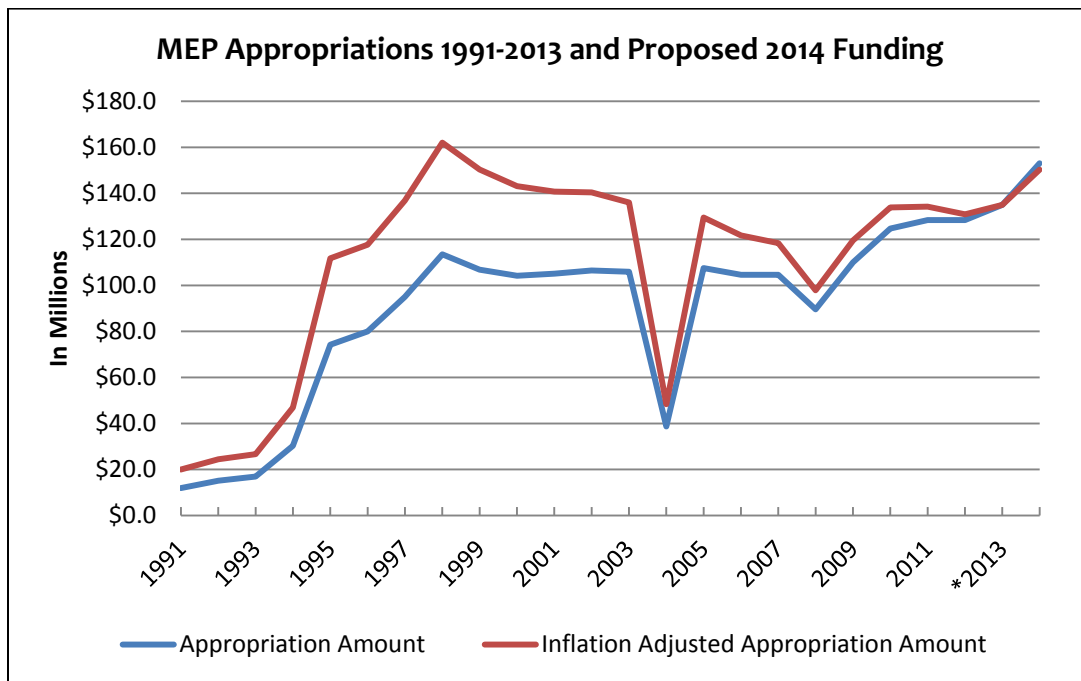
NEMWI selected the following programs for detailed funding analysis based on their historical and ongoing interest to the bipartisan NEMW Coalitions, as evidenced by annual appropriations letters and Congressional staff tracking.

Economic/Community Development

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. 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 FY2012, NEMW states received 48% of total MEP funding.¹

The President's FY2014 request for MEP is \$153.1 million, a \$24.7 million increase from the FY2012 enacted level. Adjusted for inflation using 2013 dollars, appropriations increased 555% percent from FY1991 to FY2012, with a dramatic funding decrease in FY2004. Inflation-adjusted appropriations fell by \$31.1 million, or 19%, from the peak level in fiscal 1998 to the FY2012 level.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1991	\$11.9	\$20.0	N/A
1992	\$15.1	\$24.5	22.22%

¹ NEMWI analysis of USASpending.gov data, 2012.

1993	\$16.9	\$26.6	8.98%
1994	\$30.3	\$46.9	76.02%
1995	\$74.2	\$111.8	138.36%
1996	\$80.0	\$117.7	5.29%
1997	\$95.0	\$136.9	16.31%
1998	\$113.5	\$162.0	18.34%
1999	\$106.8	\$150.3	-7.21%
2000	\$104.2	\$143.1	-4.79%
2001	\$105.1	\$140.8	-1.63%
2002	\$106.5	\$140.4	-0.29%
2003	\$105.9	\$136.0	-3.11%
2004	\$38.7	\$48.3	-64.47%
2005	\$107.5	\$129.5	167.92%
2006	\$104.6	\$121.7	-6.02%
2007	\$104.6	\$118.4	-2.71%
2008	\$89.6	\$97.8	-17.36%
2009	\$110.0	\$119.5	22.17%
2010	\$124.7	\$133.9	12.02%
2011	\$128.4	\$134.2	0.22%
2012	\$128.4	\$130.9	-2.45%
*2013	\$135.0	\$135.0	3.12%
**2014	\$153.1	\$150.3	11.35%

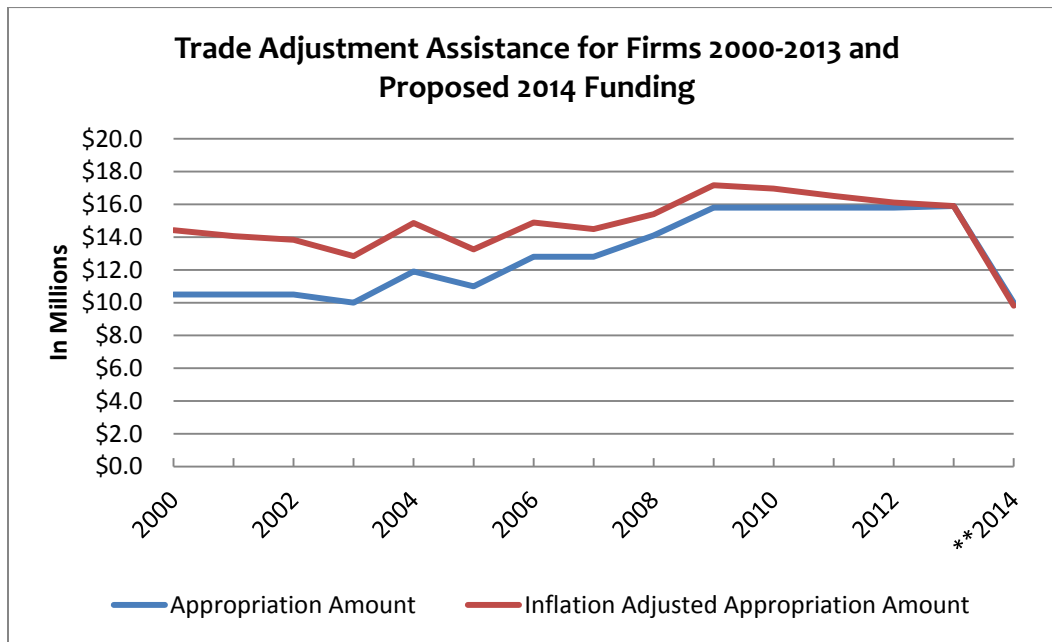
* Annualized CR

** Request

Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms

The Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms (TAAF) 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. The program aims to help these companies increase exports and thereby create jobs. TAAF was established in 1962; the table below shows funding levels beginning in 2000.

The President's FY2014 request for TAAF is \$10 million, a nearly \$6 million decrease from the FY2012 appropriated funding level. Adjusted for inflation using 2013 dollars, appropriations increased 12% percent from FY2000 to FY2012.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2000	\$10.5	\$14.4	N/A
2001	\$10.5	\$14.1	-2.47%
2002	\$10.5	\$13.8	-1.60%
2003	\$10.0	\$12.8	-7.20%
2004	\$11.9	\$14.9	15.71%
2005	\$11.0	\$13.3	-10.84%
2006	\$12.8	\$14.9	12.39%
2007	\$12.8	\$14.5	-2.71%
2008	\$14.1	\$15.4	6.27%
2009	\$15.8	\$17.2	11.51%
2010	\$15.8	\$17.0	-1.19%
2011	\$15.8	\$16.5	-2.66%
2012	\$15.8	\$16.1	-2.45%
*2013	\$15.9	\$15.9	-1.30%
**2014	\$10.0	\$9.8	-38.25%

* Annualized CR

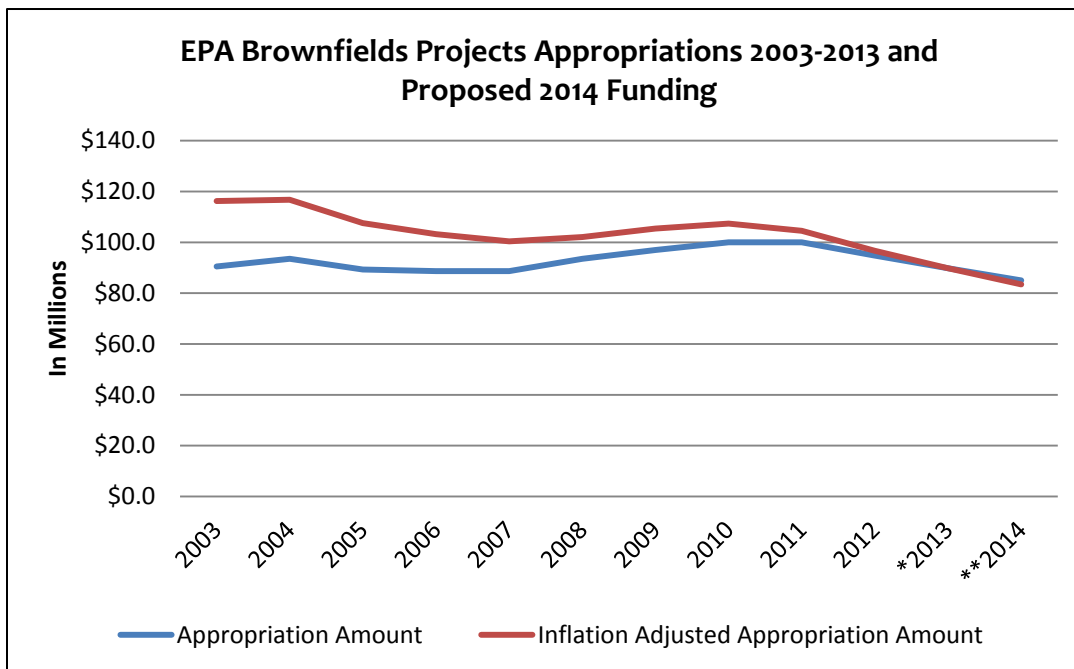
**Request

EPA Brownfields

EPA Brownfield projects (assessment/cleanup)

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Brownfields 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.

The President's FY2014 request of \$85 million reflects a 10% decrease from the FY2012 funding level. Between FY2003 and FY2012, the program's funding (adjusted for inflation) decreased by 17%.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2003	\$90.5	\$116.2	N/A
2004	\$93.5	\$116.8	0.45%
2005	\$89.3	\$107.6	-7.88%
2006	\$88.7	\$103.2	-4.07%
2007	\$88.7	\$100.4	-2.71%
2008	\$93.5	\$102.1	1.69%
2009	\$97.0	\$105.4	3.24%
2010	\$100.0	\$107.4	1.87%
2011	\$100.0	\$104.5	-2.66%
2012	\$94.8	\$96.7	-7.53%
*2013	\$89.8	\$89.8	-7.09%
**2014	\$85.0	\$83.5	-7.07%

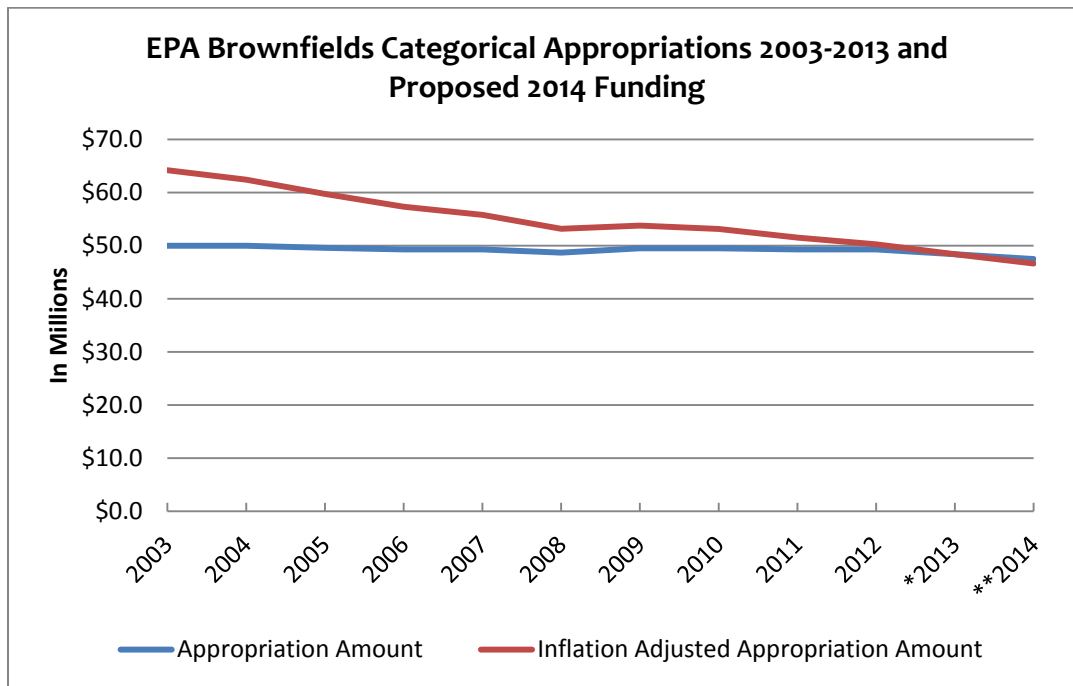
* Annualized CR

** Request

EPA Categorical grants (Sec 128)

EPA's Brownfields Categorical Grants provide direct assistance to states and tribes to establish and enhance response programs for brownfields remediation and redevelopment.

The President's FY2014 request of \$47.5 million reflects a 4% decrease from the FY2012 funding level. Similar to the Brownfield's Projects above, funding for Section 128 Categorical Grants has decreased gradually since 2003; funding (adjusted for inflation) decreased by 22% between 2003 and 2012.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2003	\$50.0	\$64.2	N/A
2004	\$50.0	\$62.4	-2.77%
2005	\$49.6	\$59.7	-4.32%
2006	\$49.3	\$57.4	-4.00%
2007	\$49.3	\$55.8	-2.71%
2008	\$48.7	\$53.2	-4.70%
2009	\$49.5	\$53.8	1.15%
2010	\$49.5	\$53.2	-1.19%
2011	\$49.3	\$51.5	-3.06%
2012	\$49.3	\$50.3	-2.45%
*2013	\$48.4	\$48.4	-3.71%
**2014	\$47.5	\$46.6	-3.64%

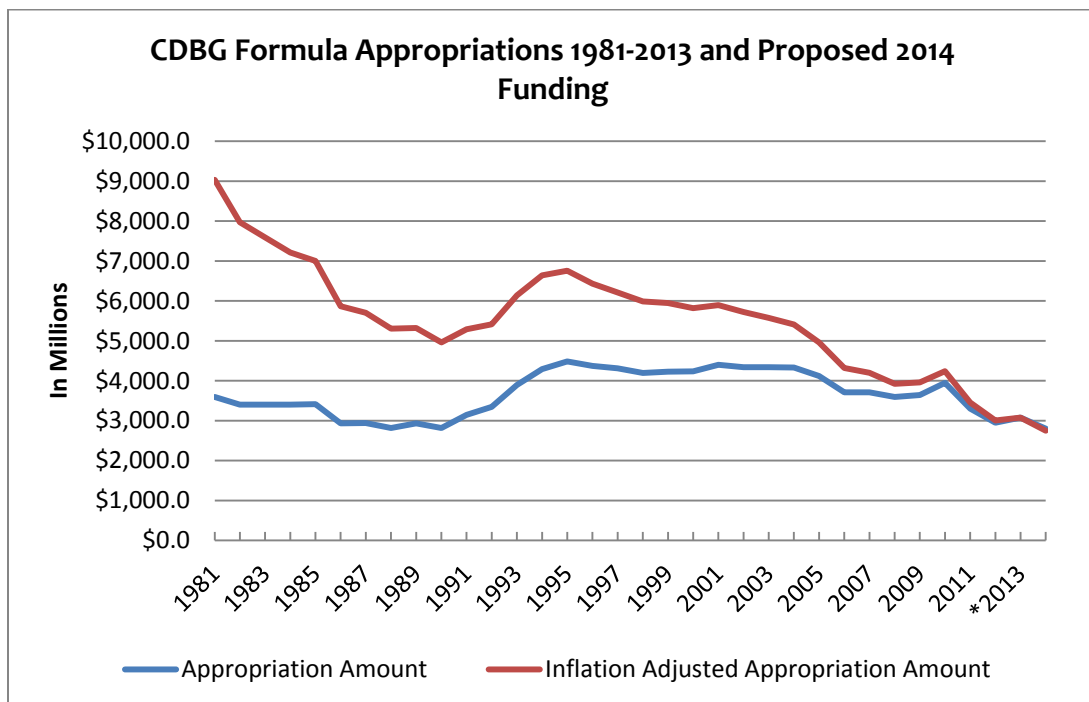
* Annualized CR

**Request

Community Development Block Grants

The Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) program aims to revitalize urban communities by providing decent housing, a suitable living environment, and expanding economic opportunities 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 President's FY2014 request for CDBG is \$2.798 billion, \$150.0 million below the FY2012 enacted level. The Administration justifies the low level by stating dissatisfaction with the formula and increased priority to its Neighborhood Stabilization Initiative, which Congress has not funded. Adjusted for inflation using 2013 dollars, appropriations decreased 67% percent over the three decades between FY1981 and FY2012.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1981	\$3,592.7	\$9,035.0	N/A
1982	\$3,399.6	\$7,971.9	-11.77%
1983	\$3,399.6	\$7,592.1	-4.76%
1984	\$3,399.8	\$7,214.0	-4.98%
1985	\$3,411.6	\$7,001.0	-2.95%
1986	\$2,932.6	\$5,866.2	-16.21%
1987	\$2,941.9	\$5,703.9	-2.77%
1988	\$2,817.9	\$5,303.8	-7.01%
1989	\$2,932.6	\$5,322.6	0.35%
1990	\$2,817.6	\$4,960.7	-6.80%
1991	\$3,146.6	\$5,290.2	6.64%

1992	\$3,344.0	\$5,415.0	2.36%
1993	\$3,893.6	\$6,139.0	13.37%
1994	\$4,291.0	\$6,642.2	8.20%
1995	\$4,485.0	\$6,757.5	1.74%
1996	\$4,370.0	\$6,429.8	-4.85%
1997	\$4,310.4	\$6,211.6	-3.39%
1998	\$4,195.2	\$5,988.3	-3.60%
1999	\$4,225.7	\$5,948.0	-0.67%
2000	\$4,235.0	\$5,817.0	-2.20%
2001	\$4,399.3	\$5,893.5	1.31%
2002	\$4,341.0	\$5,722.4	-2.90%
2003	\$4,340.0	\$5,574.7	-2.58%
2004	\$4,331.0	\$5,409.1	-2.97%
2005	\$4,117.0	\$4,959.3	-8.32%
2006	\$3,711.0	\$4,317.4	-12.94%
2007	\$3,711.0	\$4,200.6	-2.71%
2008	\$3,593.0	\$3,923.6	-6.59%
2009	\$3,642.0	\$3,957.7	0.87%
2010	\$3,948.0	\$4,239.4	7.12%
2011	\$3,303.0	\$3,452.3	-18.57%
2012	\$2,948.0	\$3,005.6	-12.94%
*2013	\$3,078.0	\$3,078.0	2.41%
**2014	\$2,798.0	\$2,747.1	-10.75%

* Enacted, with Sequestration

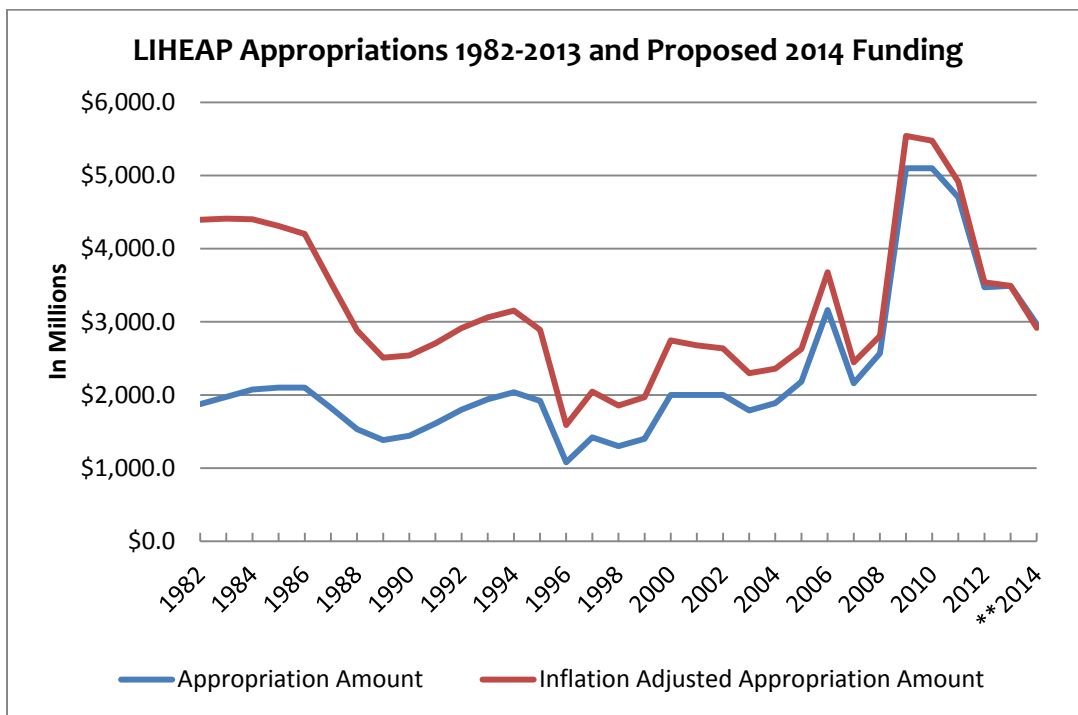
** Request

Energy

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) helps low-income residents in the wintry NEMW region pay for heating and cooling, among other energy uses; in FY2012, NEMW states received 58% of LIHEAP funding.² 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.

The President's FY2014 budget requests \$2.97 billion, a decrease of \$502.0 million (14%) from the total amount appropriated in FY2012. However, in addition to the amount proposed for regular and contingency funds in FY2014, the President makes \$50 million available for new, competitive grants to assist low-income households in reducing household energy burdens, and for conducting a national evaluation of such grants. Adjusted for inflation, Congressional appropriations for LIHEAP declined by \$856.9 million (19%) from the program's first year in FY1982 until FY2012.³



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1982	\$1,875.0	\$4,396.8	N/A
1983	\$1,975.0	\$4,410.6	0.31%
1984	\$2,075.0	\$4,402.9	-0.17%
1985	\$2,100.0	\$4,309.5	-2.12%

² NEMWI analysis of USASpending.gov data, 2012.

³ LIHEAP appropriations levels in the line graph and chart include dollars for both the regular block grant fund and the contingency fund.

1986	\$2,100.0	\$4,200.7	-2.52%
1987	\$1,825.0	\$3,538.4	-15.77%
1988	\$1,531.8	\$2,883.2	-18.52%
1989	\$1,383.2	\$2,510.5	-12.93%
1990	\$1,443.0	\$2,540.5	1.20%
1991	\$1,610.2	\$2,707.1	6.56%
1992	\$1,800.0	\$2,914.7	7.67%
1993	\$1,941.2	\$3,060.7	5.01%
1994	\$2,037.4	\$3,153.8	3.04%
1995	\$1,919.2	\$2,891.6	-8.31%
1996	\$1,080.0	\$1,589.1	-45.05%
1997	\$1,420.0	\$2,046.3	28.78%
1998	\$1,300.0	\$1,855.6	-9.32%
1999	\$1,400.0	\$1,970.6	6.19%
2000	\$2,000.0	\$2,747.1	39.40%
2001	\$2,000.0	\$2,679.3	-2.47%
2002	\$2,000.0	\$2,636.5	-1.60%
2003	\$1,788.3	\$2,297.1	-12.87%
2004	\$1,888.8	\$2,359.0	2.70%
2005	\$2,182.6	\$2,629.2	11.45%
2006	\$3,161.0	\$3,677.6	39.88%
2007	\$2,161.0	\$2,446.1	-33.49%
2008	\$2,570.0	\$2,806.5	14.73%
2009	\$5,100.3	\$5,542.5	97.49%
2010	\$5,100.0	\$5,476.4	-1.19%
2011	\$4,701.0	\$4,913.5	-10.28%
2012	\$3,472.0	\$3,539.9	-27.96%
*2013	\$3,493.0	\$3,493.0	-1.32%
**2014	\$2,970.0	\$2,916.0	-16.52%

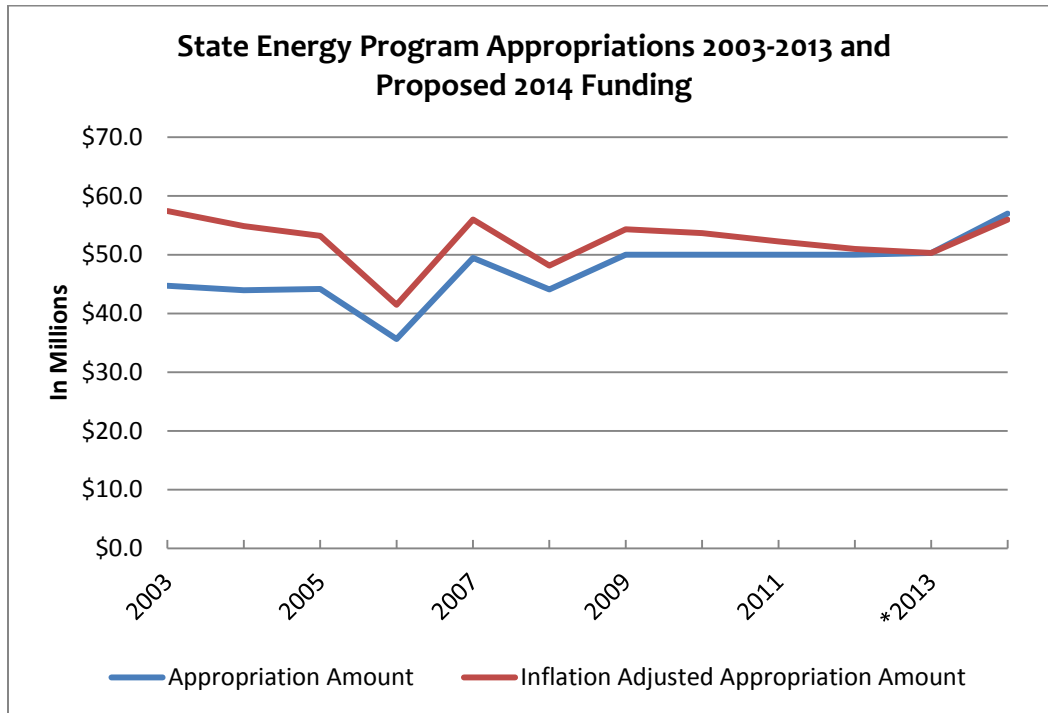
* Annualized CR

** Request

State Energy Program

The State Energy Program (SEP) provides financial and technical assistance to states through formula and competitive grants. States use these funds to develop strategies and goals toward 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.

The President's FY2014 request of \$57 million reflects a 14% increase from the FY2012 funding level. Funding for SEP has remained relatively stable over the last decade; funding (adjusted for inflation) decreased by 11% between FY2003 and FY2012.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2003	\$44.7	\$57.4	N/A
2004	\$44.0	\$54.9	-4.42%
2005	\$44.2	\$53.2	-3.05%
2006	\$35.6	\$41.5	-22.09%
2007	\$49.5	\$56.0	35.02%
2008	\$44.1	\$48.2	-13.98%
2009	\$50.0	\$54.3	12.83%
2010	\$50.0	\$53.7	-1.19%
2011	\$50.0	\$52.3	-2.66%
2012	\$50.0	\$51.0	-2.45%
*2013	\$50.3	\$50.3	-1.33%
**2014	\$57.0	\$56.0	11.26%

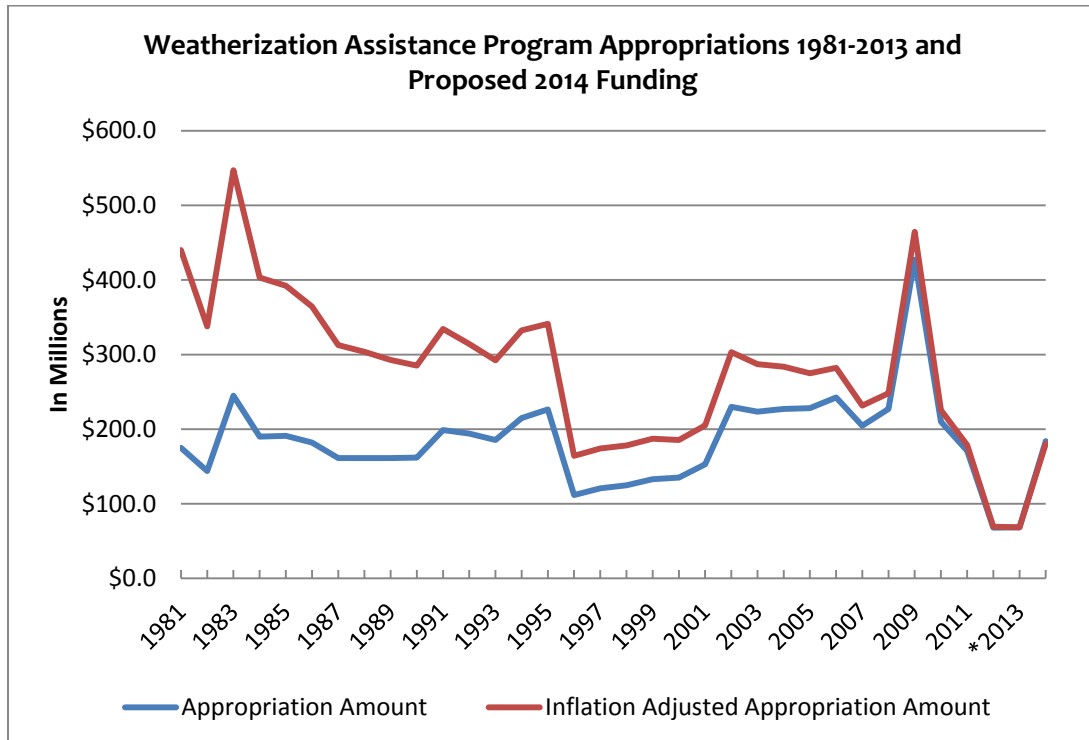
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** Request

Weatherization Assistance Program

The Weatherization Assistance Program enables low-income families to permanently reduce their energy bills by making their homes more energy efficient. 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 entities in turn fund a network of local community action agencies, nonprofit organizations, and local governments that provide weatherization services.

The President's FY2014 request of \$184 million reflects an increase of \$116.0 million (171%) from the FY2012 appropriated level. Despite this large increase, in the three decades since this grant program began, funding (adjusted for inflation) has decreased by 84%.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1981	\$175.0	\$440.1	N/A
1982	\$144.0	\$337.7	-23.27%
1983	\$245.0	\$547.1	62.03%
1984	\$190.0	\$403.2	-26.31%
1985	\$191.1	\$392.2	-2.73%
1986	\$182.1	\$364.3	-7.11%
1987	\$161.3	\$312.7	-14.15%
1988	\$161.3	\$303.6	-2.92%
1989	\$161.3	\$292.8	-3.57%
1990	\$162.0	\$285.2	-2.58%
1991	\$198.9	\$334.4	17.24%
1992	\$194.0	\$314.1	-6.06%
1993	\$185.4	\$292.3	-6.95%

1994	\$214.8	\$332.5	13.74%
1995	\$226.4	\$341.1	2.59%
1996	\$111.7	\$164.4	-51.82%
1997	\$120.8	\$174.1	5.92%
1998	\$124.8	\$178.1	2.33%
1999	\$133.0	\$187.2	5.09%
2000	\$135.0	\$185.4	-0.95%
2001	\$153.0	\$205.0	10.54%
2002	\$230.0	\$303.2	47.92%
2003	\$223.5	\$287.1	-5.31%
2004	\$227.2	\$283.8	-1.16%
2005	\$228.2	\$274.9	-3.13%
2006	\$242.6	\$282.2	2.68%
2007	\$204.6	\$231.6	-17.95%
2008	\$227.2	\$248.1	7.13%
2009	\$427.5	\$464.6	87.24%
2010	\$210.0	\$225.5	-51.46%
2011	\$171.0	\$178.7	-20.74%
2012	\$68.0	\$69.3	-61.21%
*2013	\$68.4	\$68.4	-1.34%
**2014	\$184.0	\$180.7	164.12%

* Annualized CR

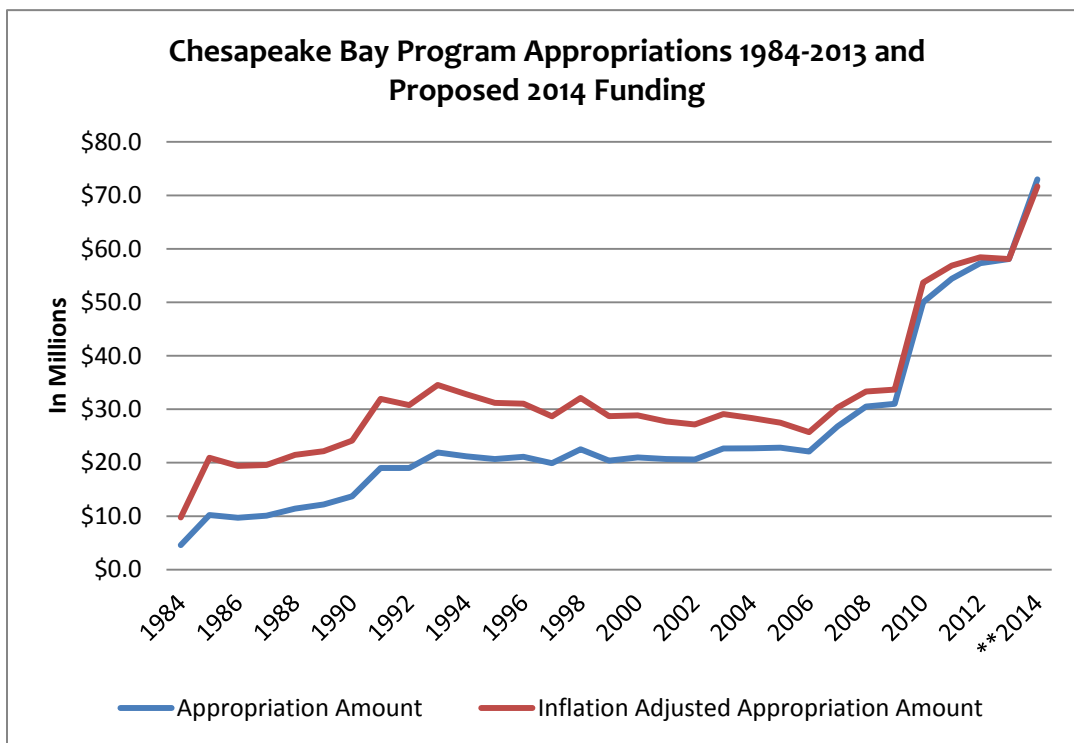
** Request

Great Waters Restoration

Chesapeake Bay Program

The Environmental Protection Agency's Chesapeake Bay Program advances cooperative efforts to restore and protect the Chesapeake Bay watershed. The Chesapeake Bay Program offers technical assistance and monitoring grants, data gathering and analysis, and computer modeling capabilities. The program also provides funds for competitive grants to local governments and non-profit organizations through the Chesapeake Bay Small Watershed Grants Program.

The President's FY2014 budget proposal requests \$73 million for the Chesapeake Bay Program, up \$15.7 million (27%) from the \$57.3 million appropriated in FY2012. Adjusting for inflation, Congressional appropriations for the Chesapeake Bay Program rose by 496% from the initial funding level in FY1984 until FY2012.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1984	\$4.6	\$9.8	N/A
1985	\$10.2	\$20.9	114.45%
1986	\$9.7	\$19.4	-7.30%
1987	\$10.1	\$19.6	0.92%
1988	\$11.4	\$21.5	9.57%
1989	\$12.2	\$22.1	3.20%
1990	\$13.7	\$24.1	8.93%
1991	\$19.0	\$31.9	32.43%
1992	\$19.0	\$30.8	-3.68%

1993	\$21.9	\$34.5	12.23%
1994	\$21.2	\$32.8	-4.96%
1995	\$20.7	\$31.2	-4.96%
1996	\$21.1	\$31.0	-0.46%
1997	\$19.9	\$28.7	-7.63%
1998	\$22.5	\$32.1	11.99%
1999	\$20.4	\$28.7	-10.59%
2000	\$21.0	\$28.8	0.45%
2001	\$20.7	\$27.7	-3.86%
2002	\$20.6	\$27.2	-2.07%
2003	\$22.7	\$29.1	7.14%
2004	\$22.7	\$28.4	-2.55%
2005	\$22.8	\$27.5	-3.13%
2006	\$22.1	\$25.7	-6.38%
2007	\$26.8	\$30.3	17.99%
2008	\$30.5	\$33.3	9.79%
2009	\$31.0	\$33.7	1.14%
2010	\$50.0	\$53.7	59.38%
2011	\$54.4	\$56.9	5.90%
2012	\$57.3	\$58.4	2.75%
*2013	\$58.1	\$58.1	-0.55%
**2014	\$73.0	\$71.7	23.36%

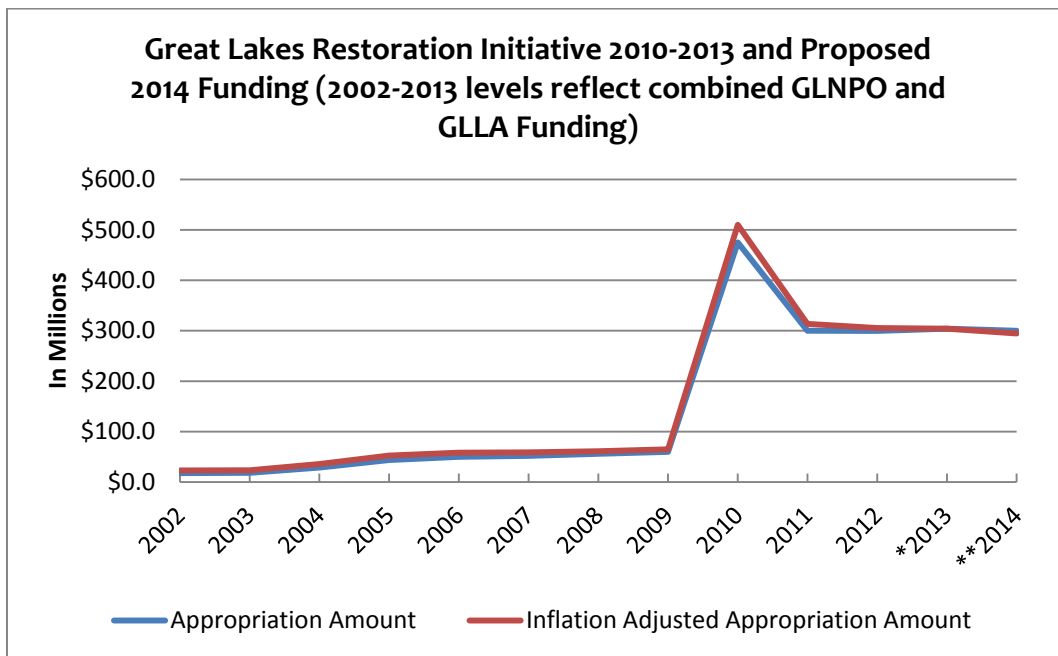
* Annualized CR

** Request

Great Lakes Restoration Initiative

The Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI) serves five major restoration and protection 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 information, engagement, and accountability in the program overall. Congress first appropriated funding for GLRI in FY2010, combining new restoration dollars with long-standing budget items consistent with the restoration program, namely the Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) and the Great Lakes Legacy Act (GLLA).

The President's FY2014 request for GLRI is \$300 million, nearly 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 (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2002	\$17.6	\$23.2	N/A
2003	\$18.3	\$23.5	1.32%
2004	\$28.7	\$35.8	52.49%
2005	\$43.6	\$52.5	46.52%
2006	\$50.0	\$58.2	10.76%
2007	\$52.0	\$58.9	1.19%
2008	\$56.1	\$61.3	4.08%
2009	\$59.8	\$65.0	6.08%
2010	\$475.0	\$510.1	684.90%
2011	\$300.0	\$313.6	-38.52%
2012	\$299.5	\$305.4	-2.62%
*2013	\$304.0	\$304.0	-0.44%
**2014	\$300.0	\$294.5	-3.12%

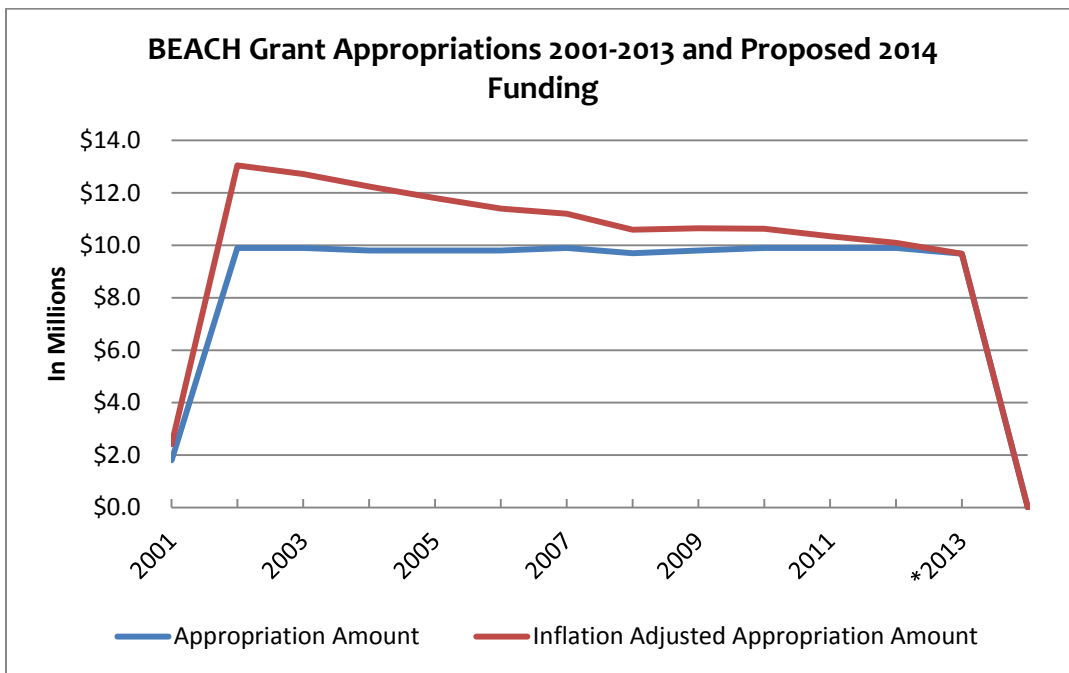
* Annualized CR

** Request

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 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to publish new or revised bacteriological criteria. In general, BEACH funding flows through states to local health departments to collect and analyze samples and report the results to the public to allow for safe swimming.

The President's FY2014 budget eliminates funding for BEACH grants, which received \$9.9 million in FY2012. EPA explains that the funding elimination is justified by the program's success: "The EPA has worked with state, tribal, and territorial governments for over ten years to develop their capacity to implement beach monitoring programs. Many of these non-federal agencies now have the ability and knowledge to run their own programs without federal support."⁴



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2001	\$1.8	\$2.4	N/A
2002	\$9.9	\$13.1	441.21%
2003	\$9.9	\$12.7	-2.56%
2004	\$9.8	\$12.2	-3.75%
2005	\$9.8	\$11.8	-3.55%
2006	\$9.8	\$11.4	-3.42%
2007	\$9.9	\$11.2	-1.71%
2008	\$9.7	\$10.6	-5.48%
2009	\$9.8	\$10.6	0.54%

⁴ EPA FY2014 Budget in Brief, p.19

2010	\$9.9	\$10.6	-0.18%
2011	\$9.9	\$10.3	-2.66%
2012	\$9.9	\$10.1	-2.45%
*2013	\$9.7	\$9.7	-4.09%
**2014	\$0.0	\$0.0	-100.00%

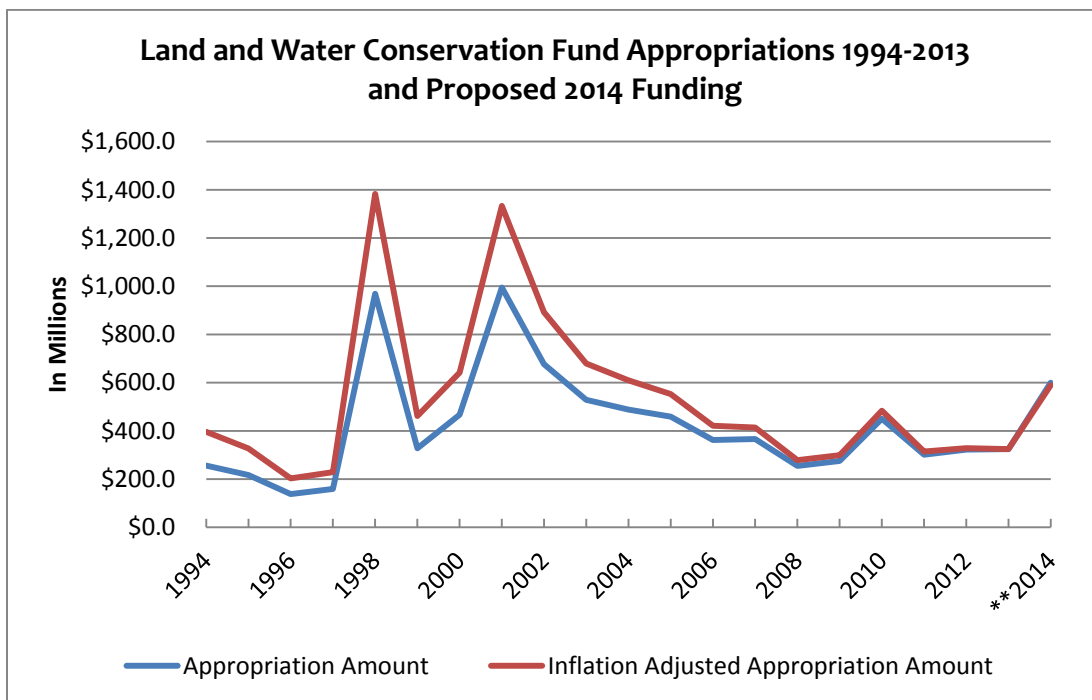
* Annualized CR

** Request

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 oil and gas. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus federal real estate and taxes on motorboat fuel. Though its collection has been mandatory, its spending has been subject to Congressional appropriations.

Funding for LWCF has varied greatly over the last two decades, with notable peaks in 1998 and 2001. The FY2014 budget proposes to fund LWCF at \$600 million (mandatory + discretionary), a \$277.7 million increase from FY2012 funding. Past funding for LWCF has been solely discretionary. The FY2014 request includes \$200 million in mandatory funding, which would mark the first time funding for LWCF would be mandatorily required. The request for mandatory funding includes a legislative change that would require full mandatory funding for LWCF in future years as well. Beginning in FY2015, LWCF would include \$900 million of mandatory funding, equal to the amount of oil and gas receipts deposited each year.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1994	\$256.0	\$396.3	N/A
1995	\$217.0	\$327.0	-17.49%
1996	\$138.0	\$203.0	-37.90%
1997	\$159.0	\$229.1	12.85%
1998	\$969.0	\$1,383.2	503.66%
1999	\$328.0	\$461.7	-66.62%

2000	\$467.0	\$641.4	38.94%
2001	\$995.0	\$1,332.9	107.80%
2002	\$677.0	\$892.4	-33.05%
2003	\$529.0	\$679.5	-23.86%
2004	\$488.0	\$609.5	-10.30%
2005	\$459.0	\$552.9	-9.28%
2006	\$362.0	\$421.2	-23.83%
2007	\$366.0	\$414.3	-1.63%
2008	\$255.0	\$278.5	-32.78%
2009	\$275.0	\$298.8	7.32%
2010	\$450.4	\$483.6	61.84%
2011	\$301.0	\$314.6	-34.95%
2012	\$322.3	\$328.7	4.46%
*2013	\$324.3	\$324.3	-1.32%
**2014	\$600.0	\$589.1	81.64%

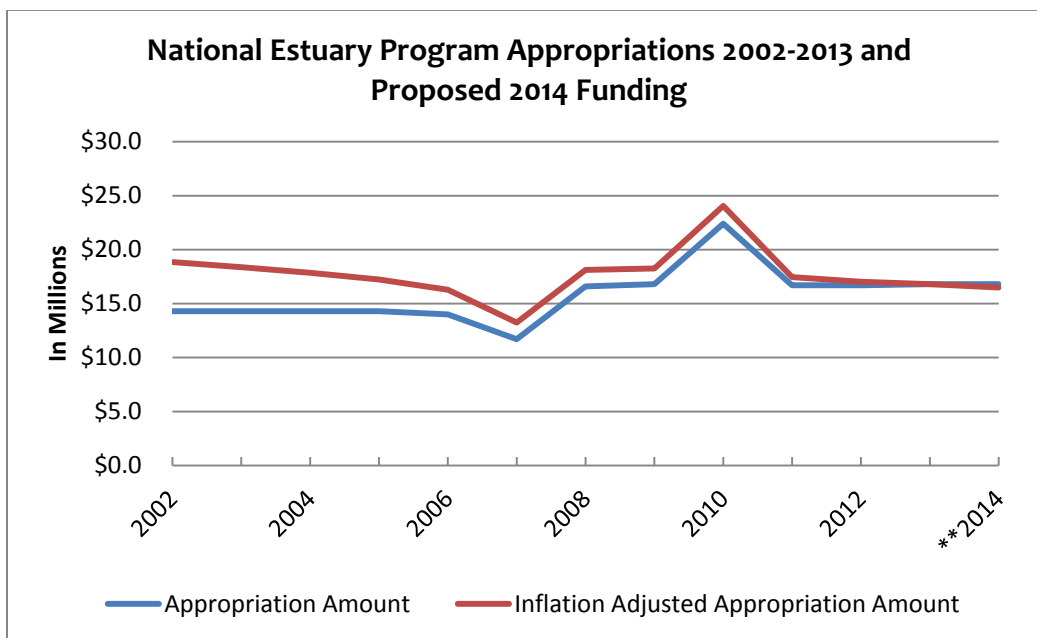
* Annualized CR

** Request, includes mandatory and discretionary amounts

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). NEP provides resources to voluntary community-based programs to implement plans to protect and restore estuarine resources.⁵ NEP was established in 1987; the table below shows funding levels beginning in 2002.

The President's FY2014 request of \$16.8 million is nearly level with the FY2011 and FY2012 appropriated amounts. Over the last decade, (inflation-adjusted) funding levels for the program have decreased by 10%.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2002	\$14.3	\$18.9	N/A
2003	\$14.3	\$18.4	-2.56%
2004	\$14.3	\$17.9	-2.77%
2005	\$14.3	\$17.2	-3.55%
2006	\$14.0	\$16.3	-5.45%
2007	\$11.7	\$13.2	-18.69%
2008	\$16.6	\$18.1	36.88%
2009	\$16.8	\$18.3	0.71%
2010	\$22.4	\$24.1	31.75%
2011	\$16.7	\$17.5	-27.43%
2012	\$16.7	\$17.0	-2.45%
*2013	\$16.8	\$16.8	-1.33%
**2014	\$16.8	\$16.5	-1.82%

* Annualized CR

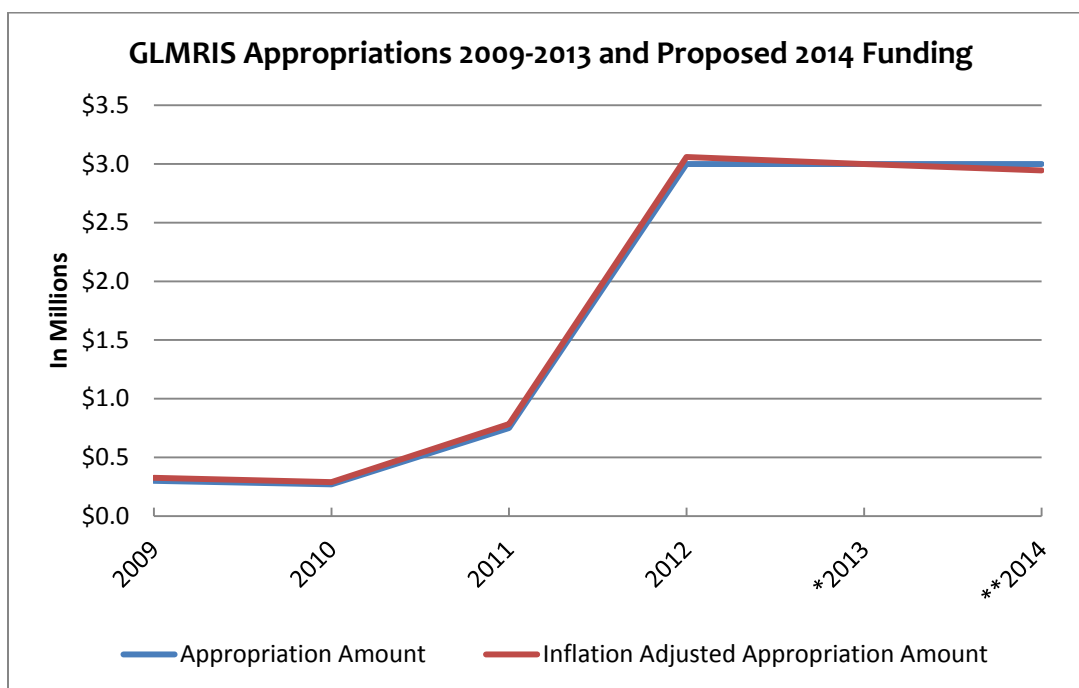
**Request

⁵ <http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/nep/index.cfm>

Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study

The United States Army Corps of Engineers conducts the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS) in consultation with other federal agencies, tribes, state agencies, local governments and non-governmental organizations. The study explores options and technologies—collectively known as aquatic nuisance species (ANS) controls—that could be applied to prevent ANS transfer between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River basins through aquatic pathways.⁶

The President's FY2014 budget request of \$3 million is level with FY2012 funding. Funding for GLMRIS dramatically increased in FY2012, which coincided with acceleration in the delivery schedule included in [MAP-21](#), the Transportation Reauthorization Act. Delivery of the final GLRMIS report is now expected at the end of 2013, rather than in 2015.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2009	\$0.3	\$0.3	N/A
2010	\$0.3	\$0.3	-11.07%
2011	\$0.8	\$0.8	170.38%
2012	\$3.0	\$3.1	290.18%
*2013	\$3.0	\$3.0	-1.92%
**2014	\$3.0	\$2.9	-1.82%

* Annualized CR

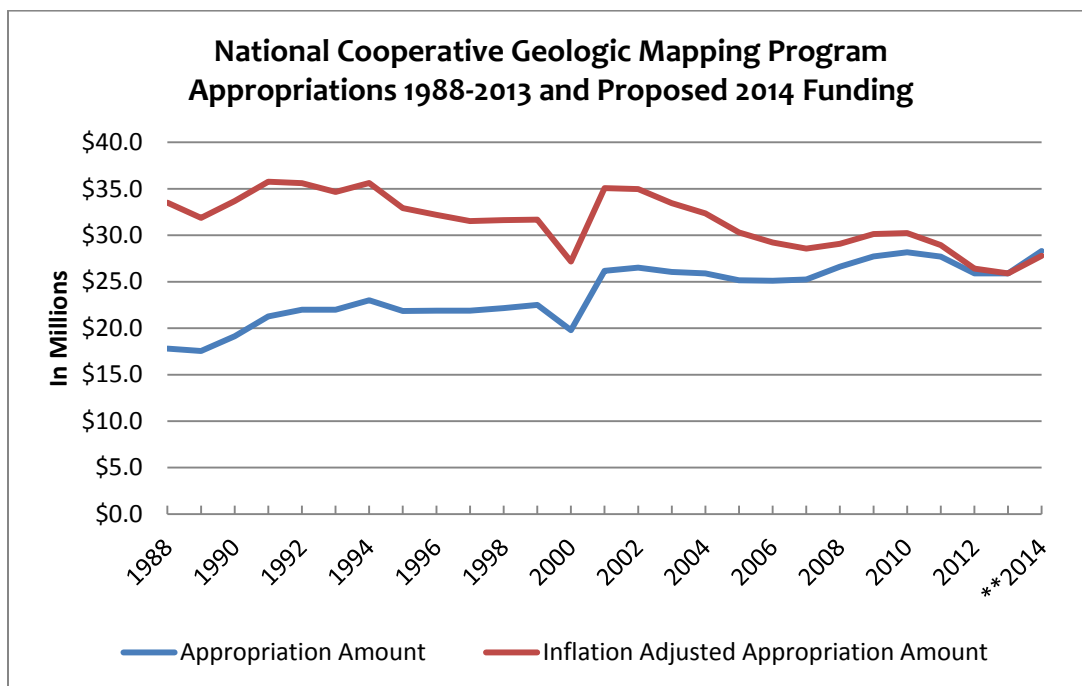
**Request

⁶ <http://glmr.is.anl.gov/index.cfm>

National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

The National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program provides maps and three-dimensional framework models that are used in planning, resource management, and mitigation of hazards. As part of this program, the Great Lakes states formed the Great Lakes Geologic Mapping Coalition, which brings together the tools of the eight states' geological programs and provides an economically-efficient way to perform larger tasks while making the information publicly available. Funded projects have included: identifying sources of groundwater contamination and informing mitigation proposals for Superfund and other contaminated sites; identifying potential hazards, like landslides and sink holes, for development and land-use planning; providing updated and catalogued data on sediment composition and structure for sewer line and residential zone construction; and identifying sources of contamination in drinking water supplies for major cities in and outside the Great Lakes, including Detroit, Cleveland, and New York City.

Funding (inflation-adjusted) for the national program has declined over time, although the President's FY2014 request of \$28.3 million reflects an increase of approximately \$2 million over the FY2012 appropriated amount. The Great Lakes Mapping Coalition, originally formed in 1997 and expanded to include all eight states in 2008, has received consistent appropriations at \$750,000 since FY2009.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1988	\$17.8	\$33.5	N/A
1989	\$17.6	\$31.9	-4.91%
1990	\$19.1	\$33.7	5.71%
1991	\$21.3	\$35.8	6.18%
1992	\$22.0	\$35.6	-0.42%

1993	\$22.0	\$34.7	-2.68%
1994	\$23.0	\$35.6	2.78%
1995	\$21.8	\$32.9	-7.59%
1996	\$21.9	\$32.2	-2.19%
1997	\$21.9	\$31.5	-2.06%
1998	\$22.2	\$31.6	0.30%
1999	\$22.5	\$31.7	0.16%
2000	\$19.8	\$27.2	-14.23%
2001	\$26.2	\$35.1	29.08%
2002	\$26.5	\$35.0	-0.31%
2003	\$26.0	\$33.5	-4.31%
2004	\$25.9	\$32.3	-3.31%
2005	\$25.2	\$30.3	-6.30%
2006	\$25.1	\$29.2	-3.61%
2007	\$25.2	\$28.6	-2.22%
2008	\$26.6	\$29.1	1.78%
2009	\$27.7	\$30.1	3.62%
2010	\$28.2	\$30.2	0.38%
2011	\$27.7	\$29.0	-4.26%
2012	\$25.9	\$26.4	-8.79%
*2013	\$25.9	\$25.9	-1.92%
**2014	\$28.3	\$27.8	7.28%

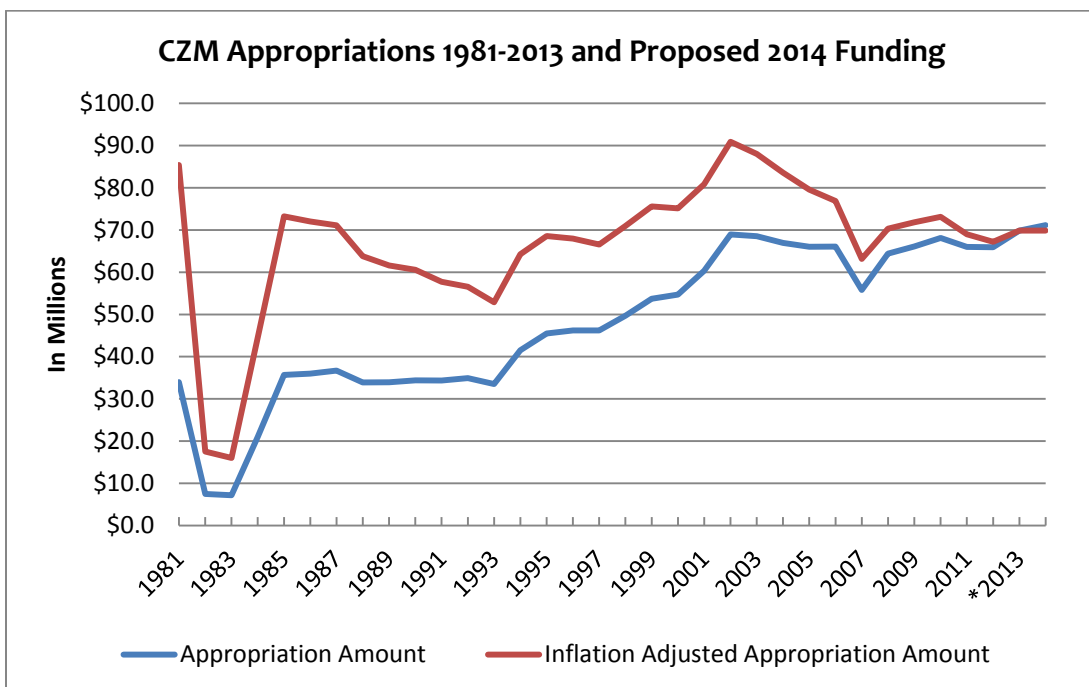
* Full Year CR

** Request

Coastal Zone Management Grants

Under the Coastal Zone Management (CZM) Act, originally passed in 1972, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) provides funding to 34 state and territory coastal zone management programs to protect, restore, and responsibly develop coastal communities and resources. Grants support: administration of the state coastal zone management programs; small-scale construction or land acquisition projects to enhance public access to the coast, facilitate redevelopment of urban waterfronts, or preserve and restore coastal resources; enhancement of state programs in an area of national significance, including wetlands, marine debris, and public access; or state implementation of their Coastal Nonpoint Pollution Control Programs.

The President's FY2014 budget requests \$71.1 million for CZM grants, an increase of approximately \$5 million from the FY2012 appropriated amount. Over the last three decades (FY1981-2012), the program's funding, adjusted for inflation, has declined by 21%.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1981	\$34.0	\$85.4	N/A
1982	\$7.5	\$17.5	-79.47%
1983	\$7.2	\$16.0	-8.70%
1984	\$21.0	\$44.6	178.29%
1985	\$35.7	\$73.2	64.33%
1986	\$36.0	\$72.0	-1.66%
1987	\$36.7	\$71.1	-1.24%
1988	\$33.9	\$63.8	-10.30%
1989	\$33.9	\$61.6	-3.43%
1990	\$34.4	\$60.6	-1.69%
1991	\$34.3	\$57.7	-4.66%

1992	\$34.9	\$56.6	-2.04%
1993	\$33.5	\$52.9	-6.52%
1994	\$41.5	\$64.2	21.50%
1995	\$45.5	\$68.6	6.72%
1996	\$46.2	\$68.0	-0.84%
1997	\$46.2	\$66.6	-2.06%
1998	\$49.7	\$70.9	6.56%
1999	\$53.7	\$75.6	6.55%
2000	\$54.7	\$75.1	-0.60%
2001	\$60.4	\$80.9	7.64%
2002	\$69.0	\$90.9	12.41%
2003	\$68.5	\$88.0	-3.19%
2004	\$66.9	\$83.6	-5.02%
2005	\$66.0	\$79.6	-4.83%
2006	\$66.1	\$76.9	-3.36%
2007	\$55.8	\$63.2	-17.84%
2008	\$64.4	\$70.3	11.34%
2009	\$66.1	\$71.8	2.14%
2010	\$68.1	\$73.1	1.80%
2011	\$66.0	\$69.0	-5.67%
2012	\$65.9	\$67.2	-2.55%
*2013	\$69.8	\$69.8	3.90%
**2014	\$71.1	\$69.9	0.01%

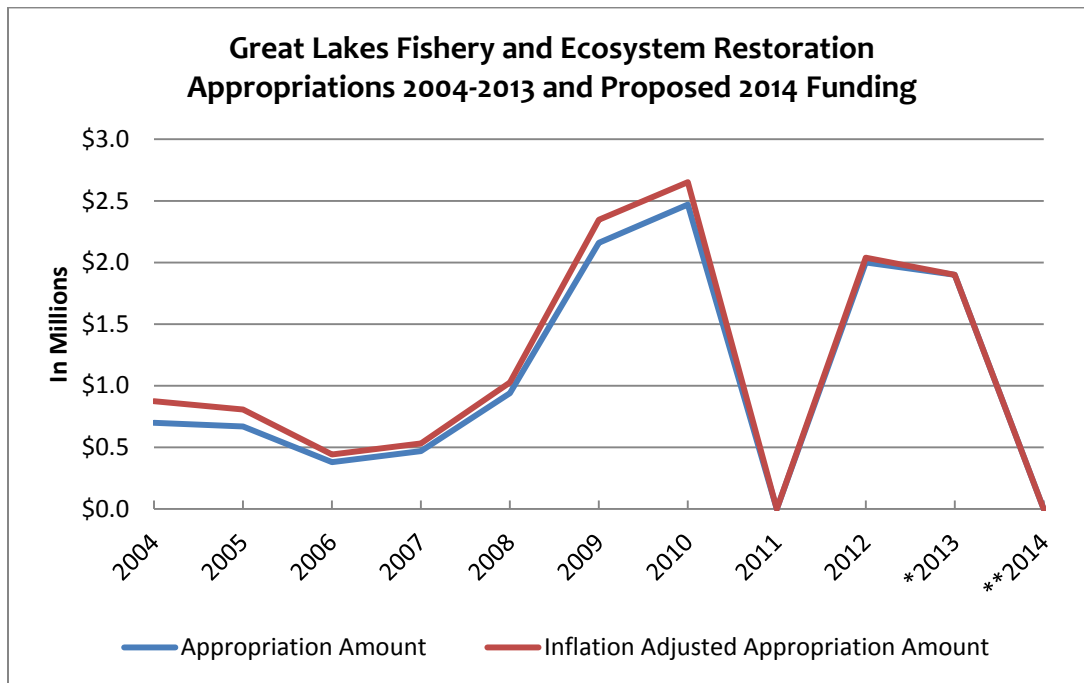
* Annualized CR

** Request

Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration

Authorized by the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, the Great Lakes Fishery and Ecosystem Restoration Program (GLFER) provides funding for cooperation of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers with other federal, state, and local agencies and the Great Lakes Fishery Commission to plan, implement, and evaluate projects supporting the restoration of the fishery, ecosystem, and beneficial uses of the Great Lakes.⁷

The President's FY2014 budget eliminates funding for GLFER, which was funded at \$2 million in 2012; funding was also eliminated for this program in FY2011.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2004	\$0.7	\$0.9	N/A
2005	\$0.7	\$0.8	-7.68%
2006	\$0.4	\$0.4	-45.22%
2007	\$0.5	\$0.5	20.34%
2008	\$0.9	\$1.0	92.95%
2009	\$2.2	\$2.3	128.67%
2010	\$2.5	\$2.7	13.00%
2011	\$0.0	\$0.0	-100.00%
2012	\$2.0	\$2.0	—
*2013	\$1.9	\$1.9	-6.82%
**2014	\$0.0	\$0.0	-100.00%

* Estimated

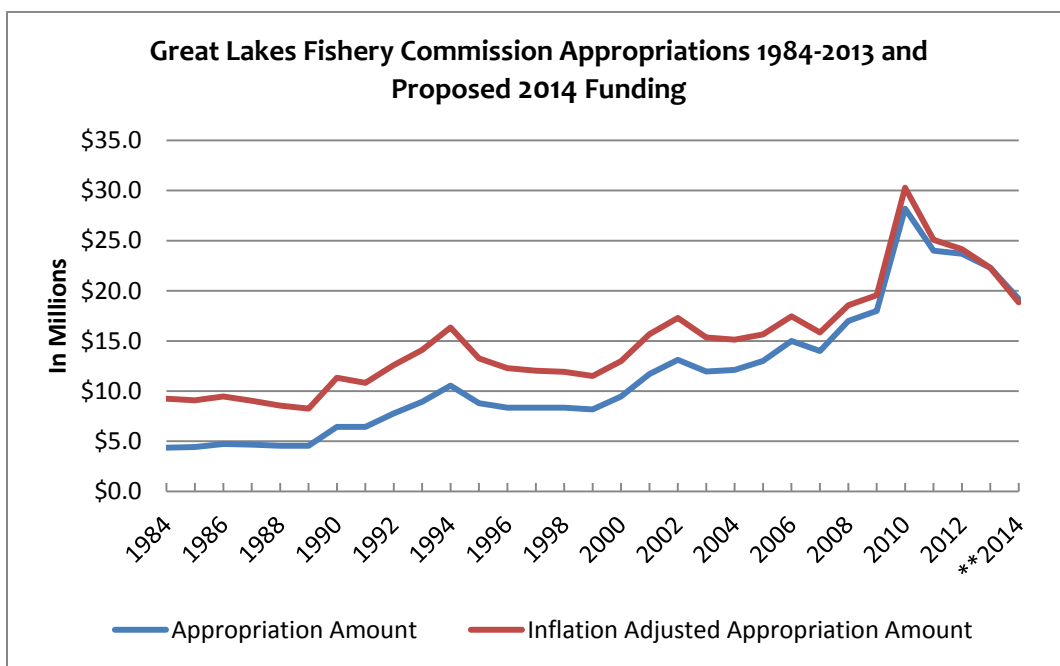
** Request

⁷ <http://www.glfc.int/glfer/index.htm>

Great Lakes Fishery Commission

The Great Lakes Fishery Commission was established by the Convention on Great Lakes Fisheries between Canada and the United States in 1955. The Commission has two major responsibilities: 1) to develop coordinated programs of research on the Great Lakes, and, on the basis of the findings, to recommend measures which will permit the maximum sustained productivity of stocks of fish of common concern; and 2) to formulate and implement a program to eradicate or minimize sea lamprey populations in the Great Lakes.⁸

The President's FY2014 request for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission is \$19.2 million, which is \$4.5 million below the enacted FY2012 level, and \$9.0 million below the Commission's peak funding in FY2010. Over the last three decades (FY1984-FY2012), though, funding (adjusted for inflation) has increased by 163%.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1984	\$4.4	\$9.2	N/A
1985	\$4.4	\$9.1	-1.73%
1986	\$4.7	\$9.5	4.22%
1987	\$4.7	\$9.0	-4.47%
1988	\$4.5	\$8.6	-5.27%
1989	\$4.5	\$8.3	-3.57%
1990	\$6.4	\$11.3	37.35%
1991	\$6.4	\$10.8	-4.51%
1992	\$7.8	\$12.6	16.34%
1993	\$8.9	\$14.1	11.94%

⁸ <http://www.glfc.org/aboutus/brief.php#mission>

1994	\$10.6	\$16.3	15.89%
1995	\$8.8	\$13.3	-18.84%
1996	\$8.4	\$12.3	-7.34%
1997	\$8.4	\$12.0	-2.06%
1998	\$8.4	\$11.9	-0.95%
1999	\$8.2	\$11.5	-3.55%
2000	\$9.5	\$13.0	12.99%
2001	\$11.7	\$15.7	20.63%
2002	\$13.1	\$17.3	10.35%
2003	\$11.9	\$15.3	-11.26%
2004	\$12.1	\$15.1	-1.38%
2005	\$13.0	\$15.7	3.46%
2006	\$15.0	\$17.5	11.44%
2007	\$14.0	\$15.8	-9.19%
2008	\$17.0	\$18.6	17.15%
2009	\$18.0	\$19.6	5.37%
2010	\$28.2	\$30.3	54.81%
2011	\$24.0	\$25.1	-17.16%
2012	\$23.7	\$24.2	-3.67%
*2013	\$22.3	\$22.3	-7.71%
**2014	\$19.2	\$18.9	-15.47%

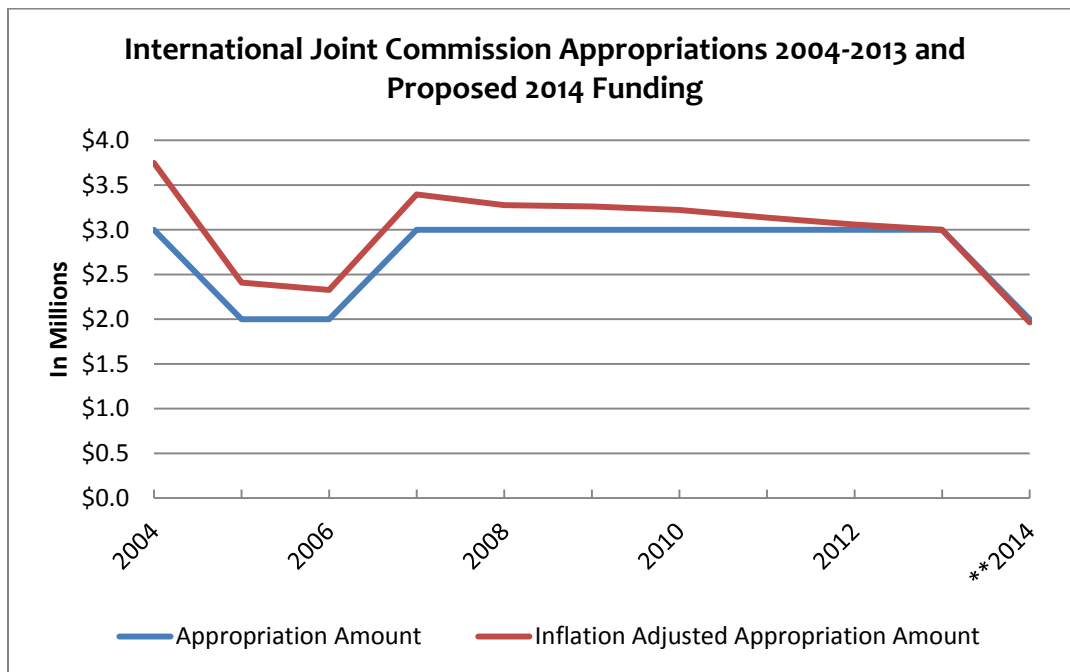
* Annualized CR

** Request

International Joint Commission - Great Lakes Region

The U.S. and Canada established the International Joint Commission (IJC) 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.⁹

The President's FY2014 request for the IJC-Great Lakes Region is \$2 million, \$1.0 million below the consistent funding level since FY2007. However, the FY2014 request is not yet finalized and does not yet include the funding for Washington, DC staff activities supporting the Great Lakes.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2004	\$3.0	\$3.7	N/A
2005	\$2.0	\$2.4	-35.70%
2006	\$2.0	\$2.3	-3.42%
2007	\$3.0	\$3.4	45.94%
2008	\$3.0	\$3.3	-3.53%
2009	\$3.0	\$3.3	-0.49%
2010	\$3.0	\$3.2	-1.19%
2011	\$3.0	\$3.1	-2.66%
2012	\$3.0	\$3.1	-2.45%
*2013	\$3.0	\$3.0	-1.92%
**2014	\$2.0	\$2.0	-34.55%

* Annualized CR

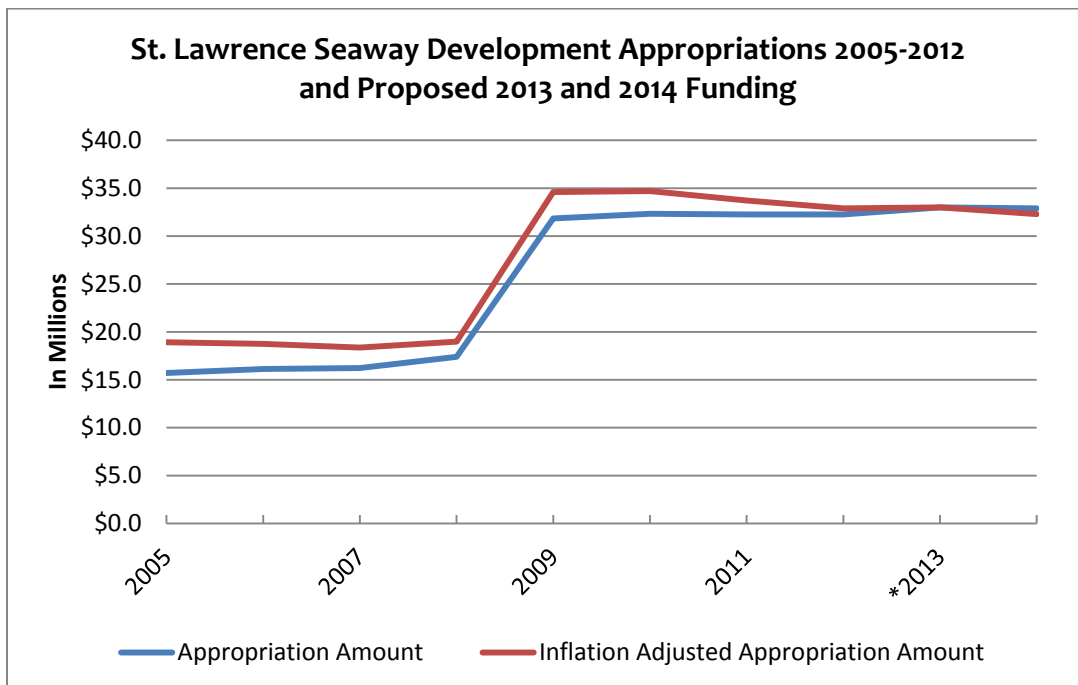
** Request

⁹ NEMWI, "Survey of Great Lakes Programs and Federal Funding Implications"

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation

The St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation's (SLSDC) core mission is to serve the U.S. intermodal and international transportation system by improving the operation and maintenance of a safe, reliable, efficient, and environmentally responsible deep-draft waterway, in cooperation with its Canadian counterpart. The SLSDC also encourages the development of trade through the Great Lakes Seaway System, which contributes to the comprehensive economic and environmental development of the entire Great Lakes region.¹⁰

After an 82% increase (inflation-adjusted) between FY2008 and FY2009, funding levels for the St. Lawrence Seaway Corporation have remained stable. The President's FY2014 request continues this trend; the proposed level of \$32.9 million is just slightly above the enacted levels for FY2010-2012.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2005	\$15.7	\$18.9	N/A
2006	\$16.1	\$18.8	-0.87%
2007	\$16.2	\$18.4	-2.09%
2008	\$17.4	\$19.0	3.43%
2009	\$31.8	\$34.6	82.19%
2010	\$32.3	\$34.7	0.31%
2011	\$32.3	\$33.7	-2.86%
2012	\$32.3	\$32.9	-2.45%
*2013	\$33.0	\$33.0	0.33%
*2014	\$32.9	\$32.3	-2.12%

*Request

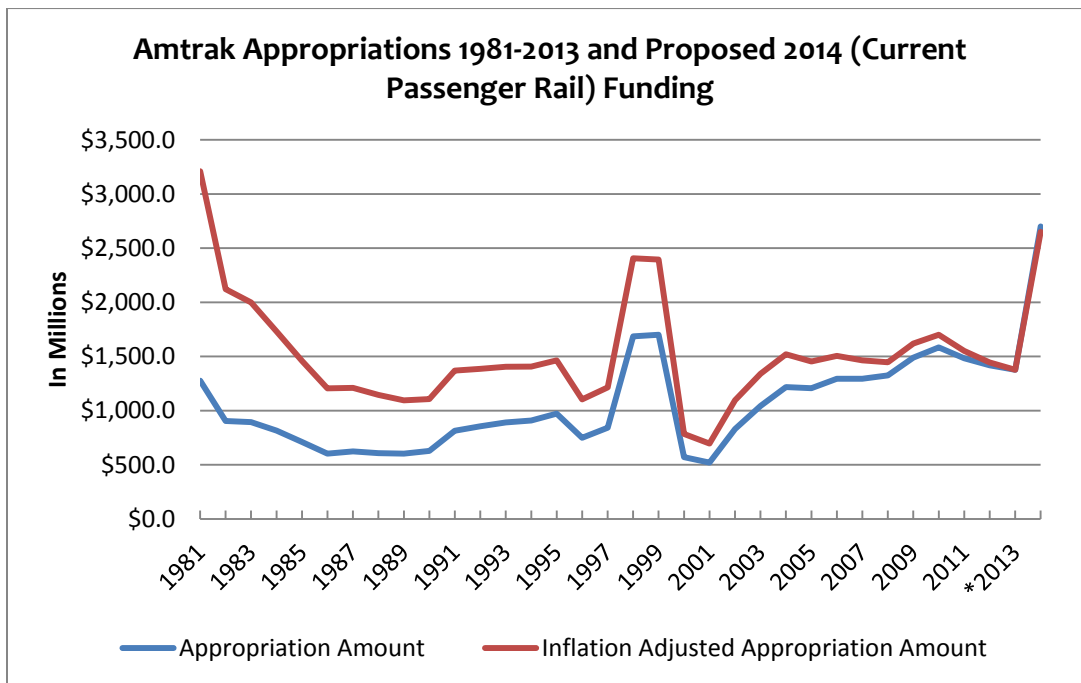
¹⁰ <http://www.greatlakes-seaway.com/en/management/slsdc/index.html>

Transportation and Water Management Systems

Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corp.)

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 Northeast Rail Corridor is the busiest passenger line in the U.S. by ridership and service frequency; in 2011, 16 of the 25 busiest Amtrak stations were located in the NEMW region.¹¹

The President's 2014 budget proposal realigns all passenger rail activities and resources, including Amtrak funding, under a new "Current Passenger Rail Service" account, with a funding request of \$2.7 billion. This request is a 90% increase from the FY2012 level of \$1.418 billion for Amtrak operating, capital, and debt service.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1981	\$1,276.3	\$3,209.7	N/A
1982	\$905.0	\$2,122.2	-33.88%
1983	\$895.0	\$1,998.7	-5.82%
1984	\$816.4	\$1,732.3	-13.33%
1985	\$711.6	\$1,460.3	-15.70%
1986	\$602.7	\$1,205.6	-17.44%
1987	\$624.0	\$1,209.8	0.35%
1988	\$608.4	\$1,145.1	-5.35%

¹¹ Bureau of Transportation Statistics, U.S. Department of Transportation. ["Transportation Statistics Annual Report" \(2005-11\)](#); Amtrak, "Top 25 Busiest Amtrak Stations in 2011."

1989	\$603.6	\$1,095.5	-4.33%
1990	\$629.1	\$1,107.6	1.10%
1991	\$815.1	\$1,370.4	23.73%
1992	\$856.0	\$1,386.1	1.15%
1993	\$891.1	\$1,405.0	1.36%
1994	\$908.7	\$1,406.6	0.11%
1995	\$972.0	\$1,464.5	4.12%
1996	\$750.0	\$1,103.5	-24.65%
1997	\$843.0	\$1,214.8	10.09%
1998	\$1,686.0	\$2,406.6	98.10%
1999	\$1,701.2	\$2,394.6	-0.50%
2000	\$571.0	\$784.3	-67.25%
2001	\$520.3	\$697.0	-11.13%
2002	\$831.5	\$1,096.1	57.26%
2003	\$1,043.2	\$1,340.0	22.25%
2004	\$1,217.8	\$1,521.0	13.51%
2005	\$1,207.3	\$1,454.3	-4.38%
2006	\$1,294.0	\$1,505.5	3.52%
2007	\$1,294.0	\$1,464.7	-2.71%
2008	\$1,325.0	\$1,446.9	-1.22%
2009	\$1,490.0	\$1,619.2	11.91%
2010	\$1,584.0	\$1,700.9	5.05%
2011	\$1,484.0	\$1,551.1	-8.81%
2012	\$1,418.0	\$1,445.7	-6.79%
*2013	\$1,378.0	\$1,378.0	-4.68%
**2014	\$2,700.0	\$2,650.9	92.37%

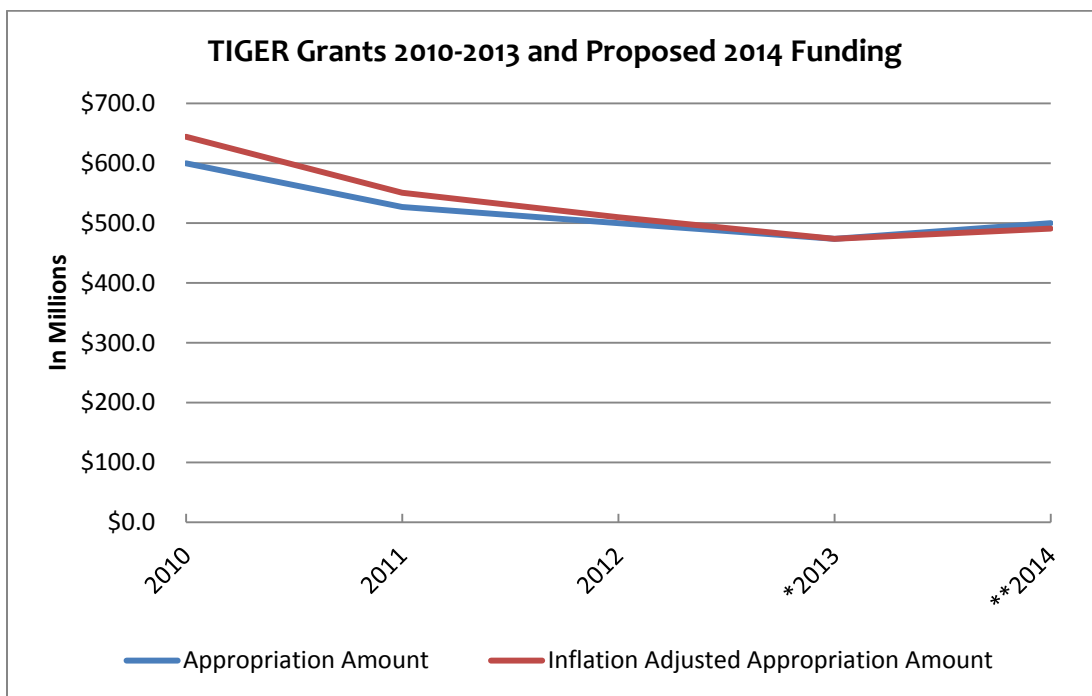
* Expected Appropriation [reported](#) by Amtrak in March 2013, includes \$30 million in operating funds from Superstorm Sandy disaster relief.

** The FY2014 request reflects a realignment of Amtrak funding to the "Current Passenger Rail Service" account.

Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (TIGER) Grants

The Department of Transportation's (DOT) Transportation Investment 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), job creation, and near-term economic activity.

The President's FY2014 budget requests \$500 million for TIGER grants, referred to in the DOT Secretary's budget justification as the "National Infrastructure Investments program." This is level with the amount Congress appropriated in FY2012 and \$100.0 million below the program's initial funding level in FY2010. In addition, the Administration proposes \$50 billion for "Immediate Transportation Investments" in critical infrastructure projects, \$4 billion of which is designated for "Transportation Infrastructure Grants and Financing," which DOT aims to deploy similarly to TIGER.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2010	\$600.0	\$644.3	N/A
2011	\$526.9	\$550.7	-14.52%
2012	\$500.0	\$509.8	-7.43%
*2013	\$473.8	\$473.8	-7.06%
**2014	\$500.0	\$490.9	3.61%

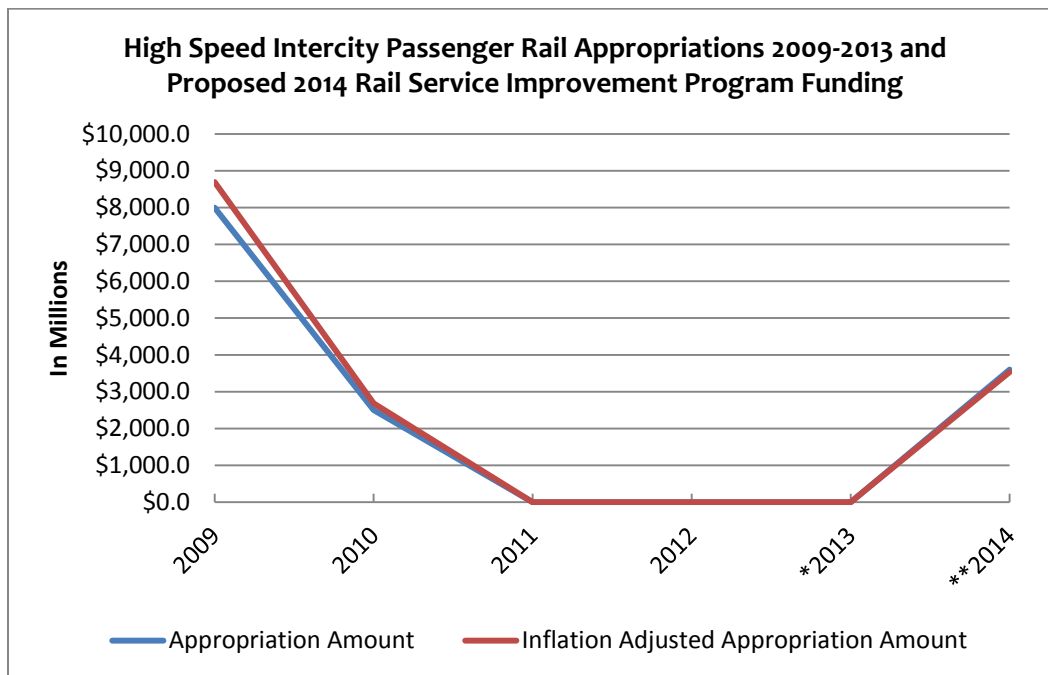
* CR

** Request

High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail Program/ Rail Service Improvement Program

Congress passed the nation's first high-speed rail bill in 1965, contributing to the establishment of the Metroliner from Washington, DC to New York City. Currently, 11 high speed rail U.S. corridors are authorized; Congress authorized five of these corridors under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), and six additional corridors under the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21). The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has also designated numerous corridor extensions. Despite these groundwork actions, high speed rail development did not accelerate much until the 2009 economic stimulus package, the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (P.L. 111-5), which included \$8 billion for intercity passenger rail projects, with an Administration promise to continue to request funding in subsequent years at \$1 billion a year. Congress approved an additional \$2.5 billion for high speed and intercity passenger rail in FY2010 (P.L. 111-117), but no funds have been provided since then.

The President's FY2014 budget does not include funding for the High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail Program, but it does realign passenger rail activities and resources, requesting \$3.6 billion for a new "Rail Service Improvement Program" account.



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
2009	\$8,000.0	\$8,693.5	N/A
2010	\$2,500.0	\$2,684.5	-69.12%
2011	\$0.0	\$0.0	-100.00%
2012	\$0.0	\$0.0	—
*2013	\$0.0	\$0.0	—
**2014	\$3,600.0	\$3,534.6	—

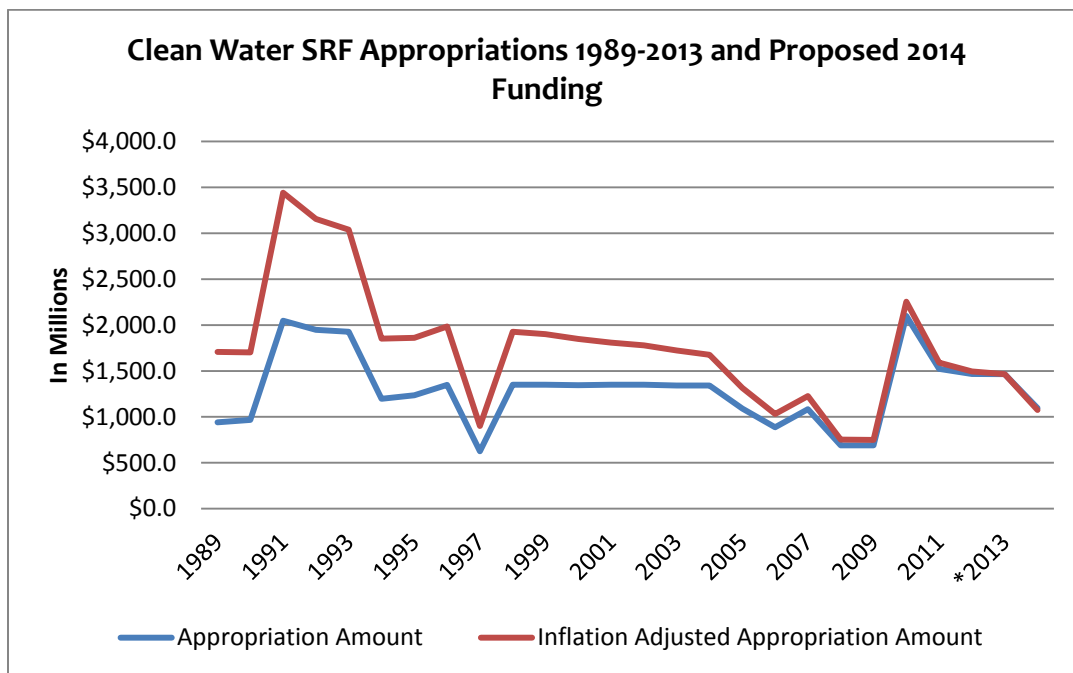
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** Request

Clean Water and Drinking Water State Revolving Funds

The Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF) provides funding for wastewater treatment, nonpoint source pollution, and watershed and estuary management. The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF) provides funding to invest in infrastructure improvements to ensure safe drinking water. Both programs are administered by the Environmental Protection Agency and provide low-interest loans to states and municipalities. The NEMW region is especially challenged with aging sewer systems and other water infrastructure needs.

The President's FY2014 budget cuts funds for Drinking Water and Clean Water SRFs by a combined \$472.4 million, while focusing assistance on small and underserved communities and the use of green infrastructure. The FY2014 request is for \$1.912 billion (\$1.095 billion CWSRF, \$817 million DWSRF), compared to the FY2012 enacted level of \$2.384 billion.

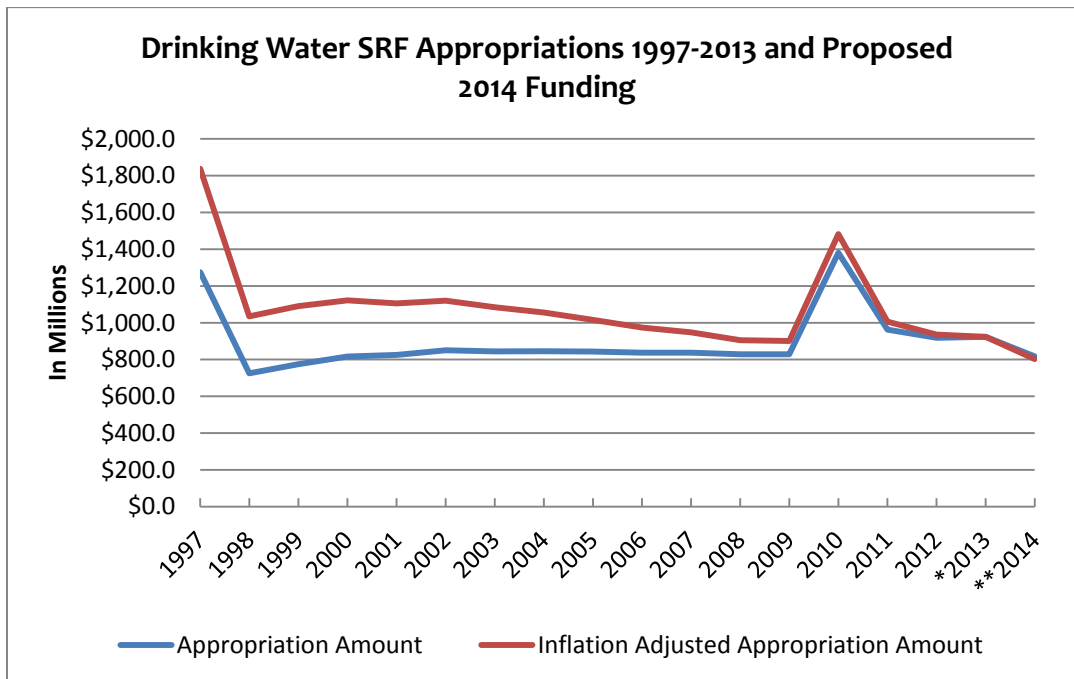


Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1989	\$941.0	\$1,707.9	N/A
1990	\$967.0	\$1,702.5	-0.32%
1991	\$2,047.8	\$3,442.8	102.22%
1992	\$1,948.5	\$3,155.2	-8.35%
1993	\$1,927.5	\$3,039.1	-3.68%
1994	\$1,196.0	\$1,851.3	-39.08%
1995	\$1,235.2	\$1,861.1	0.53%
1996	\$1,348.5	\$1,984.1	6.61%
1997	\$625.0	\$900.7	-54.61%
1998	\$1,350.0	\$1,927.0	113.95%
1999	\$1,350.0	\$1,900.2	-1.39%

2000	\$1,345.4	\$1,848.0	-2.75%
2001	\$1,350.0	\$1,808.5	-2.14%
2002	\$1,350.0	\$1,779.6	-1.60%
2003	\$1,341.2	\$1,722.8	-3.19%
2004	\$1,342.0	\$1,676.1	-2.71%
2005	\$1,091.2	\$1,314.5	-21.58%
2006	\$886.8	\$1,031.7	-21.51%
2007	\$1,083.8	\$1,226.8	18.91%
2008	\$689.0	\$752.4	-38.67%
2009	\$689.0	\$748.7	-0.49%
2010	\$2,100.0	\$2,255.0	201.18%
2011	\$1,522.0	\$1,590.8	-29.45%
2012	\$1,466.5	\$1,495.2	-6.01%
*2013	\$1,465.4	\$1,465.4	-1.99%
**2014	\$1,095.0	\$1,075.1	-26.63%

* Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013, excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations

** Request



Fiscal Year	Appropriated Amount	Inflation-Adjusted Appropriated Amount (2013 Dollars)	Percent Change from Previous Year (Inflation-Adjusted)
1997	\$1,275.0	\$1,837.4	N/A
1998	\$725.0	\$1,034.9	-43.68%
1999	\$775.0	\$1,090.9	5.41%
2000	\$816.9	\$1,122.0	2.86%
2001	\$825.0	\$1,105.2	-1.50%
2002	\$850.0	\$1,120.5	1.38%
2003	\$844.5	\$1,084.8	-3.19%

2004	\$845.0	\$1,055.4	-2.71%
2005	\$843.2	\$1,015.7	-3.76%
2006	\$837.5	\$974.4	-4.07%
2007	\$837.5	\$948.0	-2.71%
2008	\$829.0	\$905.3	-4.51%
2009	\$829.0	\$900.9	-0.49%
2010	\$1,380.0	\$1,481.9	64.49%
2011	\$963.0	\$1,006.5	-32.08%
2012	\$917.9	\$935.8	-7.02%
*2013	\$923.5	\$923.5	-1.32%
**2014	\$817.0	\$802.2	-13.14%

* Annualized CR as of March 25, 2013, excludes Hurricane Sandy Relief supplemental appropriations

** Request

II. FY 2014 Budget Table of NEMW Relevant Programs¹²

This budget table includes the 25 programs summarized above, which have received active attention from the NEMW Senate and Congressional Coalitions, as well as additional programs that NEMWI considers to be of potential regional interest.

SUBCOMMITTEE/PROGRAM	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹³	2012	REQ 2014
Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies								
Rural Energy for America (changed from "Renewable Energy and Efficiency")	23.0	22.8	36.0	61.0	102.0	75	8	19
Value Added Producer Grants		20.3	18.9	18.9	20.4	18.9	14	15
Conservation Stewardship Program (NRCS)		259.0				649	742	989
Environmental Quality Incentives Program (NRCS)		1,017.0	1,000.0	1,067.0	1,180.0	1,238	1,373	1,350
Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (NRCS)		51.0	60.0	73.0	73.0	74	59	60
Chesapeake Bay Watershed Initiative		n/a	n/a	23.0	43.0	72	50	50
Farm and Ranch Lands Protection Program (NRCS)		73.5	97.0	121.0	150.0	175	145	150¹⁴
Agricultural Management Assistance Program (NRCS, RMA, AMS)		6.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15	3	3
Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (NRCS)		43.0	85.0	85.1	85.2	85	47	45
Wetlands Reserve Program (NRCS)		capped 150,000 acres	574.0	464.0	308.0	511	588	268¹⁵
Grasslands Reserve Program (NRCS/FSA)		0.0	n/a	63.0		100	65	0¹⁶
Sustainable Agriculture Research and Education (SARE)		12.3	19	19	19.2	14.5	14.5	23
Conservation Reserve Program (FSA)		2,175.0	1,990.0	1,946.0	1,936.0	1,959	1,913	2,160
Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies								
Manufacturing Extension Partnership	104.6	104.6	89.6	110.0	124.7	128.4	128.4	153.1
Technology Innovation Program			54	50	70	44.9	0	0
Trade Adjustment Assistance for Firms	12.8	12.8	14.1	15.8	15.8	15.8	15.8	10
Coastal Zone Management Act (grants only)	66	55.8	64.4	66.1	68.1	66.0	65.9	71.1

¹² Table notes:

- All funding levels are in millions of dollars.
- Proposed funding levels in bold italics are the amounts requested by the Administration.
- FY2006 – FY2012 funding levels are final total fiscal year appropriations; FY2013 funding levels are not included, as many are still being finalized.
- n/a – not available at time of publication.

¹³ FY2011 Appropriations do not include .2% cut unless noted.

¹⁴ The 2014 Budget proposes an Agricultural Conservation Easement Program, which would combine the authorities of the Wetlands Reserve Program, Grasslands Reserve Program and Farm and Ranchland Protection Program and be funded at \$5 billion over ten years

¹⁵ See note 14.

¹⁶ See note 14.

SUBCOMMITTEE/PROGRAM	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁷	2012	REQ 2014
Great Lakes Environmental Research Lab	8.5	8.5	9	9.3	10.03	10.08	9.96	n/a
National Sea Grant College Program	49.3	55.8	57.1	55.0	63	61.4	63	72.8
Great Lakes Observing System		0.35	0.35	0.35	0.4	1.4	1.6	n/a
Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies								
Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability	158.2	134.4	136.2	134.6	168.5	138.2	139.1	169.0
Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy	1,162.7	1,457.2	1,704.1	2,156.9	2,216.4	1,711.7	1,809.6	2,775.7
Weatherization Assistance Program (a subset of WIA)	242.6	204.6	227.2	427.5	210	171	68	184
State Energy Program (a subset of WIA)	44	44.2	44.1	50.0	50.0	50	50	57
Energy Information Administration	85.3	90.7	95.5	110.6	110.6	95	105	117
Advanced Manufacturing Office (changed from "Industrial Technologies Program")	55.9	55.8	63.2	88.2	94.3	105.9	112.7	365
Building Technologies Program	68.2	103.0	108.0	138.1	219.0	207.3	214.7	300
Great Lakes Fishery & Ecosystem Restoration	0.38	0.47	0.94	2.16	2.47	0	2	0
Dispersal Barrier and Interbasin Study (Chicago Shipping & Sanitary Canal)	0	1	9	6	5.8	12.7	23.6	27.6
Environmental Management Program Upper Mississippi River	20.0	12.0	16.9	17.7	16.5	n/a	17.9	31.97
Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS)				0.3	0.3	0.8	3	3
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	706	798	910	766	773	793	823	877
Inland waterway Trust Fund	137	184	205	202	90	50	90	76
Homeland Security								
Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program	50	100	114	90	100	50	36	0
Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations ¹⁸	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	101	14	16	22
Flood Mitigation Assistance	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	21	55	86	100
Flood Mitigation	33	30	17	17	122	69	102	122
Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies								
EPA Brownfield Projects (assess./cleanup)	88.7	88.7	93.5	97.0	100.0	100.0	94.8	85
EPA Categorical Grants (Sec 128)	49.3	49.3	48.7	49.5	49.5	49.3	49.3	47.5
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	886.8	1,083.8	689.0	689.0	2,100.0	1,522	1,466.5	1,095
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	837.5	837.5	829.0	829.0	1,380.0	963	917.9	817
Great Lakes Restoration Initiative (GLRI)	50	52	56.1	60	475.0	300	299.5	300
Great Lakes National Program Office	21	22	22	23	w/n GLRI	w/n GLRI	w/n GLRI	-
Legacy Program	29	30	34	37	w/n GLRI	w/n GLRI	w/n GLRI	-
BEACH Grants	9.8	9.9	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	9.9	0
National Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program	25.1	25.2	26.6	27.7	28.2	27.7	25.9	28.3

¹⁷ FY2011 Appropriations do not include .2% cut unless noted.

¹⁸ Flood Mitigation and Flood Insurance Operations, Flood Mitigation Assistance, and Flood Mitigation numbers are obligations.

SUBCOMMITTEE/PROGRAM	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹⁹	2012	REQ 2014
Great Lakes Science Center	7.6	9.5	8.2	9.3	9.3	9.1	8.9	n/a
Chesapeake Bay Program	22.1	26.8	30.5	31	50	54.4	57.3	73
Section 106 Water Pollution Control	216.2	221.7	218.2	218.5	229.3	229	238.4	258.7
National Estuary Program	14	11.7	16.6	16.8	22.4	16.7	16.7	16.8
Land and Water Conservation Fund (Departments of Interior and Agriculture)	362	366	255	275	450.4	301	322.3	400 ²⁰
National Streamflow Information Program	13.9	16.6	20.1	22.4	27.7	27.7	28.9	36.2
Cooperative Water Program (CWP)	62.8	62.2	62.8	64.1	65.5	65.5	62.6	63
USGS National Water Quality Assessment Program	62.5	62.8	63.9	65.1	66.5	64.2	61.6	62 ²¹
Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies								
Low Income Home Energy Assist. Prog. (Regular)	2,480.0	1,980.0	1,980	4,510.0	4,509.7	4,501	3,472	2,820
LIHEAP Contingency	681.0	181.0	590.3	590.3	590.3	200	0	150 ²²
State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs								
Great Lakes Fishery Commission	15	14	17	18	28.2	24	23.7	19.2
International Joint Commission- Great Lakes Region	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2 ²³
Transportation, Housing and Urban Development, and Related Agencies								
CDBG Formula Grants	3,711.0	3,711.0	3,593.0	3,642.0	3,948.0 ²⁴	3,303 ²⁵	2,948	2,798
Section 108 Loan Guarantees	3	4	4.5	6	6	6	6	n/a
HUD Brownfields Economic Development Initiative (Brownfields Redevelopment)	10	10	10	10	18	0		
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	1,757	1,757	1,704.0	1,825	1,825	1,607	1,000	950
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	15,574	15,920	16,391	16,817	18,184	18,371	18,264	19,989
HOPE VI (revitalization of distressed public housing)	99	96	100	120	200	100		
Choice Neighborhoods Initiative					65 ²⁶	65 ²⁷	120	400
Sustainable Communities Initiative/ Integrated Planning and Investment Grants					150.0	100	0	75 ²⁸
Economic Development Initiative			180	165	173	0		
Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation	118.0	118.0	299.8	181.0	233.0	233.0	215.0	204
Transportation Planning, Research & Development	15.0	15.0	13.9	18.3	16.2	9.8	9.0	7

¹⁹ FY2011 Appropriations do not include .2% cut unless noted.

²⁰ FY2014 request for discretionary funding is \$400 million; an additional \$200 million in mandatory funding is also requested.

²¹ Would receive \$57.1 million due to \$5 million redirect from NAWQA to WaterSMART and Priority Ecosystems Programs.

²² Does not include an additional request of \$50 million for new Energy Burden Reduction grants.

²³ FY2014 request not yet finalized and does not yet include funding for DC staff activities supporting the Great Lakes.

²⁴ Takes .2% rescission into account.

²⁵ Takes .2% rescission and 1% transfer of funds into account.

²⁶ Subset of HOPE VI.

²⁷ Subset of HOPE VI.

²⁸ Proposed name change to "Integrated Planning and Investment Grants."

SUBCOMMITTEE/PROGRAM	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²⁹	2012	REQ 2014
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	16.1	16.2	17.4	31.8	32.3	32.3	32.3	32.9
Amtrak (National Railroad Passenger Corporation) ³⁰	1,294	1,294	1,325	1,490 ³¹	1,584	1,484	1,418	2,700 ³²
Federal Railroad Administration	1,526.0	1,490.4	1,561.3	1,798.4	4,359.0	1,709.2	1,631.6	6,635
Federal Transit Administration ³³	9,850.0		9,491.0	10,100.0	10,730.0	102,95 ³⁴	6,095.0	10,910
TIGER Grants/National Infrastructure Investments					600.0	526.9	500.0	500.0
Grants-in-Aid for Airports						3,515	3,515	2,900
High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail Program				8,000	2,500	0	0	3,660 ³⁵
New Starts and Small Starts					2,000	1,600	1,950	1,981.0
National High Performance Rail System, funded within the Rail Account of the Transportation Trust Fund								
<i>Current Passenger Rail Service</i>								2,700
<i>Research, Development, and Technology</i>								55
<i>Rail Service Improvement Program</i>								3,660

²⁹ FY2011 Appropriations do not include .2% cut unless noted.

³⁰ Includes operating, capital, and debt subsidies; does not include inter-city passenger rail grants.

³¹ Does not include \$100 million in state matching grants for inter-city passenger rail capital projects.

³² FY 2014 Budget request realigns all passenger rail activities and resources including replacing the existing Operating Grants to Amtrak and Capital and Debt Service Grants to Amtrak with the Current Passenger Rail Service Program account

³³ Does not include flex funding transfers from Highway Program.

³⁴ Grants only.

³⁵ FY14 budget realigns this to "Rail Service Improvement Program"

III. Glossary of Budget Table Programs

This glossary is supporting information for the table shown in Part II. It describes in very brief terms each program listed. 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.³⁶

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.

³⁶ <http://www1.eere.energy.gov/manufacturing/about/index.html>

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 the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to publish new or revised bacteriological criteria. In general, BEACH funding flows through states to local health departments to collect and analyze samples and report the results to the public to allow for safe swimming.

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.³⁷

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 water body 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.

³⁷ <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 conservation.³⁸

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.

³⁸ NEMWI, “Survey of Great Lakes Programs and Federal Funding Implications”

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.³⁹

Dispersal Barrier and Interbasin Study (Chicago Shipping & Sanitary Canal)

The Electric Dispersal Barrier, located in the Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal, is made of three barriers of steel electrodes secured to the bottom of the canal. The electrodes are connected to a raceway, consisting of electrical connections that generate a direct current pulse through the electrodes, creating an electric field in the water that discourages fish from crossing. Barrier I (a Demonstration Barrier) was put into operation in 2002; Barrier IIA in 2009; and Barrier IIB in 2011. Barrier I is scheduled to be replaced with a full, not demonstration, barrier. The Interbasin Study studies the effectiveness of the barriers and options to strengthen the effectiveness of the barriers, as appropriate.⁴⁰

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.

³⁹ <http://water.usgs.gov/coop/about/>

⁴⁰ <http://glmris.anl.gov/faq/otherans/index.cfm#electric>

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.⁴¹

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.

⁴¹ Department of Energy, Office of Energy Efficiency & Renewable Energy: <http://www.eere.energy.gov/>

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.⁴²

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.

Flood Mitigation

To assist States, Federally - recognized Indian tribal governments, and communities with the goal of reducing or eliminating claims under the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP). This program also conforms to the definitions of the term “Mitigation” as defined in the National Preparedness Goal (NPG), in that this program supports those capabilities that are necessary to reduce loss of life and property by lessening the impact of disasters. Mitigation capabilities include, but are not limited to, community-wide risk reduction projects; efforts to improve the resilience of critical infrastructure and key resource lifelines; risk reduction for specific vulnerabilities from natural hazards; and initiatives to reduce future risks after a disaster has occurred.

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.⁴³

⁴² <http://www.fra.dot.gov/Pages/2.shtml>

⁴³ <http://www.recovery.gov/>

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 and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS)

The United States Army Corps of Engineers conducts the Great Lakes and Mississippi River Interbasin Study (GLMRIS) in consultation with other federal agencies, tribes, state agencies, local governments and non-governmental organizations. The study explores options and technologies—collectively known as aquatic nuisance species (ANS) controls—that could be applied to prevent ANS transfer between the Great Lakes and Mississippi River basins through aquatic pathways.⁴⁴

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 focuses on Ecological Processes of the Great Lakes, Ecological Forecasting, and Observing Systems and Advanced Technology Development.⁴⁵

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 and 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.⁴⁶

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 develop 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" and facilitating the implementation of a joint management plan. Congress also provides funding to the GLFC for Lake Champlain sea lamprey control and fishery restoration.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ <http://glmris.anl.gov/index.cfm>

⁴⁵ NEMWI, "Survey of Great Lakes Programs and Federal Funding Implications"

⁴⁶ Ibid.

⁴⁷ Ibid.

Great Lakes National Program Office

The Great Lakes National Program Office (GLNPO) coordinates U.S. efforts with Canada under the Great Lakes Water Quality Agreement (GLWQA) to restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Great Lakes Basin Ecosystem, which includes Lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie, and Ontario.⁴⁸

Great Lakes Observing System

The Great Lakes Observing System (GLOS) is a binational non-profit association working to enhance the ability to collect, deliver, and use ocean and Great Lakes information. It is one of 11 Regional Associations of the Integrated Ocean Observing System (IOOS), a partnership among federal, regional, academic, and private sector parties that works to provide new tools and forecasts to improve safety, enhance the economy, and protect the environment. GLOS focuses on ecosystem health, public health and water security, maritime operations, and climate change and natural hazards. Its work and data have contributed to spill response planning by the U.S. Coast Guard and other entities modeling the movement of potential oil and chemical spills.

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 bi-national management of fishery resources. The scientists use the large research vessels to conduct long-term fishery stock assessments (population trends).⁴⁹

Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund

In 1986, Congress enacted the Harbor Maintenance Tax (HMT) to recover operation and maintenance (O&M) costs at U.S. coastal and Great Lakes harbors from maritime shippers. O&M is mostly the dredging of harbor channels to their authorized depths and widths. The tax is levied on importers and domestic shippers using coastal or Great Lakes ports. Due to a Supreme Court decision in 1998,

⁴⁸ <http://www2.epa.gov/aboutepa/about-great-lakes-national-program-office-glnpo>

⁴⁹ Ibid.

exporters no longer pay the tax because it was found unconstitutional. The tax revenues are deposited into the Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF) from which Congress appropriates funds for harbor dredging.⁵⁰

High Speed Intercity Passenger Rail Program

To assist in financing the capital costs of facilities, infrastructure, and equipment necessary to provide or improve high-speed rail and intercity passenger rail service.

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.

Inland Waterway Trust Fund

The Inland Waterways Trust Fund (IWTF) was authorized by Congress in 1978 to help pay for major construction and rehabilitation for navigation on the U.S. inland and intracoastal waterways. In 1986 it was modified so the cost for construction and rehabilitation would be shared equally between the IWTF resources contributed by the commercial navigation industry and the General Treasury. The IWTF is

⁵⁰ <http://www.fas.org/sgp/crs/misc/R41042.pdf>

funded by a fuel tax levied on commercial towing companies using the inland and intracoastal waterways.⁵¹

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.⁵²

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 oil and gas. Other funding sources include the sale of surplus federal real estate and taxes on motorboat fuel.⁵³

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives

Landscape Conservation Cooperatives (LCCs) are a network of public-private partnerships, lead by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, which 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.⁵⁴

Legacy Program

The Great Lakes Legacy Program, authorized through the Great Lakes Legacy Act of 2002, provides federal funding to accelerate the pace of contaminated sediment remediation in Areas of Concern, which are designated areas that have experienced significant environmental degradation.⁵⁵

⁵¹ <http://www.lrl.usace.army.mil/Media/FactSheets/FactSheetArticleView/tabid/10589/Article/9213/inland-waterways-trust-fund.aspx>

⁵² NEMWI, "Survey of Great Lakes Programs and Federal Funding Implications"

⁵³ <http://www.fs.fed.us/land/staff/LWCF/>

⁵⁴ <http://www.fws.gov/science/shc/lcc.html>

⁵⁵ <http://www.epa.gov/glla/>

Low Income Home Energy Assistance 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 Cooperative Geologic Mapping Program

This program's purpose is to produce geologic maps of areas in which knowledge of geology is important to the economic, social, or scientific welfare of individual States.

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.⁵⁶

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 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.⁵⁷

⁵⁶ <http://water.epa.gov/type/oceb/nep/index.cfm>

⁵⁷ www.seagrant.noaa.gov/aboutsg/index.html

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.⁵⁸

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.⁵⁹

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.⁶⁰

Pre-Disaster Mitigation Program

The objective of the program is to provide funding support to states, tribes, territories, communities, and public colleges and universities for pre-disaster mitigation planning and projects primarily addressing natural hazards. This program promotes implementation of activities designed to reduce injuries, loss of life, and damage and destruction to property from natural hazards.

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

This program provides grants and loan guarantees to farmers, ranchers (agricultural producers) and rural small businesses to promote energy efficiency improvements and renewable energy systems development. It also makes grants available to government entities, educational institutions, rural

⁵⁸ <http://water.usgs.gov/nsip/>

⁵⁹ The Appendix, Budget of the U.S. Government, FY 2013:

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

⁶⁰ Federal Transit Administration, New Starts & Small Starts: <http://fta.dot.gov/grants/12304.html>

electric cooperatives and public power entities to assist with the cost of performing energy audits and renewable energy development assistance for agricultural producers and rural small businesses.

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.⁶¹

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

⁶¹ NEMWI, “Survey of Great Lakes Programs and Federal Funding Implications”

Sustainable Communities Initiative/ Integrated Planning and Investment Grants

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.

TIGER Grants/ National Infrastructure Investments

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.⁶²

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.⁶³

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.

⁶² U.S. Department of Transportation: <http://www.dot.gov/budget/2013/budgetestimates.html>

⁶³ <http://water.usgs.gov/nawqa/>

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