



TO: The Mayor

FROM: J. Thomas Cochran
Executive Director

DATE: February 4, 2003

SUBJECT: President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2004

Attached you will find an analysis of the President's FY 2004 budget prepared by the Conference of Mayors staff. This analysis focuses on city priority programs in the budget. Conference of Mayors staff contact information is provided under each programmatic area if you or your staff have any questions regarding specific programs.

ARTS AND RECREATION (Staff Contact: Tom McClimon)

Parks -- The budget proposes full funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund at \$900 million, including \$160 million, an increase of \$16 million, for state and local government assistance grants. The Administration proposes no funding for the Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program (UPARR). The Forest Service's Urban and Community Forestry Program would receive a slight increase.

Arts, Humanities and Museums -- Funding for the National Endowment for the Arts would receive a slight increase. The National Endowment for the Humanities would receive an increase due to a new initiative, "We the People", to promote the study of the nation's history, institutions, and culture.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING (Staff Contact: Eugene Lowe)

Community Development Block Grants -- Formula funds which are allocated directly to local governments would remain at \$4.429 billion. The budget says that the administration will continue to "develop proposals for a new CDBG allocation formula and a process to allocate more to those who need these funds and will use them effectively."

HOME Investment Partnerships -- would be increased by 5 percent for a total of \$2.197 billion. HOME is a major program in the administration's budget proposal goal of increasing homeownership, particularly for minorities.

Housing Counseling -- would be increased by \$10 million to \$45 million. The American Dream Downpayment Initiative, which is to help low-income families become homeowners, would be funded at \$200 million. Both programs are considered important in helping the administration reach its homeownership goal of 5.5 million new minority homeowners by the end of this decade.

Homelessness Assistance Grants -- would increase from \$1.1 billion to \$1.3 billion. In addition, the administration is proposing a new initiative called "Samaritan", which would be funded at \$50 million at HUD, and \$10 million each from the Veterans Administration and Health and Human Services. The Samaritan Program is a new interagency approach to eliminating chronic homelessness within 10 years.

Single Family Homeownership Tax Credit program -- would provide a tax credit of up to 50 percent of the cost of constructing a new home or rehabilitating an existing home.

Public Housing Capital and Public Housing Operating -- would be funded at \$2.641 billion and \$3.574 billion, respectively.

Housing Assistance for Needy Families (HANF) -- would convert the locally administered \$12.5 billion voucher program to a state-run block grant.

HOPE VI -- the Severely Distressed Public Housing program would be eliminated. The budget says that HOPE VI "has served its purpose of demolishing 100,000 of the most severely distressed public housing units".

Community Development Loan Guarantees -- would be eliminated. This program has been used for economic development activities and housing rehabilitation.

Brownfields Development -- funding at HUD would be eliminated.

Economic Development Administration -- would be funded at \$364 million, the same funding level that the agency received in FY02.

HOMELAND SECURITY AND PUBLIC SAFETY (Staff Contact: Ed Somers)

Homeland Security

First Responder Program -- The budget provides \$3.5 billion for first responder assistance through the Office of Domestic Preparedness within the Department of Homeland Security (DHS). In a Conference call with DHS on February 3, it was stated that the FY 2004 funding would be in addition

to the FY 2003 funding that has been requested by the Administration, but not yet provided by Congress. It was also stated that the funding formula for the program would remain the same, with funding going to the states, who would then be required to sub-allocate 75 percent within 45 days to local governments. Also, the 25 percent match would remain.

However, the budget also states that of the \$3.5 billion, "\$500 million is for assistance to firefighters, particularly for terrorist preparedness, \$500 million is for state and local law enforcement anti-terrorism activities, and \$181 million for Citizens Corps". It has not been explained how this funding would be provided, although DHS seemed to indicate that it too would go through the states. The budget also contains about \$500 million to "assess the nation's critical infrastructure (e.g., nuclear power plants, water facilities, telecommunications networks, and transportation systems) and to work to ensure that vulnerabilities are addressed."

Transportation Security Administration (Staff Contact: Ron Thaniel) -- In 2004, the Department of Homeland Security includes over \$4.8 billion to continue efforts to protect the nation's airports. The 2002 TSA budget is \$1.2 billion. It is unclear how much of this funding will be used to reimburse local government for airport security, including personnel and infrastructure cost.

Coast Guard (Staff Contact: Ron Thaniel) -- At \$5.6 billion, the FY 2004 budget provides the Coast Guard with a \$1.5 billion increase over the FY 2002 budget. To increase safety in our seaports, the budget includes \$65 million to deploy six new Coast Guard Maritime Safety and Security Teams, \$53 million to buy nine Coast Guard coastal patrol boats to serve as vessel escorts into U.S. ports. In addition, the budget requests an additional \$20 million for hiring additional search and rescue staff.

Border Security (Staff Contact: Justin O'Brien) -- The creation of a Border and Transportation Security Directorate within the Department of Homeland Security and the reorganization of border and transportation security resources for greater effectiveness indicates recognition of the integral importance of the country's 300 land-based border ports-of-entry to the national economy and national security. In turn, the security imperative of increased investments is reflected in budget increases for border and related agencies and inspection activities.

The President's budget proposal for Border and Transportation Security in FY2004 includes discretionary budget authority of \$5.6 billion for Customs and Border Protection reflecting an increase of \$183 million over FY 2003 and \$716 million over FY02. The combined total for Customs and Border Protection in the actual FY 2002 budget and supplemental appropriations was \$4.9 billion. The FY 2003 proposal is for \$5.5 billion.

For Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the FY 2004 budget proposes \$2.5 billion in discretionary budget authority, up \$113 million from the FY 2003 proposal of \$2.4 billion, and up \$182 million from the amount appropriated in FY 2002. The combined total for Immigration and Customs Enforcement in the actual FY 2002 budget and supplemental appropriations was \$2.3 billion. The Homeland Security budget proposal includes \$373 million for border security and trade initiatives including technology

investments along the border such as radiation detection and x-ray machines for inspecting cargo containers.

Public Safety

COPS -- The budget states, “as DOJ [the Department of Homeland Security] reprioritizes to focus on counterterrorism, state and local law enforcement agencies will bear a larger responsibility in the fight against crime.” The budget proposes to reduce the funding administered by the COPS Office from \$738 million in FY 2002 to \$164 million (a 77 percent cut). This is the same level that was requested by the Administration for FY 2003. Of this total, no funding would be provided for the Universal Hiring Program, the COPS MORE program, or the school resources officers program. The \$164 million includes \$21 million for technology and training, \$30 million for tribal law enforcement, \$50 million for the COPS InfoTech program, \$17 million for police integrity training, \$20 million for meth programs, and \$25 million for management and administration.

Local Law Enforcement Block Grant -- The budget proposes to combine the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant (funded at \$400 million in FY 2002) and the state-based Byrne Formula Grant Program (funded at \$600 million in FY 2002) into a new Justice Assistance Grant program. Overall funding for the combined new program would be reduced from \$1 billion to \$586 million. Of the \$586 million, there would also be a \$60 million earmark for the Boys and Girls Clubs, similar to the levels provided in past years under the Local Law Enforcement Block Grant.

Other Justice Programs --The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant, funded at \$250 million in FY2002, would be eliminated, as would the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program, funded at \$565 million in FY02. Violence Against Women Act programs would be funded at \$385 million, up from \$289 million in FY2002. The Administration will seek \$190 million to help clear the backlog of unanalyzed DNA samples, invest in the latest crime lab technology, train criminal justice professionals to make better use of DNA evidence, and promote other uses of forensic DNA evidence to prosecute offenders and exonerate the innocent. The budget also increases funding for the Youth Gun Crime Interdiction initiative of Project Safe Neighborhoods, a national network of law enforcement and community initiatives set up to enforce existing gun laws and deter gun crime. As a result of the ATF transfer, the entire \$328 million Project Safe Neighborhoods initiative now falls within DOJ’s area of responsibility.

EDUCATION (Staff Contact: Joan Crigger)

Title I Education -- The President proposes to increase the Title I program, which provides grants to local education agencies for disadvantaged students, from \$10.4 billion in FY2002 to \$12.3 billion.

21st Century Community Learning Centers -- The budget proposes to reduce funding for 21st Century Community Learning Centers, which funds after-school programs, from \$1 billion to \$600 million because an evaluation indicated that the centers are not providing substantial academic content and do not appear to have a positive impact on student behavior.

Vocational and Adult Education -- The budget consolidates Vocational Education programs into the Secondary and Technical Education State Grants to support the achievement and accountability goals of Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

Pell Grants -- The budget would increase funding of Pell grants to \$12.7 billion, representing an increase of \$2.7 billion over FY02 in order to retire a shortfall related to the 2002-2003 award year while maintaining a \$4,000 maximum award for over 4.8 million students.

Reading First -- The budget would increase funding for Reading First State Grants and Early Reading First from \$975 million to \$1.15 billion to expand the nationwide effort to support comprehensive reading instruction for children in grades K-3. One million of this is set aside for Early Reading First for competitive grants whose purpose is to develop and support the preparedness for school of preschool-aged children in high-poverty communities.

ENERGY (Staff Contact: Debra DeHaney-Howard)

The President's FY2004 budget calls for \$23.4 billion in spending for the Department of Energy (DOE), an increase of \$1.5 billion over the FY02 request.

Energy Efficiency, Renewable Energy and Energy Conservation -- The budget calls for \$1.32 billion in energy efficiency and renewable energy spending to develop diverse sources of energy and related technologies to meet the need for clean and affordable energy. A total of \$272.2 million is requested for the FreedomFuel and FreedomCAR initiatives. FreedomFuel is a new research and development initiative focused on hydrogen fuel production that will complement the FreedomCAR initiative which focuses on developing hydrogen-powered fuel cell vehicles.

Weatherization Grants for Low-Income Families -- The budget proposes to increase funding for the weatherization assistance program from \$230 million in FY 2002 to \$288.2 million.

National Climate Change Technology Initiative -- The budget includes a request for \$40 million for a climate change initiative that will explore ways to capture greenhouse gas emissions and/or facilitate the sequestration of greenhouse gases. The \$40 million would be divided as follows: \$24.5 million for renewable energy activities, \$13.2 million for the fossil fuel energy program, and \$2.3 million for the Nuclear Energy, Science and Technology program.

Civilian Radioactive Waste Management -- The budget also includes \$591 million for DOE's nuclear waste repository program.

ENVIRONMENT (Staff Contact: Judy Sheahan)

The Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) proposed budget for FY 2004 is \$7.6 billion, \$10 million more than the estimated FY 2003 expenditures but \$453 million less than FY 2002 actual expenditures.

Brownfields -- The President's budget calls for an increase of \$10.7 million in funding for the brownfields initiative from \$200 million to \$210.7 million. Of this total, \$121 million is allocated for brownfields assessment and cleanup funding with the remaining \$89 million allocated for personnel costs and state program grants.

Clean Water/Safe Drinking Water Infrastructure -- The Drinking Water State Revolving Fund remains level at \$850 million, as was proposed and funded during previous years. The budget request for Clean Water State Revolving Loan Funds is also listed at \$850 million, a decrease of \$500 million from the actual FY 2002 appropriations of \$1.35 billion. EPA attributes some of this loss to Congressional earmarks and also to the fact that the new Farm Bill will provide additional resources to states to conduct watershed protection programs.

Superfund -- EPA has proposed an increase of \$80 million for Superfund cleanup from \$1.31 billion (FY 2002 actual) to \$1.39 billion that will address an additional 10-15 construction projects at Superfund sites.

Army Corps of Engineers -- The proposed budget for FY 2004 calls for discretionary budget authority of \$4.05 billion, a decrease of \$500 million from actual FY 2002 expenditures.

HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES (Staff Contact: Crystal Swann)

Community Health Centers -- The proposed Labor, Health and Human Services budget for FY 2004 calls for an investment of \$1.63 billion in community health centers. This includes an increase of \$169 million over FY 2003 estimated expenditures and a \$284 million increase over the FY 2002 budget. The FY 2004 budget provides funding for the third year of the Health Centers Presidential initiative which is to expand services to an additional 1.2 million individuals in approximately 120 new sites and through expansion of 110 existing sites.

HIV/AIDS Programs -- The budget proposes an investment of \$15 billion over five years to fight AIDS in Africa and the Caribbean. This is a \$10 billion increase over previously projected investment. The budget also proposes to expand access to medication for those living with HIV/AIDS, with an increase of \$100 million in funding for the Ryan White AIDS Drug Assistance Program.

Head Start -- The Administration proposes to "give states more flexibility to coordinate pre-Kindergarten, Head Start, and child care funding to design integrated programs that are focused on the long-term interests of every child in their care". The proposal includes a budget request of

\$6.8 billion for Head Start, a net increase of \$148 million over the President's FY 2003 Budget request and a net increase of \$237 million over the FY 2002 allocations.

The President's proposal also calls for moving the Head Start program from the Department of Health and Human Services to the Department of Education. The Conference of Mayors has policy opposing such a move.

Drug Treatment -- The budget proposes \$3.4 billion in spending for substance abuse and mental health programs. The request includes \$2.5 billion, an increase of \$194 million over the President's 2003 budget request and a \$244 million increase over FY 2002, for substance abuse treatment and prevention activities. The Administration also proposes a treatment voucher program with an investment of \$200 million for a state-run program.

Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) -- This program would be funded at \$1.7 billion, \$300 million more than FY 2002, and the same level as proposed in the FY 2003 budget.

Medicare/Medicaid -- The Administration is proposing \$400 billion over ten years to modernize Medicare. The proposal includes a subsidized prescription drug benefits program, enhanced Medicare+Choice and modernizing the Fee-for-Service program. The proposal calls for fundamental changes to the Medicaid and State Children's Health Insurance Program by creating a State HealthCare Partnership Allotment which would replace the current entitlement funding structure with two allocations that will give States more flexibility over their optional benefits packages.

The proposal also calls for spending \$182 billion on Medicaid, more than a \$20 billion increase over FY 2003 and also proposes giving states more flexibility to tailor optional coverage benefits. The plan provides states with flexibility and fiscal relief over the first seven years with an extra \$12.7 billion above current projections.

Temporary Assistance To Needy Families (TANF) -- TANF is a capped pre-appropriated annual program which provides approximately \$16.7 billion to States. The FY 2004 budget proposes to include in TANF reauthorization, five-year funding for State and territorial grants; supplemental grants at \$319 million: restoration of the allowable Social Services Block Grant transfer to 10 percent; and the renewal of the \$2 billion Contingency Fund with modified Maintenance of Effort and reconciliation requirements.

JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS (Staff Contact: Joan Crigger)

The President's budget for the Department of Labor (DOL) proposes near level funding, however it also indicates that DOL will use unexpended carryover and unspecified budget authority to achieve level funding. DOL also proposes major changes in their forth coming re-authorization of the Workforce Investment Act, which include drastic changes to the Adult, Dislocated Worker and Youth formula grants. The proposal also includes \$2 billion for Personal Reemployment Accounts, a new program proposed by the President as part of his Economic Stimulus package.

Adult Training -- DOL proposes to create a new \$3.1 billion Consolidated Adult and Dislocated Worker State Grant program by combining the current Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities together with the Employment Service, to provide formula grants and a national reserve to give states and the Secretary of Labor the ability to target resources where needed, facilitate coordination and eliminate duplication of services, using budget authority (amount not specified) and unexpended carryover. This consolidation will also end the H-1B skill training grants funded from fees collected from businesses. DOL has not released how they will change the distribution formula of this new consolidated state grant for allocations to local areas. Under current law, 85 percent of the Adult formula funds go to local areas; a minimum of 60 percent of Dislocated Worker formula funds go to local areas, and none of the Employment Service funds go to local areas.

Youth Training -- DOL proposes a "reformed Youth Grants program" which will include Targeted State Formula Grants and National Challenge Grants with all DOL's formula resources targeted to out-of-school youth programs, and national grants targeted to non-school and out-of-school programs, using budget authority (amount not specified) and unexpended carryover. DOL proposes to take 25 percent off the top of youth formula dollars for the National Challenge Grants. The remaining 75 percent of the youth funds will go to the Targeted State Formula grants. DOL has not released how they will change the distribution formula of the 75 percent "reformed Youth Grants program" for allocations to local areas. Under current law, 100 percent of the youth funds are state formula grants of which 85 percent is allocated to local areas.

Youth Opportunity Grants -- Youth Opportunity Grants are zero funded which will end the program.

Personal Reemployment Accounts -- DOL proposes to give states \$3.6 billion over two years to offer accounts of up to \$3000 each to eligible individuals to purchase job training and key services, such as child care and transportation. Recipients will be able to keep the balance of the account as a cash re-employment bonus if they become re-employed within 13 weeks.

TAXES AND ECONOMIC STIMULUS (Staff Contact Larry Jones)

The President's budget includes his \$674 billion ten-year economic growth and job creation proposal which calls for increasing tax relief for individuals and businesses. No funds were included in the President's proposal to provide direct aid to states and localities. The proposal has three main goals -- to encourage consumer spending, promote investments that will lead to job creation, and provide critical help to unemployed workers. Under the proposal, 92 million Americans will receive an estimated average tax cut of \$1083, and an estimated 2.1 million jobs will be created. Most of the tax relief would be provided in future years, with only about \$59 billion spent this year to boost the economy.

To ensure long term growth and job creation, the proposal calls for the elimination of taxes on stock dividends, acceleration of income tax rate cuts to take effect this year instead of 2004 and 2006 as provided under current law, accelerating marriage penalty relief to take effect this year, increasing the child tax credit from \$600 to \$1000 starting this year instead of being phased in, increasing tax write

offs for business expensing from \$25,000 to \$75,000 annually, expanding the 15 percent income tax bracket to include more taxpayers, and increasing the individual alternative minimum tax.

TRANSPORTATION (Staff Contact: Ron Thaniel)

The President's transportation budget decreased from an estimated \$59 billion in FY 2002 to a total discretionary budget of \$53 billion in FY 2004.

The President's budget sets the stage for three key reauthorization proposals: the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21), Amtrak, and the Aviation Investment and Reform Act for the 21st Century (AIR-21). The FY 2004 budget number is the baseline number for the reauthorization of these three laws.

Two major Department of Transportation operating administrations B the U.S. Coast Guard and the Transportation Security Administration (TSA) B are moving from Transportation to the new Department of Homeland Security next month.

Amtrak -- The President's budget calls for Amtrak funding at \$900 million. While the Administration seeks more funding for Amtrak than last year (\$521 million), the budget still provides only half of what Amtrak needs to maintain current services. In addition, this budget proposal calls for the elimination of six Amtrak routes, including the Sunset Limited (Los Angeles to Orlando), Pennsylvanian (Philadelphia to Chicago), Texas Eagle (San Antonio to Chicago), Three Rivers (New York to Chicago), Southwest Chief (Chicago to Los Angeles), and Kentucky Cardinal (Louisville to Chicago). Amtrak's budget request is also directly linked to Administration reform principles, including the introduction of competition and advance, direct state participation.

TEA-21 -- Highway funding at \$29 billion, while higher than expected, is still \$2.5 billion short of the fiscal 2002 levels of \$31 billion. The budget request links highway spending to incoming receipts of the Highway Account of the Highway Trust Fund. The budget request also directs all revenue from gasohol taxes to the Highway Trust Fund, increasing available receipts by over \$600 million per year.

Transit Program -- The transit budget request of \$7.2 billion is an increase from the 2002 level of \$6.7 billion. This increase also reflects program streamlining and consolidation. Within this request is \$4.7 billion for the Urbanized Area Formula program and the Fixed Guide Way Modernization program. \$741 million is requested for programs to be administrated directly by the states, \$1.5 billion is requested for New Starts projects.

Aviation Program -- aviation spending would increase from \$13.8 billion in the FY 2002 budget to \$14 billion in the proposed 2004 budget.

Comparison of Funding Levels for Key Municipal Programs in Proposed FY 2004 Budget

Prepared by
The United States Conference of Mayors
February 3, 2003

(Dollars in Millions)

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2004 Proposed
ARTS, HUMANITIES, MUSEUMS AND PARKS		
National Endowment for the Arts	115	117
National Endowment for the Humanities	125	152
Museum Grants	27	30
Urban Parks and Recreation Recovery Program	30	0
Land and Water Conservation Fund	95	160
Historic Preservation	80	67
Urban and Community Forestry	36	37
EDUCATION		
21 st Century Community Learning Centers	1,000	600
Title I Education for the Disadvantaged	10,350	12,300
Impact Aid	1,144	1,016
Language Acquisition State Grants	665	665
Vocational and Adult Education ¹	1,912	1,591
Improving Teacher Quality State Grants	2,850	2,850
Pell Grants	9,038	12,700
Charter Schools	200	220
Community Technology Centers	33	0
Funds for Improvement of Education	384	35
Reading First	975	1,150
ENERGY		
Energy Efficiency/Renewable Energy Program	383	444
Energy Conservation Program	896	876
Weatherization Grants for Low Income Families	230	288.2
State Energy Programs	45	39
FreedomFuel / FreedomCAR (Hydrogen Fuel Cell Technology)	n/a	272.2
National Climate Change Technology Initiative	n/a	40
ENVIRONMENT		
Clean Water State Revolving Loan Funds	1,350	850
Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Funds	850	850

Superfund	1,310	1,390
Brownfields Assistance	92	210.7

	FY 2002	FY 2004
	Enacted	Proposed

FOOD AND NUTRITION ASSISTANCE

Food Stamps	21,952	25,601 ²
Child Nutrition Programs	10,729	11,821
WIC	4,454	4,971
Commodity Assistance Program (TEFAP)	190	190

HEALTH

Medicaid (outlays)	144,751	182.5
Ryan White CARE Act	1,911	2,010
CDC AIDS, STD, TB	1,143	1,281
Health Centers	1,329	1,627
Family Planning	265	265
Health Start	99	99
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	732	751
Preventive Health Block Grant	135	135
Immunizations	631	621
Mental Health Partnership	433	433
Breast and Cervical Cancer	194	211
Chronic Disease Prevention and Health Promotion	747	834

HOMELAND SECURITY, CRIME AND DRUG CONTROL

First Responder Grants	0	3,500
Critical Infrastructure Assessments	0	500
COPS Funding	738	164
Local Law Enforcement Block Grant	400	0
Byrne Anti-Drug Enforcement Grants	594	0
Justice Assistance Grant Program	0	586
Southwest Boarder Prosecutors	50	48
Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant	250	0
Violence Against Women Act Grants	289	385
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities	749	694
HUD Drug Elimination Grants	0	0
Drug Courts	50	64
Substance Abuse Partnership Block Grant	1,725	1,785
Substance Abuse Prevention	198	148
Substance Abuse Treatment	291	557
State Prisoners Drug Treatment	70	74
State Criminal Aliens Assistance Program	565	0
Weed & Seed	59	52
Project ChildSafe (Gun Locks)	0	26
Project Sentry	0	19
State and Local Gun Violence Assistance Program	0	48

Transportation Security Administration	1,345	4,812
U.S. Coast Guard	4,129	5,634

	FY 2002 Enacted	FY 2004 Proposed
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HOMELESS ASSISTANCE

Homeless Assistance Grants	1,023	1,325
Emergency Food and Shelter (FEMA)	140	153
Education for Homeless Children & Youth	50	62
PATH Formula Grants	40	50

HOUSING AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Community Development Block Grant	5,000	4,732
HOME Investment Partnership	1,846	2,197
Public Housing Operating Subsidies	3,495	3,574
Public Housing Modernization	2,843	2,641
Severely Distressed Public Housing	574	0
Housing Opportunities for People with AIDS	277	297
Section 202 Elderly/Section 811 Disabled	1,024	1,034
Section 108 Loan Guarantees	609	0
Section 8 Renewals	15,075	4,720 ³
Community Development Financial Institutions	80	51
Brownfields Assistance	25	0
Empowerment Zones	45	0
New Section 8 Vouchers	104	-
Economic Development Administration	335	364

HUMAN SERVICES

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	16,489	16,489
Child Care and Development Block Grant	2,100	2,099
Head Start	6,538	6,816
Social Services Block Grant	1,700	1,700
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance	1,700	1,700
Community Services Block Grant	650	495
Administration on Aging Programs	1,351	1,347
Refugee and Entrant Assistance	453	428

JOB TRAINING PROGRAMS

Adult Programs ⁴	0	3,079
Adult Training	950	0
Dislocated Workers Assistance	1,371	0
Employment Services	812	0
Youth Training ⁵	1,128	1,001

Youth Opportunity Grants	225	0
Job Corps	1,459	1,565
One-Stop Career Centers	120	101
Reintegration of Youth Offenders	55	0
H-1B Skill Training Grants	140	0

	FY 2002	FY 2004
	Enacted	Proposed

TRANSPORTATION

Airport Improvement Program (AIP)	3,303	3,400
Airport Facilities and Equipment	2,932	2,916
Airport Operations	7,273	7,591
Federal Aid Highways	31,799	29,294
Transit - Formula (Capital)	3,542	0
Transit - Discretionary	2,891	0
Transit Formula Grants and Research/Restructuring and Consolidation Urbanized Area Programs	n/a	4,739
Transit Formula Grants and Research/Restructuring and Consolidation State Administered Programs	n/a	741
Transit Formula Grants and Research/Restructuring and Consolidation National Research	n/a	50
Transit Formula Grants and Research/Restructuring and Consolidation Planning	n/a	70
Major Capital Investment Grants New Starts	n/a	1,515
Major Capital Investment Grants Planning	n/a	19
Transit Security	0	40
Project and Financial Management Oversight	0	66
Amtrak	521	900
Job Access & Reverse Commute	150	0

¹ Consolidates Vocational Education programs into Secondary and Technical Education State Grants.

² Includes \$2 billion in contingency reserve.

³ \$12,535 billion is proposed for a program called "Housing Assistance for Needy Families" (HANF) to be administered by states receiving block grants.

⁴ DOL proposes to create a new Consolidated Adult and Dislocated Worker State Grant program by combining the current Adult and Dislocated Worker Employment and Training Activities together with the Employment Service, to provide formula grants and a national reserve to give states and the Secretary the ability to target resources where needed, facilitate coordination and eliminate duplication of services, using budget authority (amount of request unknown) and unexpended carryover.

⁵ DOL proposes a "reformed Youth Grants program" which will include Targeted Formula Grants and National Challenge Grants with all DOL's formula resources targeted to out-of-school youth programs and national grants targeted to non-school and out-of-school programs, using budget authority (amount of request unknown) and unexpended carryover.