



State-by-State: The Senate Republican Budget Would Hurt Students, Veterans, Workers, Our Nation's Health, and the Economy

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Some Republicans in Congress want to reduce investments in our communities at any cost. In 2016, Congressional Republicans are proposing the lowest discretionary funding levels in a decade, adjusted for inflation, and they are committed to locking in hundreds of billions of dollars in cuts to defense and non-defense investments over the next six years.

These funding cuts, known as "sequestration," were never intended to take effect: instead, they were supposed to threaten such drastic consequences that policymakers would be motivated to come to the table and reduce the deficit through smart, balanced reforms. The President's Budget does just that, reversing sequestration going forward so as to make investments important to families, the economy, and our national security, while replacing the savings with commonsense spending and tax reforms.

Unfortunately, the Republican budgets take a very different approach, cutting pro-growth investments in areas ranging from research to education to infrastructure, as well as national security priorities from homeland security to peacekeeping to the base defense budget. Congressional Republicans are also hijacking the appropriations process to advance partisan, ideologically-motivated policy riders that would undermine health coverage, financial reform, environmental protection, and basic health and safety protections. The following tables illustrate some of the impacts that would result from the Senate Republican appropriations bills.

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Full School Day, Full School Year Head Start Services

Under the funding provided by the Senate Republican budget, either more than 570,000 children in Head Start would not receive the full day, full year services they need to succeed (including roughly 7,800 fewer children in Maryland), the program would serve some 144,000 fewer children as compared to the President's Budget, or some combination of both.

State/Territory	Children not in full day, full year programs
Alabama	13,200
Alaska	1,300
Arizona	12,100
Arkansas	8,500
California	72,100
Colorado	8,600
Connecticut	3,900
Delaware	1,800
District of Columbia	1,800
Florida	11,400
Georgia	15,700
Hawaii	2,400
Idaho	2,500
Illinois	27,200
Indiana	12,600
Iowa	5,500
Kansas	6,000
Kentucky	13,200
Louisiana	15,100
Maine	2,200
Maryland	7,800
Massachusetts	9,100
Michigan	27,200
Minnesota	9,200
Mississippi	22,900
Missouri	11,400
Montana	2,600
Nebraska	3,900
Nevada	2,300
New Hampshire	1,300

State/Territory	Children not in full day, full year programs
New Jersey	4,900
New Mexico	6,000
New York	16,200
North Carolina	11,600
North Dakota	2,000
Ohio	31,800
Oklahoma	9,200
Oregon	10,800
Pennsylvania	22,600
Rhode Island	2,100
South Carolina	9,600
South Dakota	2,100
Tennessee	9,900
Texas	29,400
Utah	5,200
Vermont	900
Virginia	8,400
Washington	8,800
West Virginia	6,300
Wisconsin	11,100
Wyoming	1,300
Indian Tribes	16,800
American Samoa	1,300
Guam	500
Northern Mariana Islands	500
Palau	400
Puerto Rico	13,400
Virgin Islands	900
Total Slots	578,800

*Note: total may not sum due to rounding
Source: Office of Head Start data*

Preschool Development Grants

The Senate Republican budget blocks major efforts to expand high-quality public preschool to more four-year-olds by eliminating Preschool Development Grant (PDG) funding. Pulling these funds away from communities jeopardizes their plans to provide high-quality early learning for more than 100,000 children, including nearly 60,000 children who would lose access to public preschool entirely and thousands more who will lose out on key quality improvements to existing preschool programs. In Massachusetts, an estimated 1,500 preschool-age children would be affected by the loss of these funds. The President’s Budget, by contrast, expands the program to an additional 25 to 33 states, allowing nearly every state with a high-quality application to undertake this important work.

States with current PDG funding	Children affected
Alabama	3,200
Arizona	6,500
Arkansas	14,400
Connecticut	1,400
Hawaii	700
Illinois	24,200
Louisiana	5,700
Maine	1,500
Maryland	5,700
Massachusetts	1,500
Montana	3,200
Nevada	5,700
New Jersey	3,700
New York	5,900
Rhode Island	1,700
Tennessee	7,500
Vermont	3,400
Virginia	6,200
Total	102,100

*Note: total may not sum due to rounding
Source: Department of Education*

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

Under the Senate Republican budget, Michigan would receive \$23.2 million less in Title I funding for disadvantaged students compared to the President's Budget, an amount that is enough to fund about 90 schools, 320 teacher and aide positions, and 27,800 students.

State	Funding Reduction (\$M)	Equivalent to Fewer		
		Schools	Teachers / Aides	Students
Alabama	\$12.6	50	170	23,700
Alaska	\$2.4	20	30	2,600
Arizona	\$18.4	70	250	14,900
Arkansas	\$8.3	40	110	14,400
California	\$102.5	350	1,410	203,600
Colorado	\$8.7	40	120	11,000
Connecticut	\$6.6	30	90	6,300
Delaware	\$2.9	10	40	4,800
DC	\$2.7	10	40	3,900
Florida	\$51.6	110	710	78,000
Georgia	\$29.6	90	410	56,000
Hawaii	\$3.0	10	40	7,600
Idaho	\$3.1	20	40	6,900
Illinois	\$40.3	140	550	47,500
Indiana	\$14.6	50	200	15,900
Iowa	\$5.2	30	70	5,700
Kansas	\$6.0	40	80	8,200
Kentucky	\$12.0	50	160	25,700
Louisiana	\$16.3	50	220	26,000
Maine	\$2.9	20	40	1,900
Maryland	\$12.7	20	170	10,400
Massachusetts	\$13.6	60	190	17,700
Michigan	\$23.2	90	320	27,800
Minnesota	\$8.6	50	120	10,800
Mississippi	\$10.7	40	150	19,300
Missouri	\$13.2	60	180	18,600
Montana	\$2.9	40	40	3,400

State	Funding Reduction (\$M)	Equivalent to Fewer		
		Schools	Teachers / Aides	Students
Nebraska	\$4.1	30	60	6,200
Nevada	\$7.9	10	110	15,300
New	\$2.5	10	30	1,500
New Jersey	\$19.7	80	270	22,600
New Mexico	\$7.1	40	100	13,900
New York	\$71.2	210	980	102,000
North Carolina	\$25.6	80	350	37,800
North Dakota	\$2.2	20	30	1,900
Ohio	\$31.4	130	430	42,400
Oklahoma	\$8.9	70	120	22,700
Oregon	\$7.9	30	110	10,300
Pennsylvania	\$31.3	100	430	34,400
Rhode Island	\$3.0	10	40	3,100
South Carolina	\$13.8	30	190	16,800
South Dakota	\$2.9	20	40	2,600
Tennessee	\$17.4	70	240	31,200
Texas	\$79.4	330	1,090	195,300
Utah	\$5.4	20	70	8,000
Vermont	\$2.2	10	30	3,000
Virginia	\$13.8	40	190	14,300
Washington	\$13.0	50	180	18,900
West Virginia	\$5.1	20	70	6,400
Wisconsin	\$12.7	70	180	17,100
Wyoming	\$2.2	10	30	1,600
Puerto Rico	\$15.9	50	220	16,800
National Total	\$850	3,100	11,570	1,318,500

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Job Training and Employment Services

Under the Senate Republican budget, 2.7 million fewer Americans, including an estimated 45,100 fewer workers in Minnesota, would have access to services to help them find jobs and gain skills compared to the President's Budget.

State	Workers
Alabama	35,100
Alaska	29,700
Arizona	51,500
Arkansas	21,800
California	327,500
Colorado	43,900
Connecticut	31,300
Delaware	7,600
District of Columbia	8,600
Florida	158,400
Georgia	82,000
Hawaii	9,700
Idaho	24,800
Illinois	114,400
Indiana	52,700
Iowa	24,900
Kansas	22,700
Kentucky	35,000
Louisiana	33,400
Maine	14,700
Maryland	49,300
Massachusetts	56,100
Michigan	87,000
Minnesota	45,100
Mississippi	23,200
Missouri	49,400
Montana	20,300

State	Workers
Nebraska	22,800
Nevada	25,100
New Hampshire	10,900
New Jersey	78,400
New Mexico	22,700
New York	158,500
North Carolina	80,000
North Dakota	20,600
Ohio	96,800
Oklahoma	26,700
Oregon	33,400
Pennsylvania	105,500
Rhode Island	10,100
South Carolina	37,100
South Dakota	19,100
Tennessee	51,900
Texas	199,000
Utah	26,000
Vermont	8,900
Virginia	65,500
Washington	56,800
West Virginia	21,800
Wisconsin	48,700
Wyoming	14,800
Puerto Rico	28,200
Total	2,729,300

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Recovered Back Wages, FY 2014

The Senate Republican budget includes deep cuts and ideologically-motivated provisions that would hamstring the agencies charged with protecting the safety, health, wages, benefits, retirement security, and collective bargaining rights of the nation’s workers. In 2014, for example, the Department of Labor recovered \$2.3 million in back wages for workers in Mississippi. Under the Senate Republican bill, an estimated almost \$80 million less in back wages would be recovered across the nation – money that would make a real difference for workers and their families.

State	Recovered Back Wages (\$M)
Alabama	\$2.1
Alaska	\$0.2
Arizona	\$6.9
Arkansas	\$2.1
California	\$24.1
Colorado	\$4.7
Connecticut	\$1.5
Delaware	\$0.2
District of Columbia	\$0.3
Florida	\$15.7
Georgia	\$6.8
Hawaii	\$1.6
Idaho	\$1.6
Illinois	\$7.4
Indiana	\$1.6
Iowa	\$3.6
Kansas	\$2.3
Kentucky	\$2.3
Louisiana	\$5.6
Maine	\$0.2
Maryland	\$2.8
Massachusetts	\$2.4
Michigan	\$7.1
Minnesota	\$1.3
Mississippi	\$2.3
Missouri	\$4.6
Montana	\$0.6
Nebraska	\$1.7
Nevada	\$3.0

State	Recovered Back Wages (\$M)
New Hampshire	\$0.6
New Jersey	\$9.2
New Mexico	\$3.7
New York	\$18.8
North Carolina	\$7.3
North Dakota	\$1.0
Ohio	\$6.7
Oklahoma	\$2.5
Oregon	\$1.6
Pennsylvania	\$5.9
Rhode Island	\$0.9
South Carolina	\$1.6
South Dakota	\$0.7
Tennessee	\$3.0
Texas	\$35.2
Utah	\$4.8
Vermont	\$0.3
Virginia	\$5.4
Washington	\$4.7
West Virginia	\$1.2
Wisconsin	\$1.5
Wyoming	\$0.3
American Samoa	\$1.0
Guam	\$0.6
Northern Mariana Islands	\$0.8
Puerto Rico	\$4.9
Virgin Islands	\$0.1
Total	\$240.8

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Source: Department of Labor, Wage and Hour Division

Social Security Administration Field Offices

With a rising number of retirees, the Senate Republican budget's cut in funding compared to the President's Budget could lead to reduced hours of service and longer in-office wait times at Missouri's 30 Social Security Administration (SSA) field offices, as well as longer phone service delays and more busy signals for those who call SSA for help.

State	Number of field offices
Alabama	22
Alaska	3
Arizona	19
Arkansas	17
California	124
Colorado	17
Connecticut	15
Delaware	3
District of Columbia	3
Florida	55
Georgia	34
Hawaii	5
Idaho	7
Illinois	49
Indiana	26
Iowa	19
Kansas	11
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	22
Maine	8
Maryland	24
Massachusetts	30
Michigan	48
Minnesota	17
Mississippi	23
Missouri	30
Montana	9
Nebraska	6
Nevada	5

State	Number of field
New Hampshire	6
New Jersey	24
New Mexico	11
New York	67
North Carolina	35
North Dakota	7
Ohio	56
Oklahoma	18
Oregon	16
Pennsylvania	56
Rhode Island	5
South Carolina	17
South Dakota	7
Tennessee	28
Texas	70
Utah	6
Vermont	3
Virginia	31
Washington	23
West Virginia	16
Wisconsin	27
Wyoming	6
American Samoa	1
Guam	1
Puerto Rico	14
Saipan	1
Virgin Islands	2
Total	1,231

AmeriCorps Members, Program Year 2014-2015

The Senate Republican budget would fund approximately 58,000 AmeriCorps members, meaning that 32,000 fewer members than under the President’s plan would be able to serve their communities while earning money to cover college costs or repay student loans. As an example, in the 2014-2015 program year, an estimated 470 AmeriCorps members are serving in Montana.

State	Members
Alabama	500
Alaska	230
Arizona	1,630
Arkansas	610
California	7,690
Colorado	2,220
Connecticut	750
Delaware	140
District of Columbia	2,120
Florida	2,130
Georgia	1,130
Hawaii	550
Idaho	210
Illinois	2,830
Indiana	940
Iowa	1,080
Kansas	250
Kentucky	810
Louisiana	1,500
Maine	460
Maryland	1,740
Massachusetts	2,700
Michigan	1,310
Minnesota	2,820
Mississippi	1,140
Missouri	1,120

State	Members
Montana	470
Nebraska	330
Nevada	830
New Hampshire	410
New Jersey	2,210
New Mexico	730
New York	5,070
North Carolina	1,410
North Dakota	190
Ohio	1,310
Oklahoma	920
Oregon	980
Pennsylvania	2,440
Rhode Island	460
South Carolina	980
South Dakota	150
Tennessee	1,270
Texas	3,610
Utah	1,410
Vermont	300
Virginia	600
Washington	2,130
West Virginia	1,040
Wisconsin	1,400
Wyoming	200
National Total	69,460

Note: total may not sum due to rounding; the total does not include approximately 2,000 Summer VISTA associates

Source: Corporation for National and Community Service

Title X Family Planning

The Senate Republican budget would cut funding for Title X Family Planning, which provides needed preventative and reproductive health services to over four million low-income people, by 14 percent below the President's Budget. As a result of this cut, Title X would serve 3,800 fewer individuals in Nebraska in 2016. Title X services help avert approximately one million unintended pregnancies annually.

State	Fewer individuals served in 2016
Alabama	14,800
Alaska	1,400
Arizona	5,300
Arkansas	8,800
California	170,200
Colorado	8,800
Connecticut	6,400
Delaware	2,900
District of Columbia	7,100
Florida	25,900
Georgia	16,200
Hawaii	3,000
Idaho	2,800
Illinois	14,400
Indiana	5,300
Iowa	7,400
Kansas	4,500
Kentucky	11,000
Louisiana	6,700
Maine	3,600
Maryland	10,800
Massachusetts	10,300
Michigan	12,700
Minnesota	9,000
Mississippi	7,600
Missouri	7,800
Montana	3,400
Nebraska	3,800
Nevada	2,100
New Hampshire	3,100
New Jersey	14,700

State	Fewer individuals served in 2016
New Mexico	4,100
New York	49,500
North Carolina	17,400
North Dakota	1,600
Ohio	12,000
Oklahoma	8,500
Oregon	9,500
Pennsylvania	34,200
Rhode Island	4,300
South Carolina	14,100
South Dakota	1,000
Tennessee	14,800
Texas	19,200
Utah	5,600
Vermont	1,400
Virginia	10,500
Washington	12,600
West Virginia	8,600
Wisconsin	6,400
Wyoming	1,400
Navajo	500
American Samoa	200
Guam	100
Northern Mariana Islands	100
Marshall Islands	200
Micronesia	700
Palau	200
Puerto Rico	3,200
Virgin Islands	500
Total	654,100

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Source: HHS Office of Population Affairs

Housing Choice Vouchers

Not only does the Senate Republican budget fail to restore the 67,000 vouchers lost due to the 2013 sequestration, it is also insufficient to renew more than 50,000 existing vouchers. As a result, for instance, approximately 370 fewer Nevada families would receive Housing Choice Vouchers in 2016, compared to the previous year, and even more would lose out relative to the President's Budget.

State	Families
Alabama	510
Alaska	100
Arizona	460
Arkansas	250
California	9,330
Colorado	630
Connecticut	1,010
Delaware	110
District of Columbia	500
Florida	2,320
Georgia	1,320
Hawaii	290
Idaho	100
Illinois	2,430
Indiana	540
Iowa	260
Kansas	170
Kentucky	520
Louisiana	860
Maine	240
Maryland	1,330
Massachusetts	2,310
Michigan	950
Minnesota	610
Mississippi	340
Missouri	650

State	Families
Montana	80
Nebraska	180
Nevada	370
New Hampshire	230
New Jersey	1,820
New Mexico	180
New York	6,410
North Carolina	950
North Dakota	90
Ohio	1,510
Oklahoma	350
Oregon	590
Pennsylvania	1,600
Rhode Island	220
South Carolina	400
South Dakota	80
Tennessee	600
Texas	2,700
Utah	190
Vermont	130
Virginia	1,030
Washington	1,200
West Virginia	180
Wisconsin	430
Wyoming	40
Total	50,320

*Note: total may not sum due to rounding and includes 650 vouchers that would be lost in Puerto Rico and U.S. territories
Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development, Voucher Management System Data*

Homeless Assistance Grants

The Senate Republican budget reduces funding for Homeless Assistance Grants compared to the President's Budget, supporting 15,000 fewer homeless or at-risk families with rapid rehousing and 25,500 fewer units of permanent supportive housing targeted to the chronically homeless. In January 2014, there were 1,400 homeless individuals in New Hampshire - including roughly 130 who were unsheltered - but only 1,100 permanent supportive housing beds.

State	Homeless individuals	Unsheltered individuals	PSH beds
Alabama	4,600	1,000	2,90
Alaska	1,800	150	72
Arizona	10,500	2,600	7,40
Arkansas	2,900	1,400	90
California	114,000	71,400	45,60
Colorado	10,000	1,900	3,10
Connecticut	4,500	920	5,70
Delaware	900	40	60
DC	7,700	400	6,40
Florida	41,500	21,700	15,70
Georgia	16,500	8,300	6,90
Hawaii	6,900	3,100	1,20
Idaho	2,100	640	84
Illinois	13,100	1,700	12,30
Indiana	6,000	400	2,90
Iowa	3,100	200	1,10
Kansas	2,800	250	1,40
Kentucky	5,100	830	3,10
Louisiana	4,600	1,100	4,60
Maine	2,700	90	2,50
Maryland	7,900	1,600	7,10
Massachusetts	21,200	760	11,90
Michigan	12,200	2,200	8,60
Minnesota	8,400	800	10,90
Mississippi	2,200	820	53
Missouri	7,300	1,000	5,700

State	Homeless individuals	Unsheltered individuals	PSH beds
Montana	1,700	830	56
Nebraska	3,000	110	1,00
Nevada	10,600	5,800	2,80
New Hampshire	1,400	130	1,10
New Jersey	11,700	940	5,70
New Mexico	2,700	430	1,80
New York	80,600	4,100	34,70
North Carolina	11,500	2,600	5,60
North Dakota	1,300	460	65
Ohio	11,800	1,100	14,20
Oklahoma	4,200	930	1,40
Oregon	12,200	6,100	5,80
Pennsylvania	15,300	1,000	11,90
Rhode Island	1,200	20	1,50
South Carolina	5,100	1,800	1,70
South Dakota	890	60	53
Tennessee	9,400	3,000	4,60
Texas	28,500	10,300	12,20
Utah	3,100	300	2,30
Vermont	1,600	160	60
Virginia	7,000	690	3,60
Washington	18,400	5,900	9,00
West Virginia	2,000	400	1,20
Wisconsin	6,100	340	2,70
Wyoming	760	190	24

Source: Department of Housing and Urban Development. Rounded figures based on data reported in the 2014 Annual Homeless Assessment Report (AHAR) Part 1: Point-in-Time Estimates of Homelessness and 2013 AHAR Part 2: Estimates of Homelessness in the United States.

Scientific Research and the National Science Foundation

Nationwide, compared to the President’s Budget, the Senate Republican budget would lead to roughly 400 fewer research grants at the National Science Foundation (NSF) and cuts to clean energy research and development of nearly 30 percent, adversely affecting research essential to the future health, innovation, and economic competitiveness of the Nation. For instance, in 2014, New Jersey received competitive NSF research awards that supported an estimated 5,750 researchers and scientists, including graduate and undergraduate students.

State	NSF-supported researchers
Alabama	640
Alaska	410
Arizona	1,700
Arkansas	110
California	8,780
Colorado	2,030
Connecticut	1,070
Delaware	490
District of Columbia	810
Florida	1,880
Georgia	1,950
Hawaii	320
Idaho	220
Illinois	3,570
Indiana	1,980
Iowa	1,030
Kansas	410
Kentucky	340
Louisiana	560
Maine	270
Maryland	2,120
Massachusetts	4,990
Michigan	3,050
Minnesota	1,190
Mississippi	210
Missouri	660

State	NSF-supported researchers
Montana	310
Nebraska	240
Nevada	570
New Hampshire	420
New Jersey	5,750
New Mexico	470
New York	5,840
North Carolina	2,290
North Dakota	180
Ohio	1,690
Oklahoma	500
Oregon	1,200
Pennsylvania	4,010
Rhode Island	600
South Carolina	510
South Dakota	180
Tennessee	850
Texas	3,660
Utah	1,220
Vermont	150
Virginia	2,520
Washington	1,470
West Virginia	200
Wisconsin	1,370
Wyoming	170

Note: total may not sum due to rounding

Source: Estimate based on grantee-submitted budgets

Veterans Medical Care

Nationwide, the Senate Republican budget would cut funding for Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) medical care by nearly half a billion dollars, negatively impacting veterans' care. For example, in 2014, 51,800 New Mexico veterans relied on the VA for care.

State	Veterans
Alabama	111,100
Alaska	18,400
Arizona	143,900
Arkansas	86,800
California	462,900
Colorado	96,100
Connecticut	51,200
Delaware	15,100
District of Columbia	8,700
Florida	494,900
Georgia	189,600
Hawaii	25,200
Idaho	41,400
Illinois	182,600
Indiana	129,600
Iowa	72,500
Kansas	58,600
Kentucky	102,100
Louisiana	89,000
Maine	40,100
Maryland	82,900
Massachusetts	84,300
Michigan	150,800
Minnesota	116,400
Mississippi	70,000
Missouri	140,400

State	Veterans
Montana	36,100
Nebraska	47,500
Nevada	69,800
New Hampshire	29,100
New Jersey	77,500
New Mexico	51,800
New York	230,900
North Carolina	215,000
North Dakota	19,000
Ohio	230,700
Oklahoma	92,800
Oregon	99,900
Pennsylvania	234,100
Rhode Island	20,000
South Carolina	127,800
South Dakota	29,900
Tennessee	141,000
Texas	447,400
Utah	35,300
Vermont	15,000
Virginia	149,100
Washington	124,200
West Virginia	59,500
Wisconsin	120,800
Wyoming	18,800

Source: Veterans Health Administration

National Parks

The Senate Republican budget would lead to 13 out of the 35 major construction projects, and more than one-third of the 464 repair and rehabilitation projects, planned for 2016 at our national parks under the President's Budget to be delayed. For example, construction and/or repair & rehabilitation projects would be prevented or delayed at the following national parks in New York: Appalachian National Scenic Trail, Fire Island National Seashore, Fort Stanwix National Monument, and the Home of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site.

<u>Alabama</u>
Selma to Montgomery National Historic Trail
<u>Alaska</u>
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park
Denali National Park and Preserve
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
Katmai National Park and Preserve
Kenai Fjords National Park
Sitka National Historical Park
Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve
<u>Arizona</u>
Casa Grande Ruins National Monument
Fort Bowie National Historic Site
Grand Canyon National Park
Grand Canyon-Parashant National Monument
Saguaro National Park
<u>Arkansas</u>
Buffalo National River
Hot Springs National Park
<u>California</u>
Cabrillo National Monument
Death Valley National Park
Eugene O'Neill National Historic Site
Fort Point National Historic Site
Golden Gate National Recreation Area
Lassen Volcanic National Park
Manzanar National Historic Site
Mojave National Preserve
Point Reyes National Seashore
Redwood National Park
San Francisco Maritime National Historical Park
Santa Monica Mountains National Recreation Area
Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Park
Whiskeytown National Recreation Area
Yosemite National Park
<u>Colorado</u>
Bent's Old Fort National Historic Site
Curecanti National Recreation Area
Dinosaur National Monument
Florissant Fossil Beds National Monument
Great Sand Dunes National Park and Preserve
Rocky Mountain National Park

National Parks (Continued)

<u>District of Columbia</u>
National Mall and Memorial Parks
The White House
<u>Florida</u>
Southeast Regional Office
Biscayne National Park
<u>Georgia</u>
Martin Luther King, Jr., National Historic Site
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Kennesaw Mountain National Battlefield Park
Southeast Regional Office
<u>Hawaii</u>
Hawaii Volcanoes National Park
Kalaupapa National Historical Park
World War II Valor In The Pacific National Monument
<u>Idaho</u>
Craters Of The Moon National Preserve
Minidoka National Historic Site
<u>Iowa</u>
Herbert Hoover National Historic Site
<u>Kansas</u>
Fort Larned National Historic Site
<u>Kentucky</u>
Southeast Regional Office
<u>Louisiana</u>
Cane River Creole National Historical Park
<u>Maine</u>
Acadia National Park
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
<u>Mariana Islands</u>
American Memorial Park
<u>Maryland</u>
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal National Historical Park
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Assateague Island National Seashore
Fort McHenry National Monument and Historic Shrine
Hampton National Historic Site
<u>Massachusetts</u>
Adams National Historical Park
Boston National Historical Park
Cape Cod National Seashore
Lowell National Historical Park
Minute Man National Historical Park
Salem Maritime National Historic Site
<u>Michigan</u>
Isle Royale National Park
Keweenaw National Historical Park
Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore

National Parks (Continued)

<u>Minnesota</u>
Voyageurs National Park
<u>Mississippi</u>
Vicksburg National Military Park
<u>Missouri</u>
Ozark National Scenic Riverways
<u>Montana</u>
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
Glacier National Park
<u>New Hampshire</u>
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Saint-Gaudens National Historic Site
<u>New Jersey</u>
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Thomas Edison National Historical Park
<u>New Mexico</u>
Old Santa Fe Trail Building
Capulin Volcano National Monument
Chaco Culture National Historical Park
El Morro National Monument
Pecos National Historical Park
White Sands National Monument
<u>New York</u>
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Fire Island National Seashore
Fort Stanwix National Monument
Home Of Franklin D. Roosevelt National Historic Site
<u>Nevada</u>
Lake Mead National Recreation Area
<u>North Carolina</u>
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Guilford Courthouse National Military Park
Southeast Regional Office
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site
Moores Creek National Battlefield
<u>Oregon</u>
Crater Lake National Park
John Day Fossil Beds National Monument
Lewis and Clark National Historical Park
<u>Pennsylvania</u>
Allegheny Portage Railroad National Historic Site
Valley Forge National Historical Park
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area
Eisenhower National Historic Site
Fort Necessity National Battlefield
Johnstown Flood National Memorial

National Parks (Continued)

<u>South Carolina</u>
Southeast Regional Office
<u>South Dakota</u>
Badlands National Park
Mount Rushmore National Memorial
Wind Cave National Park
<u>Tennessee</u>
Obed Wild and Scenic River
Southeast Regional Office
Andrew Johnson National Historic Site
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Great Smoky Mountains National Park
<u>Texas</u>
Guadalupe Mountains National Park
<u>Utah</u>
Timpanogos Cave National Monument
Bryce Canyon National Park
Canyonlands National Park
Capitol Reef National Park
<u>Vermont</u>
Marsh-Billings-Rockefeller National Historical Park
<u>Virginia</u>
Cedar Creek and Belle Grove National Historical Park
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial National Military Park
Cape Hatteras National Seashore
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Colonial National Historical Park
Maggie L. Walker National Historic Site
Richmond National Battlefield Park
Shenandoah National Park
<u>U.S. Virgin Islands</u>
Christiansted National Historic Site
<u>Washington</u>
Fort Vancouver National Historic Site
Mount Rainier National Park
North Cascades National Park
Olympic National Park
San Juan Island National Historical Park
<u>West Virginia</u>
Harpers Ferry National Historical Park
<u>Wisconsin</u>
Apostle Islands National Lakeshore
<u>Wyoming</u>
Bighorn Canyon National Recreation Area
Fort Laramie National Historic Site
Yellowstone National Park

Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF)

The LWCF has been a crucial tool for 50 years in conserving vital iconic landscapes, from the Great Smoky Mountains to Rocky Mountain National Park. Almost every State would have at least one important conservation project obstructed or delayed as the Senate Republican budget significantly cuts funding for the Land and Water Conservation Fund, compared to the President’s Budget. For instance, in Alaska, LWCF-funded land acquisition would be postponed at Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park.

<u>Alaska</u>
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park (NPS)
<u>Arizona</u>
Fossil Creek (USFS)
<u>California</u>
California Wilderness (BLM)
Carriazo Plain National Monument (BLM)
Panoche-Coalinga Area of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM)
Castle Crags (USFS)
CLP: National Trails (USFS)
<u>Connecticut</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
<u>Florida</u>
Florida Longleaf Initiative (USFS)
<u>Idaho</u>
Lewis and Clark National Historic Trail (BLM)
Oregon National Historic Trail/Craters of the Moon National Park (BLM)
Sands Desert Habitat Management Area/Teton River (BLM)
Thousand Springs Area of Critical Environmental Concern (BLM)
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (FWS)
<u>Iowa</u>
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
<u>Kansas</u>
Flint Hills Conservation Area (FWS)
<u>Maine</u>
Acadia National Park (NPS)
<u>Maryland</u>
Nanjemoy National Resource Management Area (BLM)
Piscataway Park (NPS)
<u>Massachusetts</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
<u>Michigan</u>
Great Lakes - Northwoods (USFS)
<u>Minnesota</u>
Northern Tallgrass Prairie National Wildlife Refuge (FWS)
Minnesota Northwoods (USFS)
<u>New Hampshire</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
<u>New Mexico</u>
Continental Divide National Scenic Trail (BLM)
<u>New York</u>
Saratoga National Historical Park (NPS)

Land and Water Conservation Fund, Continued.

<u>Oregon</u>
Cascade-Siskiyou National Monument (BLM)
North Umpqua National Wild and Scenic River (BLM)
Pacific Northwest Streams (USFS)
<u>Pennsylvania</u>
Gettysburg National Military Park (NPS)
<u>Utah</u>
Colorado Riverway Special Recreation Management Area (BLM)
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (FWS)
<u>Vermont</u>
Silvio O. Conte NFWR (FWS)
<u>Virginia</u>
Meadowood Special Recreation Management Area (BLM)
<u>Washington</u>
Olympic National Park (NPS)
CLP: National Trails (USFS)
<u>West Virginia</u>
Gauley River National Recreation Area (NPS)
<u>Wyoming</u>
Bear River Watershed Conservation Area (FWS)
Greater Yellowstone Area (USFS)
Upper Gros Ventre (USFS)