
SPECIAL TOPICS

15. AID TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

State and local governments serve a vital role in providing services to their residents. The Federal Government contributes to that role by aiding State and local governments through grants, loans, and the tax system. This chapter focuses on Federal grants-in-aid and highlights some of the Administration initiatives in this area in the 2017 Budget. Information on Federal credit programs may be found in Chapter 20, “Credit and Insurance,” in this volume. Chapter 14, “Tax Expenditures,” in this volume, includes a display of tax expenditures that particularly aid State and local governments at the end of Tables 14-1 and 14-2.

Federal grants-in-aid are assistance provided to State and local governments, U.S. territories, and American Indian Tribal governments to support government operations or provision of services to the public. Most often grants are awarded as direct cash assistance, but Federal grants-in-aid can also include payments for grants-in-kind—non-monetary aid, such as commodities purchased for the National School Lunch Program. Federal revenues shared with State and local governments are also considered grants-in-aid.

Federal grants generally fall into one of two broad categories—categorical grants or block grants—depending on the requirements of the grant program. In addition, grants may be characterized by how the funding is awarded such as by formula, by project, or by matching State and local funds.

Categorical grants have a narrowly defined purpose and may be awarded on a formula basis or as a project grant. An example of a categorical grant is the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children, also known as WIC, administered by the Department of Agriculture. WIC targets the nutrition needs of low-income pregnant and postpartum women, infants, and children up to age five. Applicants to this program must meet defined categorical, residential, income, and nutrition risk eligibility requirements.

In contrast to categorical grants, block grants provide the recipient with more latitude to define the use of the funding and are awarded on a formula basis specified in law. The Department of Health and Human Services’ Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program is an example of a block grant. States may use TANF funds in a variety of ways to meet any of four purposes set out in law. Each State also has broad discretion to determine eligibility requirements for TANF benefits. In addition, TANF has a matching requirement known as “maintenance of effort” which specifies a minimum amount that States must spend to assist low-income families in order to receive the full Federal grant.

Project grants can be awarded competitively and are typified by a predetermined end product or duration.

They can include grants for research, training, evaluation, planning, technical assistance, survey work, and construction.

The Government Accountability Office describes the various types of grants as each striking “a different balance between the interests of the Federal grant-making agency that funds be used efficiently and effectively to meet national objectives, and the interests of the recipient to use the funds to meet local priorities and to minimize the administrative burdens associated with accepting the grant.”¹ As recipients of Federal grant funding, State and local governments may provide services directly to beneficiaries or States may act as a pass-through, disbursing grant funding to localities using a formula or a competitive process. This pass-through structure allows States to set priorities and determine the allocation methodology within the rules of the Federal grant guidance.²

In balancing interests across levels of government, the Administration has led efforts to transform how the Federal Government partners with State and local governments to achieve positive outcomes. The Administration has cultivated a place-based approach, customizing support for communities based on their specific assets and challenges. This new approach seeks out communities’ plans or vision for addressing a set of challenges and then works across agency and program silos to support those communities in implementing their plans. In addition, the Federal Government and its partners focus on what works, using data to measure success and monitor progress, fostering communities of practice to share and build on innovations. The Federal Government’s use of a place-based approach helps to maximize the effectiveness of resources through greater coordination and collaboration with other levels of government. For more detail on the place-based approach and specific Administration initiatives, see “Partnering with Communities to Expand Opportunity” and “Reshaping the Way Government Engages with Citizens and Communities” in the main Budget volume.

Across all States, in State fiscal year 2014 (the most recent year for which final data are available), 25.6 percent of total State spending was for Medicaid; 19.8 percent for elementary and secondary education; 10.5 percent for higher education; 7.9 percent for transportation; 3.2 percent for corrections; 1.5 percent for public assistance; and 31.4 percent for all other expenditures. The share of spending dedicated to Medicaid is estimated to have increased to 27.4 percent in State fiscal year 2015, while

¹ United States Government Accountability Office. “Grants to State and Local Governments, An Overview of Federal Funding Levels and Selected Challenges.” September 2012. p. 3.

² Keegan, Natalie. “Federal Grants-in-Aid Administration: A Primer.” Congressional Research Service. October 3, 2012. p. 6-7.

all other categories are estimated to have slightly smaller shares.³

The impact of Medicaid is again evident when State spending is examined by source. Although most State spending comes from general fund revenues, Federal funds are also a significant part of States' overall budgets. In State fiscal year 2014, 41.1 percent of total State spending came from general funds,⁴ 30.1 percent from Federal funds, 26.9 percent from other State funds, and 1.9 percent from bonds.⁵ In State fiscal year 2015, it is estimated that the percentage of total State spending that came from Federal funds increased to 31.3 percent because it was the first full year of Medicaid expansion under the Affordable Care Act, while spending from general funds decreased to 40.0 percent.⁶

In its Fiscal Survey of States, the National Association of State Budget Officers (NASBO) looks at enacted State budgets to make projections for the coming year and at general fund spending as an indication of State financial health. According to the most recent report, State fiscal conditions have been improving gradually over the last several years, however, progress has been slow and somewhat uneven. In addition, States face long-term financial challenges such as infrastructure needs, and pension and health care costs. State general fund spending is expected to increase by 4.1 percent in State fiscal year 2016, according to enacted budgets. This would be the sixth straight year of annual increases to general fund spending.⁷ Total State spending increased by 3.8 percent in 2014 to \$1.7 billion, and is expected to increase by another 7.3 percent in 2015 to \$1.9 billion.⁸

NASBO's Fiscal Survey of States does not include the territory of Puerto Rico, which has been experiencing an economic downturn since 2006. Puerto Rico is experiencing expanding deficits, high levels of unemployment, the highest poverty rate of any State or territory, and, as a result, outmigration and the loss of investment and jobs. Puerto Rico has not had access to the traditional bond market since its rating was downgraded below investment status in 2013. The measures Puerto Rico has taken to pay its debts, such as increasing taxes and delaying pension contributions, are creating other strains. The Budget includes a package of reforms to allow Puerto Rico to navigate through the crisis. The proposal includes four key elements: first, provide tools for Puerto Rico to comprehensively restructure its financial liabilities; second, enact strong fiscal oversight and help strengthen Puerto Rico's fiscal governance; third, strengthen Medicaid in Puerto Rico and other U.S. territories; and finally, to re-

ward work and support growth including an Earned Income Tax Credit for Puerto Rico.

As a share of the total Federal budget, outlays for Federal grants-in-aid accounted for 16.9 percent of total outlays in 2015 and totaled \$624.4 billion, a 7.6 percent increase over 2014. Federal grant spending in 2016 is estimated to be \$666.7 billion, an increase of 6.3 percent from 2015. The Budget provides \$694.2 billion in outlays for aid to State and local governments in 2017, an increase of 4.0 percent from 2016. Medicaid, by itself, accounts for over 50 percent of total grant spending. Excluding Medicaid, spending is estimated to increase from \$274.6 billion in 2015, to \$299.4 billion in 2016, and to increase to \$308.7 billion in 2017.

Federal grants help State and local governments finance programs covering most areas of domestic public spending including infrastructure, education, health care, social services, and public safety. Of the total proposed grant spending in 2017, 59.4 percent is for health programs, with most of the funding going to Medicaid. Beyond health programs, 16.6 percent of Federal aid is estimated to go to income security programs; 9.9 percent to transportation; 9.1 percent to education, training, and social services; and 5.0 for all other functions. Section A of Table 15-1, Trends in Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, shows actual spending at the start of each decade since 1960, actual spending for 2015, and estimates for 2016 and 2017 by budget function.

The Federal budget also classifies grant spending by BEA category—mandatory and discretionary.⁹ Funding for discretionary grant programs is determined annually through appropriations acts. Funding for mandatory programs is provided directly in authorizing legislation that establishes eligibility criteria or benefit formulas; funding for mandatory programs usually is not limited by the annual appropriations process. Section B of Table 15-1 shows the distribution of grants between mandatory and discretionary spending.

Outlays for mandatory grant programs were \$438.5 billion in 2015 and are estimated to increase by 6.5 percent in 2016 to \$467.1 billion. In 2017, outlays for mandatory grant programs are estimated to be \$496.6 billion, a 6.3 percent increase over 2016. Medicaid is by far the largest mandatory grant program with estimated outlays of \$385.6 billion in 2017. After Medicaid, the three largest mandatory grant programs by outlays in 2017 are estimated to be Child Nutrition programs, which include the School Breakfast Program, the National School Lunch Program and others, \$23.1 billion; the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program, \$17.0 billion; and the Children's Health Insurance program, \$15.2 billion.¹⁰

Outlays for discretionary grant programs were \$185.9 billion in 2015 and are estimated to increase by 7.3 percent to \$199.5 billion in 2016. In 2017, grants-in-aid with discretionary funding are estimated to have outlays of

³ "State Expenditure Report, Examining Fiscal 2013-2015 State Spending." National Association of State Budget Officers (2015). p. 6.

⁴ State general funds are raised from States' own taxes and fees.

⁵ "State Expenditure Report, Examining Fiscal 2013-2015 State Spending." National Association of State Budget Officers (2015). p. 5.

⁶ *Ibid.* p. 1.

⁷ "The Fiscal Survey of States." National Association of State Budget Officers. Fall 2015. p. vii.

⁸ "State Expenditure Report, Examining Fiscal 2013-2015 State Spending." National Association of State Budget Officers (2015). p. 8.

⁹ For more information on these categories, see Chapter 9, "Budget Concepts," in this volume.

¹⁰ Obligation data by State for programs in each of these budget accounts may be found in the State-by-State tables included with other budget materials on the OMB web site and Budget CD-ROM.

Table 15-1. TRENDS IN FEDERAL GRANTS TO STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS
(Outlays in billions of dollars)

	Actual								Estimate	
	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2005	2010	2015	2016	2017
A. Distribution of grants by function:										
Natural resources and environment	0.1	0.4	5.4	3.7	4.6	5.9	9.1	7.0	6.6	6.6
Agriculture	0.2	0.6	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.1
Transportation	3.0	4.6	13.0	19.2	32.2	43.4	61.0	60.8	62.2	69.0
Community and regional development	0.1	1.8	6.5	5.0	8.7	20.2	18.8	14.4	17.4	13.4
Education, training, employment, and social services	0.5	6.4	21.9	21.8	36.7	57.2	97.6	60.5	64.5	63.1
Health	0.2	3.8	15.8	43.9	124.8	197.8	290.2	368.0	392.7	412.2
Income security	2.6	5.8	18.5	36.8	68.7	90.9	115.2	101.1	106.9	114.9
Administration of justice .....	.....	0.0	0.5	0.6	5.3	4.8	5.1	3.7	7.2	6.1
General government	0.2	0.5	8.6	2.3	2.1	4.4	5.2	3.8	3.1	3.4
Other	0.0	0.1	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	5.4	4.3	5.0	4.5
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	666.7	694.2
B. Distribution of grants by BEA category:										
Discretionary	N/A	10.2	53.3	63.3	116.7	181.7	207.7	185.9	199.5	197.6
Mandatory	N/A	13.9	38.1	72.0	169.2	246.3	400.7	438.5	467.1	496.6
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	666.7	694.2
C. Composition:										
Current dollars:										
Payments for individuals ¹	2.5	8.7	32.6	77.3	182.6	273.9	384.5	463.4	493.3	518.9
Physical capital ¹	3.3	7.1	22.6	27.2	48.7	60.8	93.3	77.2	78.0	85.3
Other grants	1.2	8.3	36.2	30.9	54.6	93.3	130.6	83.7	95.3	90.1
Total	7.0	24.1	91.4	135.3	285.9	428.0	608.4	624.4	666.7	694.2
Percentage of total grants:										
Payments for individuals ¹	35.3%	36.2%	35.7%	57.1%	63.9%	64.0%	63.2%	74.2%	74.0%	74.7%
Physical capital ¹	47.3%	29.3%	24.7%	20.1%	17.0%	14.2%	15.3%	12.4%	11.7%	12.3%
Other grants	17.4%	34.5%	39.6%	22.8%	19.1%	21.8%	21.5%	13.4%	14.3%	13.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Constant (FY 2009) dollars:										
Payments for individuals ¹	14.2	39.8	75.8	115.9	221.2	304.1	385.3	419.1	437.9	451.1
Physical capital ¹	23.8	38.2	54.7	45.7	68.6	74.2	93.7	69.1	67.9	72.1
Other grants	14.4	64.7	134.1	62.8	77.1	101.8	123.9	72.3	80.2	73.5
Total	52.4	142.7	264.7	224.3	366.9	480.1	602.9	560.6	585.9	596.7
D. Total grants as a percent of:										
Federal outlays:										
Total	7.6%	12.3%	15.5%	10.8%	16.0%	17.3%	17.6%	16.9%	16.9%	16.7%
Domestic programs ²	18.0%	23.2%	22.2%	17.1%	22.0%	23.5%	23.4%	22.1%	21.8%	21.9%
State and local expenditures	14.3%	19.6%	27.3%	18.7%	21.8%	23.5%	26.4%	25.1%	N/A	N/A
Gross domestic product	1.3%	2.3%	3.3%	2.3%	2.8%	3.3%	4.1%	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%
E. As a share of total State and local gross investments:										
Federal capital grants	24.6%	25.4%	35.4%	21.9%	22.0%	22.0%	27.5%	22.3%	N/A	N/A
State and local own-source financing	75.4%	74.6%	64.6%	78.1%	78.0%	78.0%	72.5%	77.7%	N/A	N/A
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		

N/A: Not available at publishing.

¹ Grants that are both payments for individuals and capital investment are shown under capital investment.

² Excludes national defense, international affairs, net interest, and undistributed offsetting receipts.

\$197.6 billion, a decrease of less than one percent from 2016. The three largest discretionary programs in 2017 are estimated to be Federal-aid Highways programs, with outlays of \$41.9 billion; Tenant Based Rental Assistance, with outlays of \$20.8 billion; and Education for the Disadvantaged, with outlays of \$15.9 billion.¹¹

Over time the number of grants has grown in an incremental fashion creating a wide variety of types of grants, purposes, and requirements. Currently, there are 16 Executive Branch agencies and 14 independent agencies that provide grants to State and local governments. The

counts may be found in the State-by-State tables included with other budget materials on the OMB web site and Budget CD-ROM.

¹¹ Obligation data by State for programs in each of these budget ac-

growing number and variety of grants created complexity for grantees and has made it difficult to compare program performance and conduct oversight.¹² To reduce this complexity, the Office of Management and Budget, working with 28 Federal agencies and public stakeholders, implemented new Uniform Guidance in 2014 that streamlined the financial management regulations for Federal grants and other assistance. These reforms reduced the number of financial management regulations for Federal grants and other assistance by 75 percent, and co-located the streamlined regulations in Title 2 of the Code of Federal Regulations part 200 with the goal of reducing administrative burdens and the risk of waste, fraud, and abuse for

¹² Keegan, Natalie. "Federal Grants-in-Aid Administration: A Primer." Congressional Research Service. October 3, 2012. p. 2.

all of the Federal grant dollars expended annually. Also in 2014, President Obama signed into law the Digital Accountability and Transparency Act of 2014 (DATA Act), Public Law 113-101. The DATA Act will help improve the transparency of Federal grants oversight and spending by setting data standards and by improving the way the data can be accessed.

Below is a summary of grants initiatives in the budget. The funding level for grants in every budget account can be found in Table 15-2, organized by functional category, and by Federal agency. Table 15-2, Federal Grants to State and Local Governments, Budget Authority and Outlays, formerly printed in this chapter, is available on the OMB web site at www.budget.gov/budget/Analytical_Perspectives and on the Budget CD-ROM.

HIGHLIGHTS OF FEDERAL AID PROPOSALS

Natural Resources and the Environment

Coastal Resilience. First, the Budget proposes a \$2 billion Coastal Climate Resilience program, which will provide resources over 10 years for at-risk coastal States, local governments, and their communities to prepare for and adapt to climate change. This program would be paid for by redirecting roughly half of the savings that result from repealing unnecessary and costly offshore oil and gas revenue sharing payments that are set to be paid to a handful of States under current law. A portion of these program funds would be set aside to cover the unique circumstances that climate change forces some Alaskan communities to confront, such as relocation expenses for Alaska native villages threatened by rising seas, coastal erosion, and storm surges. The Budget also provides the Denali Commission—an independent Federal agency created to facilitate technical assistance and economic development in Alaska—with an additional \$4 million above the 2016 enacted level to coordinate Federal, State, and Tribal assistance to communities to develop and implement solutions to address the impacts of climate change. Second, the Budget invests \$20 million to help coastal regions plan for and implement activities related to mitigating extreme weather, changing ocean conditions and uses, and climate hazards through NOAA's Regional Coastal Resilience grants program. These competitive grants to State, local, Tribal, private, and non-governmental organization partners will support activities such as vulnerability assessments, regional ocean partnerships, and development and implementation of adaptation strategies.

Multi-Hazard Resilience. The Budget invests \$54 million in mitigation projects—including mitigation planning, facilities hardening, and buyouts and elevation of structures—through the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Pre-disaster Mitigation Grant Program. Studies on mitigation activities conclude that Americans save approximately \$4 for every dollar invested in pre-disaster mitigation.

Transportation

Investments in America's Transportation Infrastructure. The Budget proposes a 21st Century Clean Transportation System investment initiative to lay the foundation today for the American transportation system of tomorrow. The proposal refocuses Federal investment by providing more than \$10 billion on average per year for the Federal Transit Administration (FTA) New Starts, Small Starts, and Transit Formula Grants programs to invest in the safety, performance, and efficiency of existing, new, and expanded transit systems. It also creates a new Rapid Growth Area Transit program for fast growing communities to implement multi-modal solutions to challenges caused by rapid growth. It reaffirms the Administration's commitment to high-speed rail by investing on average almost \$7 billion per year on a competitive basis, with an emphasis on incorporating advanced rail technologies. The proposal also provides an average of \$1 billion per year for a multi-modal freight program through grants for innovative rail, highway, and port projects that seek to reduce both emissions and particulate matter that harm local community health. It nearly doubles the amount of grant funding available through the Transportation Investment Generating Economic Recovery (also known as TIGER) competitive grant program to support innovative, multi-modal investments in our nation's infrastructure to make communities more livable and sustainable. The Budget rewards State and local governments for innovations that lead to smarter, cleaner, regional transportation system by proposing over \$6 billion per year on average for a 21st Century Regions grant program to empower metropolitan and regional planners to implement regional-scale transportation and land-use strategies that achieve significant reductions in per capita greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and vehicles miles traveled (VMT), while improving climate resilience. The budget provides nearly \$1.5 billion per year on average in Clean Communities competitive grants to support transit oriented development, reconnect downtowns, clean up brownfields, implement complete streets policies, and pursue other policies that make our cities and towns greener and better places to

live. It also provides nearly \$1.7 billion per year on average for Climate-Smart Performance Formula Funds that are designed to reorient transportation formula funding by rewarding states that make investments to mitigate transportation impacts like air pollution. The budget provides \$750 million on average per year for Resilient Transportation competitive grants to spur investments that bolster resilience to climate impacts. Cutting-edge projects will incorporate resilience strategies, such as adaptive materials, risk-sensitive design, and next generation transportation and logistics technology.

Education, Training, and Employment

Preschool for All. The Budget provides \$350 million for Preschool Development Grants, an increase of \$100 million above the 2016 enacted level. Preschool Development Grants are jointly administered by the Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS) and Education under the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), Public Law 114-95, signed into law in December 2015, with funding residing at HHS. The Budget also provides \$907 million for the Department of Education's early intervention and preschool services for children with disabilities, an increase of \$80 million from the 2016 enacted level. This proposal includes up to \$15 million for competitive grants for early identification of and intervention for developmental delays and disabilities, with a potential focus on autism, intended to help identify, develop, and scale up evidence-based practices.

Investments in Head Start. The Budget provides \$434 million in additional funding over the 2016 enacted level for the Head Start program within HHS, which delivers comprehensive early childhood services to support the learning and development of America's neediest children.

Expanding Access to Quality Child Care for Working Families. The Budget invests \$82 billion in additional mandatory funding over 10 years to ensure that all low- and moderate-income working families with children ages three and under have access to quality, affordable child care. The Budget also provides \$200 million in discretionary funding to help States implement the policies required by the bipartisan Child Care and Development Block Grant Act of 2014, Public Law 113-186, designed to improve the safety and quality of care while giving parents the information they need to make good choices about their child care providers. The new funding will help States improve quality while preserving access to care. The additional funding in the Budget will also go toward new pilot grants to States and local communities to help build a supply of high-quality child care in rural areas and during non-traditional hours. These grants will focus on what low-income working families need most—high-quality, affordable care that is close to home and available during the hours they work and on short notice.

Home Visiting. The Budget invests \$15 billion in new funding over the next 10 years to extend and expand evidence-based, voluntary home visiting programs, which enable nurses, social workers, and other professionals to work with new and expecting parents to help families track their children's healthy development and learning,

connect them to services to address any issues, and utilize good parenting practices that foster healthy development and later school success. The program builds on research showing that home visiting programs can significantly improve maternal and child health, child development, learning, and success.

Title I Education Grants. The Budget proposes a \$450 million increase for Title I, which ESSA maintained as the Department's largest K-12 grant program and the cornerstone of its commitment to supporting schools in low-income communities with the funding necessary to provide high-need students access to an excellent education. Title I supports local solutions in States and school districts, while ensuring that students make progress toward high academic standards. The Budget also calls for dedicating additional funds within Title I to address the urgent need to improve our Nation's lowest performing schools. This dedicated funding, which will be distributed based on the Title I formulas, will ensure States and school districts have the support necessary to successfully turn around these schools.

STEM and Computer Science for All. Under the Computer Science for All proposal, the Budget includes \$4 billion in mandatory funding over three years for States to increase access to K-12 computer science and other rigorous STEM coursework by training more than 250,000 teachers, providing infrastructure upgrades, offering online courses and building effective partnerships. Complementing the mandatory proposal, the Budget also dedicates \$100 million in discretionary funding for Computer Science for All Development Grants to help school districts, alone or in consortia, execute ambitious computer science expansion efforts, particularly for traditionally under-represented students. Both the mandatory and discretionary proposal would also encourage States and districts to expand overall access to rigorous STEM coursework.

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant. The Budget provides \$500 million for Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, newly authorized in ESSA, which provides funds for States and school districts to support student achievement and promote academic enrichment opportunities. This flexible funding can support expanding STEM opportunities and the arts, improving supports for student learning, and enhancing the use of technology for instruction.

Stronger Together Initiative. The Budget supports the Stronger Together initiative, which would make \$120 million in voluntary competitive grants available to school districts or consortia of school districts that are interested in exploring ways to foster socioeconomic diversity through a robust process of parental, educator and community engagement, and data analysis; and to school districts and consortia of school districts that already have set goals and developed strategies and are ready to begin implementation. The funding would be available for five-year projects.

Support for Teachers. The Budget invests nearly \$2.8 billion in discretionary funding for programs to provide broad support for educators at every phase of their ca-

reers, from ensuring they have strong preparation before entering the classroom, to pioneering new approaches to help teachers succeed in the classroom and equipping them with tools and training they need to implement college- and career-ready standards. The Budget provides \$250 million for the Teacher and School Leader Incentive Program to drive improvements in school districts' human capital management systems through innovative strategies for recruiting, developing, evaluating, and retaining excellent educators. A new \$125 million Teacher and Principals Pathways program, to be proposed in the next Higher Education Act reauthorization, will support teacher and principal preparation programs and nonprofits partnering with school districts to create or expand high quality pathways into teaching and school leadership, particularly into high-need schools and high-need subjects such as STEM. Finally, the Budget includes RESPECT: Best Job in the World, a \$1 billion mandatory initiative that will support a nationwide effort to attract and retain effective teachers in high-need schools by increasing compensation and paths for advancement, implementing teacher-led development opportunities to improve instruction, and creating working conditions and school climates conducive to student success. This proposal is a key strategy in the Department's efforts to ensure all students' equitable access to effective teachers.

Education and Training in High Demand Fields. The Budget includes \$75 million for a tuition-free investment in the American Technical Training Fund (ATTF). ATTF will provide competitive grants to support the development, operation, and expansion of innovative, evidence-based, tuition-free job training programs in high-demand fields such as manufacturing, healthcare, and IT.

Supporting WIOA Implementation. The Budget builds on prior progress by funding the core Department of Labor (DOL) Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA), Public Law 113-128, formula grants at their full authorized level for the first time since the law's enactment—a \$138 million (5 percent) increase. The Budget also gives DOL and States the funding they need to oversee and implement the extensive changes envisioned in the law. The Budget includes a \$40 million investment to build State and local capacity to track the employment and educational outcomes of WIOA program participants, and give those seeking training meaningful information—including past participants' success in finding jobs—so they can make good choices about which program will best prepare them for the labor market.

Building a System of Apprenticeships. The Budget invests in the proven learn-and-earn strategy of apprenticeship by sustaining the \$90 million in grants provided in 2016—a landmark investment—and adding a \$2 billion mandatory Apprenticeship Training Fund. These investments would help meet the President's goal to double the number of apprentices across the United States, giving more workers the opportunity to develop job-relevant skills while they are earning a paycheck.

Reconnecting Workers to Jobs. The Administration makes significant investments to reach those who have

been left on the sidelines of the economic recovery. The Budget provides \$1.5 billion in mandatory funding to States to fund Career Navigators in American Job Centers who will proactively reach out to all people who have been unemployed for approximately six months or more, those who have dropped out of the labor force altogether and people who are only able to find part time work. These Career Navigators would help workers look for a job, identify training options, and access additional supportive services. The Budget also includes almost \$190 million in discretionary funding to provide in-person reemployment services to the one-third of Unemployment Insurance (UI) beneficiaries most at risk of exhausting their benefits, as well as all returning veterans who are receiving UI. Evidence suggests these services are a cost-effective strategy that gets workers back into jobs faster with higher wages.

Income Security

Encouraging State Paid Leave Initiatives. The Budget includes \$2.2 billion for the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative to assist up to five States that wish to launch paid leave programs, following the example of California, New Jersey, and Rhode Island. States that participate in the Paid Leave Partnership Initiative would be eligible to receive funds for the initial set up and three years of benefits. The Budget also includes funding to help States and localities conduct analysis to inform the development of paid family and medical leave programs. These grants have helped recipients obtain the information they needed to understand how a paid family leave policy could work in their communities.

Strengthen TANF. The Budget (1) increases resources for TANF and ensures that States are also meeting their State funding requirements without using funding gimmicks; (2) requires States to spend a majority of their funds on core purposes of TANF including welfare-to-work efforts, child care, and basic assistance, and ensures all TANF funds are spent on low-income families; (3) calls on Congress to provide States more flexibility to design effective work programs in exchange for holding States accountable for the outcome that really matters—helping parents find jobs; (4) proposes authority to publish a measure or measures related to child poverty in States; and (5) creates a workable countercyclical measure modeled after the effective TANF Emergency Fund created during the Great Recession and utilized by governors of both parties. The Budget also continues a prior proposal to redirect funds in the contingency fund to finance two important innovative approaches to reducing poverty and promoting self-sufficiency—subsidized jobs programs, and two-generation initiatives that seek to improve employment outcomes of parents and developmental and educational outcomes of children.

The Upward Mobility Project. The Budget continues to support the Upward Mobility Project, a place-based initiative that will allow up to 10 communities, States, or a consortium of States and communities more flexibility to use funding from up to four Federal programs for efforts

designed to implement and rigorously evaluate promising approaches to helping families achieve self-sufficiency, improving children's education and health outcomes, and revitalizing communities. Projects will have to rely on evidence-based approaches or be designed to test new ideas, and will have a significant evaluation component that will determine whether they meet a set of robust outcomes. The funding streams that States and communities can use in these projects are currently block grants—the Social Services Block Grant, the Community Development Block Grant, the Community Services Block Grant, and the HOME Investment Partnerships Program—that share a common goal of promoting opportunity and reducing poverty, but do not facilitate cross-sector planning and implementation as effectively as they could. The Budget also provides \$1.5 billion in additional funding over five years that States and communities can apply for to help support their Upward Mobility Projects.

Promise Zone Initiative. The Budget supports all 20 Promise Zones through intensive, tailored Federal assistance at the local level. The Budget further supports efforts to transform distressed communities by expanding the Department of Education's Promise Neighborhoods program and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)'s Choice Neighborhoods program. These programs have already provided critical funding for comprehensive and community-driven approaches to improving the educational and life outcomes of residents in over 100 distressed communities. The Budget provides \$128 million for Promise Neighborhoods and \$200 million for Choice Neighborhoods, an overall increase of \$130 million over 2016 enacted levels for the two programs. This additional funding would support implementation grants for approximately 15 new Promise Neighborhoods and six new Choice Neighborhoods, and numerous other planning grants for communities to engage with stakeholders to create plans for future revitalization.

Improving Emergency Aid and Family Connections Grants. The Budget provides \$2 billion for robust pilots to test new approaches to providing emergency aid for families facing financial crisis. Building on the promising rapid rehousing approach—a strategy that helps stabilize families' housing and then assists them to become more self-sufficient—these pilots will seek to both prevent families from financial collapse when emergency help is needed, and connect families to services and supports, such as TANF, employment assistance, SNAP, child care, or Medicaid, that can help them find jobs, stabilize their families, and become more financially secure. The pilots will be rigorously evaluated to inform future policy and program decisions at the local, State, and Federal levels.

Improving Mobility with Housing Choice Vouchers. The President proposes \$20.9 billion for the Housing Choice Vouchers program in 2017, an increase of \$1.2 billion over 2016 enacted, to expand opportunities for very low-income families. This includes \$2.1 billion for Public Housing Authorities (PHAs) to ensure they have sufficient resources to promote mobility and greater access to opportunity, as well as cover fundamental functions, such as housing quality inspections and tenant income certifi-

cations. In addition, the Budget proposes \$15 million for a mobility counseling grant and evaluation designed to help HUD-assisted families move and stay in higher quality neighborhoods.

Ending Homelessness. The Budget sustains funding to support programs dedicated to ending veteran homelessness, while also providing \$11 billion in housing vouchers and rapid rehousing over the next ten years to reach and maintain the goal of ending homelessness among all of America's families in 2020. This significant investment is based on recent rigorous research that found that families who were offered vouchers—compared to alternative forms of homeless assistance—had fewer incidents of homelessness, child separations, intimate partner violence and school moves, less food insecurity, and generally less economic stress. Complementing this mandatory proposal, the Budget provides targeted discretionary increases to address homelessness, including 25,500 new units of permanent, supportive housing to end chronic homelessness, 10,000 new Housing Choice Vouchers targeted to homeless families with children, \$25 million to test innovative projects that support homeless youth, and 8,000 new units of rapid re-housing, which provides tailored assistance to help homeless families stabilize in housing and then assists them to become more self-sufficient.

Ensuring Adequate Food for Children Throughout the Year. Rigorous evaluations of Dept of Agriculture pilots have found that providing additional nutrition benefits on debit cards to low-income families with school-aged children during summer months can significantly reduce food insecurity. The Budget invests \$12 billion over ten years to create a permanent Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer for Children (SEBTC) program that will provide all families with children eligible for free and reduced price school meals access to supplemental food benefits during the summer months.

Health Care

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). The Budget gives States the option to streamline eligibility determinations for children in Medicaid and CHIP and to maintain Medicaid coverage for adults by providing one-year of continuous eligibility. The Budget proposes to extend funding for CHIP through 2019, ensuring continued, comprehensive, affordable coverage for these children. The Budget also extends full Medicaid coverage to pregnant and post-partum Medicaid beneficiaries, expands access to preventive benefits and tobacco cessation for adults in Medicaid, streamlines appeals processes, and ensures children in inpatient psychiatric treatment facilities have access to comprehensive benefits. Finally, the Budget fully covers the costs of the Urban Indian Health Program (UIHP) clinics for Medicaid services provided to eligible American Indians and Alaska Natives, supporting the expansion of UIHP service offerings and improving beneficiary care.

Supporting Medicaid Expansion. The Budget provides a further incentive for States to expand Medicaid to serve individuals earning up to 133 percent of the Federal poverty level by covering the full cost of expansion for the

first three years a State expands, ensuring equity between States that already expanded and those that do so in the future.

Strengthening Medicaid in Puerto Rico and other U.S. Territories. The Medicaid programs in Puerto Rico and the other U.S. territories of American Samoa, Guam, Northern Mariana Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands are fundamentally different from the Medicaid program in the States, leading to a lower standard of care than may be otherwise experienced on the mainland. Medicaid funding in Puerto Rico and the other territories is capped; beneficiaries are offered fewer benefits; and the Federal Government contributes less on a per-capita basis than it does to the rest of the Nation. The ACA increased the Federal match rate and provided \$7.3 billion above the territory funding caps between July 1, 2011 and the end of 2019. To avoid a loss in coverage when the supplemental funds provided in the ACA run out and to better align Puerto Rico and other territory Medicaid programs with the mainland, the Budget would remove the cap on Medicaid funding in Puerto Rico and the other territories. It also would gradually increase the Federal support territories receive through the Federal Medicaid match by transitioning them to the same level of Federal support as is received on the mainland, and expand eligibility to 100 percent of the Federal poverty level in territories currently below this level. To be eligible for maximum Federal financial support, territories would have to meet financial management and program integrity requirements and achieve milestones related to providing full Medicaid benefits.

Combating Prescription Drug Abuse and Heroin Use. The Budget takes a two-pronged approach to address this epidemic. First, it includes approximately \$500 million to continue and expand current efforts across HHS and the Department of Justice to expand State-level prescription drug overdose prevention strategies, increase the availability of medication-assisted treatment programs, and improve access to the overdose-reversal drug naloxone. A portion of this funding is targeted specifically to rural areas, where rates of overdose and opioid use are particularly high. Second, the Budget includes \$1 billion in new

mandatory funding over the next two years to boost State efforts to help individuals seek treatment, successfully complete treatment, and sustain recovery. States will receive funds based on the severity of the epidemic and on the strength of their strategy to respond to it. States can use these funds to expand treatment capacity and make services more affordable to those who cannot afford it. This funding will also help expand the addiction treatment workforce through the National Health Service Corps and support the evaluation of treatment services.

Criminal Justice

Community Policing Initiative. The President's Community Policing Initiative aims to build and sustain trust between law enforcement and the people they serve. The Budget provides \$97 million to expand training and oversight for local law enforcement, increase the use of body-worn cameras, provide additional opportunities for police department reform, and facilitate community and law enforcement engagement in 10 pilot sites, with additional technical assistance and training for dozens of communities and police departments across the Nation.

Incentivizing Justice Reform. The Administration continues to support criminal justice reform that simultaneously enhances public safety, avoids excessive punishment and unnecessary incarceration, and builds trust between the justice system and the community. The Budget provides \$500 million per year over 10 years—a \$5 billion investment—for a new 21st Century Justice Initiative. The program will focus on achieving three objectives: reducing violent crime, reversing practices that have led to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, and building community trust. Specifically, States would focus on one or more opportunities for reform in both the adult and juvenile systems, including: examining and changing State laws and policies that contribute to unnecessarily long sentences and unnecessary incarceration, without sacrificing public safety; promoting critical advancements in community-oriented policing; and providing comprehensive front-end and re-entry services.

OTHER SOURCES OF INFORMATION ON FEDERAL GRANTS-IN-AID

A number of other sources provide State-by-State spending data and other information on Federal grants, but may use a broader definition of grants beyond what is included in this chapter.

The website *Grants.gov* is a primary source of information for communities wishing to apply for grants and other domestic assistance. *Grants.gov* hosts all open notices of opportunities to apply for Federal grants.

The *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* hosted by the General Services Administration contains detailed listings of grant and other assistance programs; discussions of eligibility criteria, application procedures, and estimated obligations; and related information. The *Catalog* is available on the Internet at www.cfda.gov.

Current and updated grant receipt information by State and local governments and other non-Federal entities can be found on *USASpending.gov*. This public website also contains contract and loan information and is updated twice per month. Additionally, information about grants provided specifically by the Recovery Act can be found on *Recovery.gov*.

The Federal Audit Clearinghouse maintains an on-line database (harvester.census.gov/sac) that provides access to summary information about audits conducted under OMB Circular A-133, "Audits to States, Local Governments, and Non-Profit Organizations." Information is available for each audited entity, including the amount of Federal money expended by program and whether there were audit findings.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis, in the Department of Commerce, produces the monthly *Survey of Current Business*, which provides data on the national income and product accounts (NIPA), a broad statistical concept encompassing the entire economy. These accounts, which are available at bea.gov/national, include data on Federal grants to State and local governments.

In addition, information on grants and awards can be found through individual Federal agencies web sites:

- USDA Current Research Information System, <http://cris.csrees.usda.gov/>
- DOD Medical Research Programs, <http://cdmrp.army.mil/search.aspx>
- DOD Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) programs, <http://www.dodsbir.net/awards/Default.asp>
- Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, Funded Research Grants and Contracts, <http://ies.ed.gov/funding/grantsearch/index.asp>
- HHS Tracking Accountability in Government Grants System (TAGGS), <http://taggs.hhs.gov/AdvancedSearch.cfm>
- National Institutes of Health (NIH) Research Portfolio Online Reporting Tools RePORTER, <http://projectreporter.nih.gov/reporter.cfm>
- DOJ Office of Justice Programs (OJP), OJP Grant Awards and OJP Award Data by Location, <http://grants.ojp.usdoj.gov:85/selector/main> and <http://ojp.gov/funding/Explore/OJPAwardData.htm>
- Department of Labor Employment and Training Administration (ETA), Grants Awarded, http://www.doleta.gov/grants/grants_awarded.cfm
- Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Integrated Grants Management System (IGMS), <http://www.epa.gov/enviro/facts/igms/index.html>
- Institute of Museum and Library Services (IMLS), <http://www.imls.gov/recipients/grantsearch.aspx>
- National Endowment for the Arts (NEA), Grant Search, <https://apps.nea.gov/grantsearch/>
- National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) Funded Projects, <https://securegrants.neh.gov/publicquery/main.aspx>
- National Library of Medicine (NLM), Health Services Research Projects in Progress (HSRProj), http://wwwcf.nlm.nih.gov/hsr_project/home_proj.cfm
- National Science Foundation (NSF) Awards, <http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/>
- Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) Awards, <https://www.sbir.gov/sbirsearch/award/all>

APPENDIX: SELECTED GRANT DATA BY STATE

The Appendix includes two tables that summarize State-by-State spending for select grant programs to State and local governments. The first summary table, "Summary of Programs by Agency, Bureau, and Program," shows obligations for each program by agency and bureau. The second summary table, "Summary of Grant Programs by State," shows total obligations across all programs for each State. The programs selected here cover more than 90 percent of total grant spending.

Individual program tables with State-by-State obligation data may be found on the OMB web site at www.budget.gov/budget/Analytical_Perspectives and on the Budget CD-ROM. The individual program tables display obligations for each program on a State-by-State basis, consistent with the estimates in this Budget. Each table reports the following information:

- The Federal agency that administers the program.
- The program title and number as contained in the

Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.

- The Treasury budget account number from which the program is funded.
- Actual 2015 obligations for States, Federal territories, or Indian Tribes in thousands of dollars. Undistributed obligations are generally project funds that are not distributed by formula, or programs for which State-by-State data are not available.
- Obligations in 2016 from balances of previous budget authority and obligations in 2016 from new budget authority distributed by State.
- Estimates of 2017 obligations by State, which are based on the 2017 Budget request, unless otherwise noted.
- The percentage share of 2017 estimated program funds distributed to each State.

Table 15-3. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY AGENCY, BUREAU, AND PROGRAM
(Obligations in millions of dollars)

Agency, Bureau, and Program	FY 2015 (actual)	Estimated FY2016 obligations from:			FY 2017 (estimated)
		Previous authority	New authority	Total	
Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service					
School Breakfast Program (10.553)	4,057	.....	4,339	4,339	4,486
National School Lunch Program (10.555)	11,929	374	12,155	12,528	13,032
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (10.557)	6,676	851	6,260	7,111	6,801
Child and Adult Care Food Program (10.558)	3,350	.....	3,340	3,340	3,446
State Administrative Matching Grants for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (Food Stamps) (10.561)	4,730	9	5,076	5,085	5,228
Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary Education					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (84.010)	14,410	.....	14,910	14,910	15,360
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants (formerly Improving Teacher Quality State Grants) (84.367)	2,350	.....	2,350	2,350	2,250
Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services					
Special Education-Grants to States (84.027)	11,498	.....	11,913	11,913	11,913
Vocational Rehabilitation Grants (84.126)	3,092	.....	3,161	3,161	3,399
Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services					
Affordable Insurance Exchange Grants (93.525)	449	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Health Insurance Program (93.767)	11,286	.....	13,499	13,499	15,901
Grants to States for Medicaid (93.778)	378,897	.....	369,621	369,621	378,553
Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families					
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)-Family Assistance Grants (93.558)	16,562	.....	16,562	16,562	17,312
Child Support Enforcement-Federal Share of State and Local Administrative Costs and Incentives (93.563)	4,288	.....	4,260	4,260	4,511
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (93.568)	3,395	.....	3,390	3,390	3,000
Child Care and Development Block Grant (93.575)	2,435	.....	2,761	2,761	2,962
Child Care and Development Fund-Mandatory (93.596A)	1,236	.....	1,254	1,254	1,348
Child Care and Development Fund-Matching (93.596B)	1,681	.....	1,663	1,663	5,234
Head Start (93.600)	8,098	.....	8,533	8,533	8,957
Foster Care-Title IV-E (93.658)	4,669	.....	4,800	4,800	5,293
Adoption Assistance (93.659)	2,473	.....	2,674	2,674	2,780
Social Services Block Grant (93.667)	1,576	.....	1,584	1,584	2,000
Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration					
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Treatment Modernization Act-Part B HIV Care Grants (93.917)	1,288	.....	1,315	1,315	1,315
Department of Homeland Security, Federal Emergency Management Agency					
FEMA State and Local Programs (97.067 et al)	2,287	.....	2,307	2,307	1,877
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Public and Indian Housing Programs					
Public Housing Operating Fund (14.850)	4,398	.....	4,500	4,500	4,569
Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers (14.871)	19,333	251	19,665	19,916	20,955
Public Housing Capital Fund (14.872)	1,870	96	1,808	1,904	1,860
Department of Housing and Urban Development, Community Planning and Development					
Community Development Block Grant (14.218; 14.225; 14.228; 14.862)	2,675	915	2,723	3,638	2,890
Community Development Block Grant - Disaster Recovery (14.218; 14.228; 14.269)	3,529	4,592	299	4,891	3,529
Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration					
Unemployment Insurance (17.225)	2,771	.....	2,746	2,746	2,778
Department of Transportation, Federal Transit Administration					
Transit Formula Grants Programs (20.507)	9,241	6,219	4,767	10,987	15,176
Department of Transportation, Federal Aviation Administration					
Airport Improvement Program (20.106)	3,071	.....	3,192	3,192	2,739
Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration					
Highway Planning and Construction (20.205)	38,616	.....	43,421	43,421	51,645
Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Water					
Capitalization Grants for Clean Water State Revolving Fund (66.458)	1,438	42	1,352	1,394	980
Capitalization Grants for Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (66.468)	907	26	837	863	1,021
Federal Communications Commission					
Universal Service Fund E-Rate	1,675	.....	2,518	2,518	3,076
Total	592,234	13,376	585,555	598,931	628,174

Table 15-4. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY STATE
(Obligations in millions of dollars)

State or Territory	All programs distributed in all years by state				FY 2017 Percentage of distributed total	
	FY 2015 (actual)	Estimated FY 2016 obligations from:				FY 2017 (estimated)
		Previous authority	New authority	Total		
Alabama	6,902	93	7,389	7,482	7,653	1.26
Alaska	1,968	47	2,315	2,362	2,357	0.39
Arizona	11,617	84	12,444	12,528	13,237	2.18
Arkansas	6,583	31	7,331	7,362	7,433	1.22
California	84,267	1,211	82,866	84,077	82,674	13.61
Colorado	7,356	208	7,884	8,092	8,391	1.38
Connecticut	6,963	139	6,994	7,133	7,353	1.21
Delaware	1,889	17	2,024	2,041	2,135	0.35
District of Columbia	3,790	629	3,516	4,144	4,332	0.71
Florida	22,861	497	23,472	23,969	25,302	4.16
Georgia	12,910	196	12,804	13,000	13,259	2.18
Hawaii	2,292	46	2,523	2,568	2,622	0.43
Idaho	2,251	24	2,312	2,336	2,477	0.41
Illinois	19,330	479	17,081	17,560	18,867	3.11
Indiana	10,404	103	13,032	13,135	12,838	2.11
Iowa	4,831	40	5,085	5,125	5,402	0.89
Kansas	3,378	34	3,671	3,705	3,795	0.62
Kentucky	10,655	66	11,493	11,559	11,902	1.96
Louisiana	8,561	175	8,990	9,166	9,368	1.54
Maine	2,553	20	2,612	2,633	2,704	0.45
Maryland	9,487	179	9,677	9,856	10,453	1.72
Massachusetts	14,107	248	15,073	15,321	14,994	2.47
Michigan	17,977	181	19,589	19,770	19,339	3.18
Minnesota	9,678	110	10,002	10,112	10,546	1.74
Mississippi	6,249	40	6,526	6,565	6,747	1.11
Missouri	9,873	155	10,281	10,437	10,678	1.76
Montana	1,812	23	1,792	1,815	1,876	0.31
Nebraska	2,190	34	2,184	2,218	2,286	0.38
Nevada	3,913	55	4,110	4,165	4,130	0.68
New Hampshire	1,781	17	1,987	2,004	2,058	0.34
New Jersey	16,387	1,165	15,120	16,285	16,732	2.75
New Mexico	5,486	47	6,189	6,235	6,340	1.04
New York	52,413	3,866	55,239	59,105	59,061	9.72
North Carolina	14,373	190	14,899	15,089	16,175	2.66
North Dakota	1,039	17	1,702	1,719	1,717	0.28
Ohio	22,643	188	23,376	23,565	24,971	4.11
Oklahoma	5,626	110	5,840	5,950	5,973	0.98
Oregon	9,123	114	10,341	10,455	10,817	1.78
Pennsylvania	21,586	406	25,966	26,372	26,025	4.28
Rhode Island	2,595	47	2,748	2,795	2,851	0.47
South Carolina	6,868	46	7,232	7,278	7,706	1.27
South Dakota	1,223	16	1,237	1,253	1,337	0.22
Tennessee	9,868	92	10,795	10,887	11,287	1.86
Texas	36,918	501	39,143	39,645	40,239	6.62
Utah	3,064	59	3,350	3,409	3,583	0.59
Vermont	1,669	22	1,877	1,899	1,860	0.31
Virginia	8,473	175	8,788	8,963	9,341	1.54
Washington	11,277	192	13,359	13,551	14,091	2.32
West Virginia	4,374	23	4,680	4,703	4,475	0.74
Wisconsin	8,078	62	8,459	8,521	8,731	1.44
Wyoming	875	10	893	903	913	0.15
American Samoa	75	3	72	75	82	0.01
Guam	231	6	251	257	267	0.04
Northern Mariana Islands	100	2	123	125	139	0.02
Puerto Rico	4,105	85	4,133	4,218	4,186	0.69
Freely Associated States	46	....	38	38	37	0.01

Table 15-4. SUMMARY OF PROGRAMS BY STATE—Continued
(Obligations in millions of dollars)

State or Territory	All programs distributed in all years by state				FY 2017 Percentage of distributed total	
	FY 2015 (actual)	Estimated FY 2016 obligations from:				FY 2017 (estimated)
		Previous authority	New authority	Total		
Virgin Islands	172	4	185	189	182	0.03
Indian Tribes	960	78	1,068	1,146	1,237	0.20
Total, programs distributed by State in all years	558,071	12,708	584,156	596,864	607,506	100.00
MEMORANDUM:						
Not distributed by State in all years ¹	34,163	688	1,399	2,066	20,667	N/A
Total, including undistributed	592,234	13,376	585,555	598,931	628,174	N/A

¹The sum of programs not distributed by State in all years.