

How President Trump's Budget Proposal Will Impact West Virginia
From the Office of Sen. Joe Manchin, D-W.Va.

SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (SNAP)

- SNAP would be cut by \$191 billion over 10 years.
- **Over 357,000 West Virginians (or 1 in 5) rely on this program and 64% of those recipients include families with children.**

WOMEN-INFANTS-CHILDREN (WIC)

- WIC budget authority is reduced from \$6.35 billion to \$5.15 billion in the President's budget.
- **40,391 West Virginians use WIC (but about twice that are eligible).**

FIGHTING OPIOIDS

- The budget proposes a small overall cut to the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) and relatively small cuts to each of the office's critical programs.
- Drug-Free Communities Program is cut by \$3 million (\$92 million, down from \$95 million this year).
- **The High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA) program is cut by \$6 million (\$244 million, down from \$250 million). There are 20 West Virginia Counties with HIDTA designations.**
- Berkeley, Boone, Brooke, Cabell, Hancock, Harrison, Jefferson, Kanawha, Lincoln, Logan, Marshall, McDowell, Mercer, Mingo, Monongalia, Ohio, Putnam, Raleigh, Wayne and Wyoming Counties have a HIDTA designation.
- The budget cuts substance abuse treatment grants for states by \$73 million and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency by \$400 million at a time when our nation is devastated by the opioid epidemic and states are struggling to find the resources to provide substance abuse treatment.

SOCIAL SECURITY & DISABILITIES

- The budget would tighten access to social security disability program counting \$48 billion in savings from testing "new approaches to increase labor force participation."
- **Roughly 25% of West Virginians receive Social Security benefits.**
- The budget would cut funding for disability insurance by \$72 billion.

MEDICAID

- Medicaid would be cut by \$610 billion over 10 years — but when added to the rest of ACA repeal, total health care cuts would be \$866 billion.

CHILDRENS HEALTH INSURANCE PROGRAM (CHIP)

- Cuts the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) by 20% in 2018. That's \$5.8 billion over 10 years.
- **In 2015, CHIP served 34,729 West Virginia children.**

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES

- Cuts \$21 billion from the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF).

EDUCATION

- The President's budget cuts \$9 billion from the Department of Education and shifts \$1.4 billion from critical education programs to "school choice."
- It completely eliminates the 21st Century Community Learning Centers program, which offers students a safe place afterschool to learn and thrive.
- **McDowell County alone has gotten almost \$400,000 from this program to provide afterschool programs to serve its poorest students.**

LOW INCOME HOME ENERGY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (LIHEAP)

- Low-income heating assistance would go from \$3.3 billion to zero.
- **90,627 households in West Virginia use LIHEAP.**

MEALS ON WHEELS

- Completely eliminates the Meals on Wheels program.
- **This program provides meals to more than 8,500 seniors in West Virginia every week. It serves 2.4 million seniors around the country each year.**

APPALACHIAN REGIONAL COMMISSION (ARC)

- The ARC had a budget of around \$146 million in 2017. In 2018 it is reduced to \$27 million.
- Those funds went to projects such as regional development and planning programs, and grants aimed at helping small towns in depressed counties develop tourism, build rail links, expand airports, fund local health departments, erect city parks and amphitheaters, construct access roads, improve water system.
- **In January, Marshall University received two grants, each over \$1 million, to fund research programs in coal impacted counties.**
- **In January, the United Mine Workers of America received a \$1.2 million grant to fund workforce retraining and job placement services in counties in southern WV and southwest PA.**
- **The budget also completely eliminates the Rural Economic Development program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture (\$477 million).**

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION (EDA)

- The program had a budget of \$251 million in 2017. In 2018 it would be reduced to \$30 million.
- Those funds are a main source of funding for West Virginia's Regional Planning Councils, which assist local communities in developing community and economic development projects, preparing applications for funding, and providing technical assistance.
- Currently, the eleven regional councils are managing over 500 projects with a total value of \$1.5 billion. Such as, the Coalfield Community Development Corporation, West Edge Factory Training Center rehabilitation in Huntington, WV and Air Transportation Park water distribution system construction, in Williamson, WV.

MANUFACTURING EXTENSION PARTNERSHIP (MEP)

- The program had a budget of \$130 million in 2017. In 2018 it would be reduced to \$6 million, before being zeroed out.
- West Virginia is home to 1,248 manufacturers -- 85% supporting less than 50 employees.
- Over the past five years, through the WV MEP, West Virginia University has delivered 231 assistance projects to West Virginia manufacturers, resulting in \$32 million in new sales; \$153 million in retained sales; and have helped create or retain 1700 jobs.
- In September 2015, West Virginia University won a competitive \$2.5 million MEP grant to continue administering the WV MEP program over the next five years.

STUDENT LOANS

- Eliminates federally subsidized student loans which pay students loans while they are in schools, saving \$39 billion.
- Eliminates public service loan forgiveness program for nurses, teachers and police officers.
- The proposed budget would save \$76 billion by creating a single student loan repayment plan based on income.

FEDERAL EMPLOYEES

- The budget would reduce the cost of living adjustments for federal retirees and increasing government employee's contributions to their own retirement fund saving \$63 billion.

APPALACHIAN STORAGE HUB

- The President's budget proposes eliminating the Title XVII Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program.
- This program has a repayment rate of 97%.
- The tristate area of West Virginia, Ohio and Pennsylvania is primed for a hub because of cheap and abundant natural gas, access to natural gas liquids like ethane and propane, expanding infrastructure, and geologic storage opportunities that can be prepared to store these high value products.

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND (LWCF)

- LWCF is cut by \$120 million.
- **LWCF funding has supported projects in some of the most treasured areas of West Virginia like the New River Gorge.**

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY (EPA)

- The President's proposed budget is cut by 31% (\$8.2 billion to \$5.6 billion).
- **West Virginia received over \$30 million in EPA grants and funding in FY2016 for environmental protection programs protecting our clean air and clean water.**
- **These cuts would affect the Chesapeake Bay program, Leaking Underground Storage Tank, the Lead Risk Reduction Program and categorical state grants including brownfields, toxic substances compliance and the Public Water System Supervision which is cut by \$30 million. All of these programs help West Virginia comply with environmental standards and better protect our water and natural resources.**

TRANSPORTATION – WEST VIRGINIA AIRPORTS

- Cuts to the Essential Air Service (EAS) program, a program that is aimed at providing commercial air service to rural airports, means cuts to flights at the Beckley, Clarksburg, Greenbrier, Morgantown, and Parkersburg airports.
- **West Virginia usually receives \$13 million/year from EAS funding.**

DEFENSE

- The budget proposes a \$54 billion increase in base discretionary defense spending in 2018, offset by an equal cut in nondefense discretionary spending.
- Over the 10-year budget window, the plan would increase base defense spending by \$489 billion and cut nondefense discretionary by \$1.6 trillion.
- Overall, the plan would reduce discretionary spending by \$1.5 trillion over a decade.
- The savings include \$593 billion from phasing down the use of the Overseas Contingency Operations funds, which are meant to be used for war funding but which have been routinely used to also supplement the base defense budget.