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Infrastructure

NOTE TO BOB GRADY

FROM: DAVE JUDAY

DJ

The Vice President will be in Chicago (north suburbs) next week. Given the recent happenings there, I think we ought to be prepared on the "abandoning" cities and infrastructure line of questioning. Could you have someone give us some factoids about what the Bush Administration has done for cities, and what we have in the FY 93 budget that we would want to highlight?

Thanks!

4-23-92

EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

ROUTE SLIP

TO: Frank Hodsoll

Take necessary action ☐

Approval signature ☐

CC:

Comment ☐

Prepare reply ☐

Discuss with me ☐

For your information ☐

See remarks below ☐

FROM: Bob Wyler *BW*

DATE: April 20, 1992

SUBJECT: Response to OVP Request for Information on
"Abandoning Cities" Concerns

As you requested this morning, please find attached some factoids on what the Administration is doing for cities and infrastructure.

1. This information does not include a discussion of the potential privatization initiatives (airports or sewage treatment facilities) because these decisions will not be completed prior to the Vice President's visit to Chicago on Thursday (4/23/92).
2. The two sheets marked "DRAFT" were prepared by Donna Rivelli and are in the GM clearance process. You should receive them tomorrow(?).

TRANSPORTATION INFRASTRUCTURE

- Highways.
 - In 1991 the President signed the \$151 billion Intermodal Surface Transportation Act to expand and modernize our surface transportation system. Accordingly, the FY 1993 Budget requests \$19.2 billion, a \$2.2 billion or 13 percent increase over 1992. This will support over 1 million jobs in 1993.
 - The Federal Highway Administration's guidance (issued March 12, 1992) for implementing the Intermodal Surface Transportation Act of 1991 provides States with increased flexibility to leverage their Federal highway grants. States may provide loans to the private sector for the construction or modernization of toll highways, bridges and related facilities.
- Airports and Aviation. FY 1993 Budget requests \$9.4 billion, a \$564 million or 6 percent increase over 1992, to operate, maintain, and ensure the safety of the aviation system.
 - \$1.9 billion is proposed for airport grants-in-aid which provide for improved capacity development, safety, and security of airports.
 - \$2.8 billion is requested to support the FAA's plan to modernize and improve the national airspace system. In addition to sustaining the current infrastructure through the late 1990s, this budget provides for significant progress in implementing the advanced automation system (designed to upgrade air traffic control technology), the voice switching and control system, and the long range radar.
- Maglev/High Speed Rail. FY 1993 Budget requests \$28 million for research and development of maglev/high speed rail.

ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE

- Wastewater Treatment Plants. Construction and modernization of sewage treatment plants will accelerate under the FY 1993 Budget request. It proposes \$2.5 billion for EPA wastewater treatment grants, a \$100 million or 4 percent increase over 1992.
 - These grants will assist cities in providing adequate secondary sewage treatment to protect health and the environment as well as allow business expansion by providing sufficient treatment capacity.
 - \$340 million in grants would be provided to assist 6 large cities (Boston Harbor, NY, Baltimore, LA, San Diego and Seattle) that lack adequate secondary treatment capacity.
- Targeted Geographic Areas. To address geographic areas of high human health and ecological risks, \$247 million is requested in EPA's FY 1993 operating budget for the Great Lakes, Chesapeake Bay, and Gulf of Mexico.

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HIGHLIGHTS OF THE FY 1993 FEDERAL BUDGET AND THE CITIES

BLOCK GRANT

- Single Consolidated Block Grant. The President proposed a single consolidated block grant to State and local governments totalling \$14.6 billion. The President's goal is to move power and decision-making authority closer to the people and allow State and local governments greater flexibility to manage programs more efficiently and effectively. The block grant proposal incorporates the cities' perspective into the decision-making process. For example, transitional provisions are included in the proposal so that delivery mechanisms are not abruptly altered. A legislative package, containing the Administration's proposal, will be proposed to Congress after consultation with representatives of State and local governments.

HOUSING

- HOPE Program FY 1993 Budget requested over \$1 billion for the Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) program, a 180% increase over the 1992 enacted level. HOPE grants will assist public housing and other low-income people become homeowners.
- President's Low-Income Housing Preservation Program This program gives tenants the right to purchase buildings from private owners. FY 1993 request is \$1.2 billion, double the 1992 enacted level.
- Mortgage Revenue Bonds FY 1993 Budget proposes extending for 18 months the tax-exempt mortgage revenue bond, which lowers the cost of home payments for moderate income buyers.
- Homeless FY 1993 Budget proposes \$1 billion for homeless programs, a 6% increase over 1992 enacted levels.
- 82,699 vouchers for low income housing assistance, a 74% increase over enacted 1992.
- Perestorika for Troubled Public Housing: New Choices for Residents. The FY 1993 Budget request \$2.9 to modernize public housing; \$292 for "Perestorika for Troubled Public Housing: New Choices for Residents." This initiative will allow tenant associations and State and local governments to buy public housing developments from Federal Public Housing Authorities.

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- Restore Program. This initiative provides \$412 million to improve the housing conditions, financial health, and affordability of an estimated 1,800 troubled projects insured by FHA that are in danger of defaulting.
- "Safe Havens Initiative" a new \$50 million initiative for the mentally ill homeless who are unwilling or unable to commit to existing treatment programs. The goal of the program is to establish a stable residence for these individuals.

ENTERPRISE ZONES

- 50 Enterprise Zones The FY 1993 Budget proposes tax incentives to create jobs and entrepreneurial activity in blighted urban neighborhoods and poor rural areas. Fifty zones over the next four years.

CRIME AND DRUGS

- Crime This Administration's investment in fighting crime will grow from \$14.6 billion in 1992 to \$15.8 billion an 8% increase over 1992, a 59% increase over 1989.
- Weed and Seed Initiative \$500 million initiative to coordinate law enforcement programs with programs to support social regeneration and economic growth. Specifically, this program will weed out criminals and seed localities with social services.
- Drugs The Administration's drug control funding request is \$12.7 billion, an increase of \$776 million, or 6.5% over 1992 enacted, and nearly double the amount appropriated when President Bush took office.

JOB TRAINING

- Job Training 2000 Since youths face a maze of uncoordinated jobs programs, the Administration is proposing Job Training 2000. This initiative would restructure employment service and resources would be incorporated into skill centers. One-stop shopping skill centers would replace the uncoordinated entry points that programs now have in each community. Private Industry Councils would be expanded to manage and coordinate \$12 billion in Federal resources.

HEALTH CARE

- Head Start largest increase, \$600 million over 1992, \$2.8 billion total. Head Start offers a wide range of comprehensive development services including educational instruction, nutritional services, health screenings,

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immunizations, dental treatments, mental health services, and other social services.

- Childhood Immunization Grants increase of \$52 million over 1992 or 18% increase.
- Infant Mortality FY 1993 budget proposes \$9.4 billion for to reduce infant mortality, 18% above 1992 levels.
- Women Infants and Children Assistance (WIC) The FY 1993 Budget proposes the largest ever one-year funding increase to WIC, \$240 million for a total of \$2.84 billion.
- HIV/AIDS Funding. The FY 1993 Budget includes an additional \$565 million for HIV/AIDS government-wide, and increase of 13% over 1992. Funding for HIV/AIDS treatment increased by 20%.

ENVIRONMENT

- EPA Wastewater Treatment Grants The FY 1993 Budget proposes \$2.5 billion for EPA wastewater treatment grants, a \$100 million or 4% increase over 1992. These grants will assist cities in providing adequate secondary sewage treatment to protect health and the environment as well as allow business expansion by providing sufficient treatment capacity.