

LFC Hearing Brief



Scope: For the last two years this report focused on federal pandemic aid. This will continue, but will now include infrastructure and other companion appropriations.

As of March 2022, the state, state subdivisions, businesses, and individuals had been awarded \$26.1 billion in federal pandemic assistance through direct payments to individuals, business support payments, unemployment benefits, other grants, and assistance to local governments and the state through the coronavirus relief state and local fiscal recovery funds, and other federal government acts. About \$15.2 billion came from unemployment insurance or direct payments or loans to individuals, businesses, and healthcare providers. Since October 2021, the last time LFC reported total grant allocations, federal pandemic awards grew by \$3.8 billion for additional business support, healthcare provider support, food assistance, Federal Emergency Management Agency grants, economic development grants, broadband, and for new allocations that had not been announced the last time LFC published the federal funds report. Congress also passed the Infrastructure, Investment and Jobs Act increasing infrastructure funding to the state by \$163.2 million annually.

Some of the \$26.1 billion has been appropriated or expended in the eight regular and special legislative sessions held since 2020 (see attached timeline in Appendix B for more details.) However, there remain several key unexpended federal grants such as the coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund, capital project funds, homeowner and rental assistance funds, school emergency relief funds, and many other smaller competitive grants directly allocated to state agencies.

DATE: April 27, 2022

PURPOSE OF HEARING:
Update of Federal Stimulus and Infrastructure Spending

WITNESS: Debbie Romero, Secretary, Department of Finance and Administration and LFC Staff

PREPARED BY: Micaela Fischer, Program Evaluation Manager LFC and Eric Chenier, Analyst, LFC

EXPECTED OUTCOME:
Informational

Pandemic Stimulus Funding by Category to All New Mexico Governments, Businesses, Individuals, and Other Entities

(as of March 22, 2022 in thousands)

	ARPA	CARES Act	CRSSA	Other Acts	Total
Direct Payments to Individuals	\$2,594,329	\$1,787,812	\$939,252	\$439,843	\$5,761,235
Business Support	\$74,489	\$5,087,377	\$0	\$0	\$5,161,866
Additional Unemployment Benefits	\$275	\$3,311,876	\$650	\$233,000	\$3,545,801
State General	\$1,751,543	\$1,250,000	\$0	\$0	\$3,001,543
Local General	\$704,730	\$1,897,800	\$0	\$0	\$2,602,530
K-12	\$1,018,675	\$130,837	\$463,069	\$0	\$1,612,581
Healthcare Providers	\$79,224	\$633,895	\$2,488	\$1,176	\$716,783
Housing and Rental Assistance	\$269,237	\$71,656	\$205,061	\$0	\$545,954
Higher Education	\$244,927	\$75,316	\$120,661	\$0	\$440,904
Childcare and Early Ed	\$324,463	\$29,443	\$82,158	\$0	\$436,065
Covid Testing And Vaccination	\$183,365	\$8,632	\$140,299	\$86,071	\$418,368
Airports, Roads and Other Transportation	\$79,364	\$158,846	\$105,036	\$0	\$343,246
Medicaid FMAP	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$655,078	\$655,078
Food Assistance	\$18,344	\$215,829	\$10,172	\$17,807	\$262,151
State Capital	\$133,067	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$133,067
FEMA	\$124,962	\$1,486	\$0	\$0	\$126,448
DOH: Other	\$30,795	\$6,355	\$47,940	\$10,783	\$95,873

(Cont'd)	ARPA	CARES Act	CRSSA	Other Acts	Total
Broadband	\$51,874	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$51,874
Substance Use / Mental Health Grants	\$16,999	\$2,000	\$30,188	\$0	\$49,186
Econ. Development	\$11,223	\$20,640	\$0	\$0	\$31,863
Older Americans Support	\$12,570	\$6,585	\$1,866	\$1,556	\$22,576
Head Start	\$8,306	\$6,192	\$2,064	\$0	\$16,562
UI Admin and Reemployment	\$1,228	\$6,645	\$0	\$5,263	\$13,136
Justice and Courts	\$0	\$9,451	\$117	\$0	\$9,568
Abuse and Violence Prevention	\$7,522	\$610	\$798	\$0	\$8,929
Museum, Arts and Library Supports	\$5,501	\$1,325	\$0	\$0	\$6,826
Income Supports for TANF Recpt.	\$6,385	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$6,385
Election Support	\$0	\$3,890	\$0	\$0	\$3,890
UNM HSC other	\$2,281	\$191	\$0	\$0	\$2,472
Foster Care Supports	\$0	\$0	\$2,147	\$0	\$2,147
Grand Total	\$7,755,677	\$14,724,687	\$2,153,966	\$1,450,577	\$26,084,907

Source: Federal Funds Information for States

LFC's Nonrecurring Appropriation Recommendation

Through November 2021, the executive spent \$682.4 million of the \$1.75 billion allocated to the state from the federal coronavirus state fiscal recovery fund. Although the governor vetoed contingent APRA appropriations in the 2021 General Appropriations Act, executive spending was mostly consistent with the vetoed appropriations including \$600 million for the unemployment insurance trust fund. Because of the unappropriated spending, members of the Legislature sued, leading to a 2021 Supreme Court ruling affirming the Legislature's sole power to appropriate federal ARPA funds. The ruling led to the 2nd special session (S.S.) of 2021 and LFC was prepared with a spending recommendation for the remainder of the funds and other nonrecurring general fund revenues. With no plan from the executive, most of the adopted \$345.5 million in spending from ARPA during the 2nd S.S. came from LFC's plan.

Major State Fiscal Recovery Fund/General Fund/GOB/STB Investments by Category 2021 HB2 Special Session, 2022 HB2 Regular Session, and 2022 GOB/STB (in thousands)

Agency Name	2021 Special Session From ARPA State Relief	2022 Regular Session GF Final	Regular Session State Fiscal Recovery Funds	Regular Session OSF Final	2022 GOB/STB	Total HB2/GOB/STB Regular Session Final	Total Special Session and Regular Session
Transportation	\$172,500.0	\$371,500.0	\$20,000.0	\$0.0	\$0.0	\$391,500.0	\$564,000.0
Economic Development	\$15,000.0	\$100,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$70,000.0	\$14,017.0	\$204,017.0	\$219,017.0
Rural Jobs and Natural Resources	\$13,500.0	\$72,000.0	\$66,800.0	\$0.0	\$49,100.0	\$187,900.0	\$201,400.0
Quality of Life and Other	\$30,000.0	\$5,000.0	\$53,000.0	\$0.0	\$127,421.0	\$185,421.0	\$215,421.0
Post Pandemic Workforce Development	\$17,000.0	\$0.0	\$328,000.0	\$25,000.0	\$20,000.0	\$373,000.0	\$390,000.0
Respond to Covid-19 Related Costs and Improve Healthcare	\$95,000.0	\$48,566.0	\$87,434.0	\$10,000.0	\$9,689.2	\$155,689.2	\$250,689.2
Other	\$2,435.0	\$162,332.3	\$8,500.0	\$0.0	\$11,272.4	\$182,104.7	\$184,539.7
Total Other Nonrecurring	\$345,435.0	\$759,398.3	\$583,734.0	\$105,000.0	\$231,499.6	\$1,679,631.9	\$2,025,066.9

Further Investments from LFC’s Plan

During the regular session of 2022, Sections 9, 10, and 11 of Chapter 54 (HB2), appropriated most of the remainder of the \$1.1 billion in ARPA funds, \$759.4 million in general fund revenues, and nearly \$105 million in other state funds, and \$143.6 million in federal medical assistance percentage reimbursements. Many of these projects also received \$231.5 million in companion funding from general obligation and severance tax bonds. Again, without a plan from the executive, much of the spending came from LFC’s original nonrecurring appropriation recommendation. Because of several vetoes and failed contingencies, about \$140 million remains unappropriated. However, other nonrecurring appropriations amounted to more than \$2 billion and the General Appropriations Act of 2022 has the potential to be one of the most transformational appropriations bills in New Mexico’s history.

Investing in New Mexico’s Economic Recovery. In an effort to boost the state’s economy after the pandemic, nonrecurring spending from the 2nd S.S. and the 2022 General Appropriations Act included investments in transportation, economic development, rural jobs and natural resources, and quality of life projects totaling \$1.2 billion.

Collectively, transportation related projects such as statewide road construction, local road projects, airport improvements, rest areas, electric-vehicle charging stations, and other projects received \$564 million. Statewide road projects include the Interstate 40 corridor in McKinley and Cibola Counties, a new state road in Santa Teresa in Dona Ana County, New Mexico highway 180 in Grant County, Bobby Foster road to Mesa del Sol in Bernalillo County, along with eight other listed projects, and authority to use the funding for other state-managed road projects.

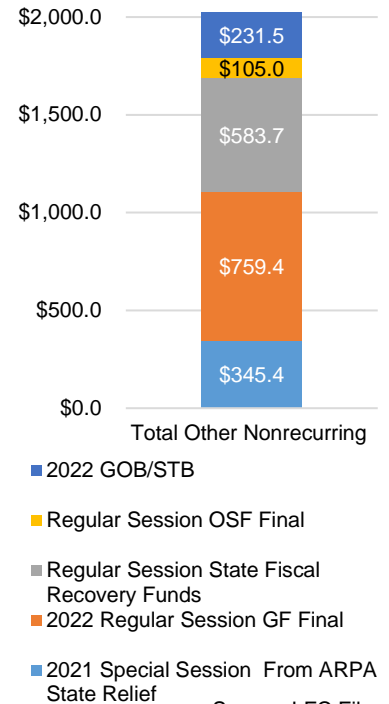
Economic development priorities included \$70 million for business space development, \$45 million for research and development at higher education institutions, \$35 million for a newly created venture capital program fund, and \$69 million for other projects such as tourism marketing and advertising, cultural facility improvements, and rural library funding. In support of rural jobs and to leverage the state’s natural resources, \$158 million will go towards drought mitigation projects, water projects, forest protection and wildfire prevention, dam rehabilitation, and several other projects.

An additional \$400 million was appropriated for post pandemic workforce development priorities such as making college more affordable, increasing the state’s capacity to produce social workers, nurses and teachers, expanding work study, and building upon existing workforce development programs. The Legislature also invested heavily in responding to Covid-19 related costs and other costs and will build an acute care hospital, invest in affordable housing, address increased hospital and nursing home labor costs, and construct a new executive office building in Santa Fe. A detailed listing of the appropriations can be found in the LFC 2022 post session review and a brief listing in Appendix A.

Oversight and Transparency of Federal Funds

Both executive leadership and the LFC have responsibility to monitor the spending of federal relief aid. This report is the ninth LFC federal funds tracking memo and LFC staff plan to continue providing these reports throughout the 2022 interim. LFC will continue monitoring and ensuring accountability of these funds, inviting

Major Nonrecurring State Investments 2021 HB2 SS, 2022 HB2, and 2022 GOB/STB
(Millions)

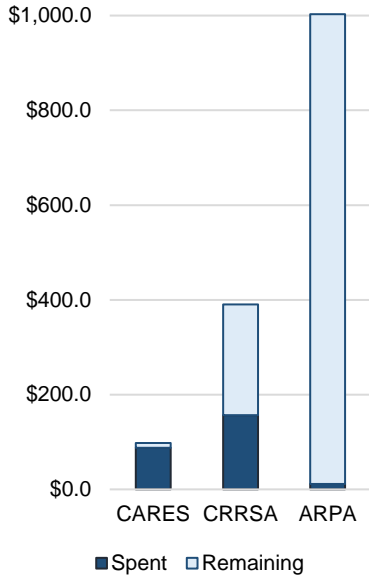


State Fiscal Recovery Fund Balance Sheet

Starting Balance	
Total ARPA State Fiscal Recovery fund	\$1,751,542.8
Unappropriated Expenditures	
Vaccination Incentives	(\$15,802.2)
Unemployment and Return To Work	(\$661,571.5)
Miscellaneous	\$5.9
Chile Growers	(\$5,000.0)
Balance Transferred to Appropriation Contingency Fund	
	\$1,069,175.0
Laws of 2021, 2nd Special Session, Chapter 4	(\$345,435.0)
Laws of 2022, Chapter 45, Sections 10 and 11	(\$583,734.0)
Ending Balance	
	\$140,006.0

Source: SHARE

New Mexico's Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) Funds
(in millions)



leadership from key agencies such as Economic Development, Higher Education, and the Transportation Departments to update the committee on progress spending these funds and recommending adjustments if needed.

On the executive side, the Department of Finance and Administration received nearly \$8 million in grants for transparency and accountability of pandemic relief or to oversee and assist state and local entities in applying for grants. As was reported in LFC's October federal funds update, the executive to that point had not done much to improve tracking or reporting on federal funds.

Department of Finance and Administration Grants Management Appropriations

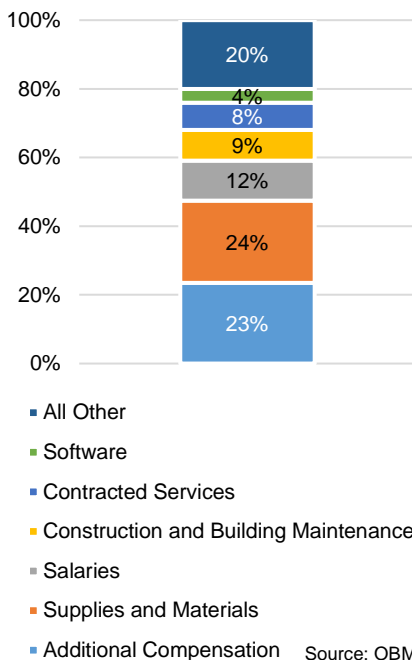
Purpose	Amount
Contract Management and Federal Grants Administration	\$1,500.0
Grants Management for Local Governments and Councils of Government	\$3,500.0
Grants to Local Governments for Federal Match	\$1,000.0
Transparency and Accountability of Pandemic Relief	\$935.0
2022 Jr. Bill Grants Management, various items	\$745.0
FY23 Recurring	\$300.0
Total	\$7,980.0

Source: LFC Files

Fast-Approaching Deadlines to Spend Over a Billion in Education Funding

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES); Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA); and American Rescue Plan (ARPA) Acts included direct appropriations for states to distribute to K-12 schools. Schools and the state must expend or obligate CARES, CRRSA, and ARPA funds by September 30 of 2022, 2023, and 2024, respectively.

Spending Categories of the \$390.4 million CRRSA (ESSER II) Funding
(As of Dec. 2021)



PED recently posted school district and charter school spending reports for the CARES and CRRSA portions of federal funding. Much of the CARES funding has already been spent by districts to operate and reopen during the pandemic, e.g., on technology (\$29.5 million), facility sanitization (\$10.3 million), and planning during school closures (\$9.9 million). However, less than half of the CRRSA education funding has been spent and districts have only just begun to spend down the largest pot of funding—\$11 million of the nearly \$1 billion from ARPA.

The ARPA funding was one of the largest-ever one-time investments in public education. Districts were given wide latitude and few restrictions on what the funding could be used for—with the notable exception that at least 20 percent be used on evidence-based efforts to combat learning loss.

Few schools have taken advantage of existing state funding for extended learning to combat learning losses, and there are few solid plans from districts for their plans to catch kids up now that school has returned.

Though December 2021, districts reported spending almost half their CRRSA funds on payroll and additional compensation for staff. If districts continue using this substantial infusion of federal aid to supplant normal payroll, then the result will likely be continued growth in school cash balances, which totaled \$449 million in carryovers from FY21 (about 15 percent of school operating dollars). School cash balances will likely grow again at the end of FY22, given PED's mid-year state equalization guarantee distribution of \$21.4 million for employer retirement contributions and \$60 million for unit value increases.

Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act

In November 2021, Congress passed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA), reauthorizing several transportation infrastructure programs managed by the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) and created several new programs, with the bulk of federal funding distributed on a formula, rather than competitive basis. According to Federal Funds Information for States, for formula grant programs, New Mexico will receive a total of \$3.25 billion over five years, with \$626 million

New Mexico Allocations for Transportation Grant Programs in IIJA
(in thousands)

Program	FY20 Enacted	FY21 Enacted	FY22 Enacted	Change FY21 to FY22	FY23 to FY26 Estimate
National Highway Performance Program	\$233,740.4	\$232,291.6	\$270,958.6	\$38,667.1	16.6%
Surface Transportation Block Grant	\$124,191.8	\$122,113.9	\$131,986.7	\$9,872.9	8.1%
Highway Safety Improvement Program	\$23,782.0	\$23,613.0	\$28,906.5	\$5,293.5	22.4%
National Highway Freight Program	\$13,930.1	\$13,843.0	\$12,735.6	-\$1,107.4	-8.0%
Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality	\$12,239.0	\$12,162.5	\$12,435.5	\$273.0	2.2%
Railway-Highway Crossings	\$1,841.6	\$1,850.4	\$1,857.0	\$6.7	0.4%
Metropolitan Transportation Planning	\$1,736.1	\$1,725.2	\$2,123.4	\$398.1	23.1%
Federal Transit Administration Formula	\$53,927.4	\$55,132.7	\$71,158.8	\$16,026.1	29.1%
Bridge Formula Program	**New Program**		\$45,000.0	\$45,000.0	
PROTECT Program	**New Program**		\$13,382.0	\$13,382.0	
FAA Airport Infrastructure	**New Program**		\$17,991.4	\$17,991.4	
Carbon Reduction Program	**New Program**		\$11,768.8	\$11,768.8	
National Electric Vehicle Formula	**New Program**		\$5,682.0	\$5,682.0	
Total	\$465,388.4	\$462,732.2	\$625,986.4	\$163,254.2	35.3%

Source: Federal Funds Information for States

available in federal FY22. The bulk of this investment is from existing federal formula grant programs, of which New Mexico received about \$460 million per year prior to the IIJA enactment. Overall, transportation programs will see an estimated \$163.2 million, or 35 percent increase in federal FY22 allocations.

Formula Grants

The bulk of IIJA funding is for existing highway infrastructure programs, including increases for the National Highway Performance Program, which uses performance goals to improve the condition of roads on the National Highway System, and the Surface Transportation Program, which provides flexible funding for states and local governments to invest in highways, bridges, and transit projects. The IIJA includes several new formula grants awarding an additional \$94 million annually to the state, including:

- An additional \$45 million per year for the new Bridge Formula Program, to replace or rehabilitate bridges, including bridges not on the National Highway System. Tribal transportation facility bridges will receive additional funding, managed by the federal Tribal Transportation Program. In addition to formula funds, \$12.2 billion will be awarded nationwide over four years for competitive grants to support bridge replacement or repair. Funding notices for the competitive program are expected in May.
- About \$13.4 million per year for the PROTECT Program, to plan for extreme weather and natural disasters, including wildfires, improve evacuation routes, or increase the resilience of existing infrastructure. An additional \$1.4 billion in competitive grants will be awarded nationally over four years. Local and tribal governments are also eligible to compete.
- An estimated \$18 million will go towards airport infrastructure upgrades. Of this, \$7.6 million was allocated to the Albuquerque International Sunport, \$1.6 million to the Santa Fe Municipal Airport, and \$1 million for Lea County Regional Airport and the Roswell Air Center. Other airports in New Mexico received smaller amounts.

- Close to \$12 million for the Carbon Reduction Program allocating 35 percent to the state with 65 percent flowing to local governments, based on population. Funds can be used for the planning, design, or construction of projects that reduce transportation emissions, traffic monitoring, management and control programs, including pedestrian and bike trails, public transportation projects, energy-efficient street lighting, and to support alternative fuel vehicles. Receipt of these funds are contingent on the state developing a carbon reduction strategy, to be updated every four years.
- More than \$5.6 million for the National Electric Vehicle Program, allowing states to build out electric vehicle charging infrastructure along designated “alternative fuel corridors.” To receive funding, states are required to develop an electric vehicle infrastructure deployment plan by August 1. Currently, portions of I-25, I-10, I-40, US-70, and US-285 have been designated alternative fuel corridors. Other roads have been identified for the corridors, but currently have insufficient charging infrastructure. In addition to the formula program, USDOT will allocate \$1.25 billion over four years for competitive grants for electric vehicle charging and alternative fuel infrastructure. USDOT is expected to provide a notice of funding opportunity for this program in 2022, but the date is not currently listed.

Competitive Grants

In addition to formula grant programs, the IJA also includes several additional competitive opportunities for states, local government, tribal governments, and other public transportation agencies. Major competitive grant opportunities include:

- RAISE grants for local communities to carry out projects with significant local or regional impact. NMDOT has applied for three projects in 2022, with \$1.5 billion available nationally. Awards are expected mid-August.
- INFRA grants for projects include \$1.55 billion nationwide to improve safety, reduce congestion, or generate economic benefits. Local and tribal governments are also eligible. In 2021 USDOT received \$10 billion in project applications, making this program highly competitive. The Village of Los Lunas received \$25 million in 2021 for an East-West corridor between I-25 and New Mexico highway 47. Applications are consolidated with the Megaprojects and rural grant program and NMDOT intends to submit an application by the May deadline.
- Megaproject grants include \$1 billion nationwide for large, multijurisdictional infrastructure projects that are too expensive or too complex to be funded with traditional funding. Examples include bridges, tunnels, rail, or other transit improvements connecting two states. NMDOT indicates it intends to submit an application for Infra, Mega, and Rural program grants.
- Rural program grants include \$300 million nationwide for rural surface transportation grants to support regional economic growth and improve safety and quality of life in rural areas. Local and tribal governments are also eligible for this funding. NMDOT indicates it intends to submit an application for Infra, Mega, and Rural program grants.

Other Non-Transportation Related Grants

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) also includes other grants for water quality, environmental remediation, broadband, and energy. See attached NCSL presentation in Appendix D.

- Water grants include drinking water, clean water, and state revolving fund grants at \$11.7 billion each. Nearly 50 percent are forgivable loans and grants. Another \$15 billion was included for lead service line replacement, \$10 billion to address PFAS contamination and other drinking water contaminants, and \$8.3 billion for western water infrastructure for storage, recycling, reuse, and drought contingency planning.
- Addressing environmental remediation, the IIJA included \$3.5 billion for superfund remedial activities, \$1.5 billion in Brownfields funding to clean up contaminated properties, \$11.2 billion for the abandoned mine land reclamation fund, and \$4.7 billion for abandoned oil and gas wells on federal, state, and tribal lands.
- To improve broadband access IIJA included \$42.5 billion with a state minimum of \$100 million. The bill also included \$14.2 billion for the affordable connectivity program, a subsidy for low income families.
- To improve the country's energy grid, the bill includes \$500 million for the state energy program, \$500 million annually for electric grid resiliency, \$3.5 billion for weatherization, and \$500 million for low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP). For research and supply chains the bill included \$6 billion for batteries, \$6 billion for carbon capture, \$8 billion for hydrogen, \$3 billion for advanced nuclear, and \$6 billion for existing nuclear infrastructure.

See timeline of upcoming grant opportunities in Appendix C.

Next Steps for Future Tracking and Reporting:

1. Continue to report on the Department of Finance and Administration's grants office.
2. LFC will continue tracking pandemic relief grants, related nonrecurring appropriations, and the executive branch's efforts to implement the more than \$2 billion in spending allocated during the 2021 special session and 2022 regular session.

Appendix A: Nonrecurring ARPA and General Fund Matched with STB and GOB

Agency Name	Item	HB2 SS From ARPA State Relief	HB2 Regular Session GF Final	HB2 Regular Session GF/ACF Final	HB2 Regular Session OSF Final	2022 GOB/STB	Total HB2/GOB/STB Regular Session Final	Total Special Session and Regular Session
Economic Recovery								
Department of Transportation	Statewide Road Projects	\$ 142,500.0	\$ 247,500.0	\$ -			\$ 247,500.0	\$ 390,000.0
Department of Transportation	Local Road Projects		\$ 60,000.0	\$ -			\$ 60,000.0	\$ 60,000.0
Department of Transportation	I-10 and I-40 Planning		\$ 25,000.0				\$ 25,000.0	\$ 25,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Santa Teresa Airport Improvements			\$ 20,000.0			\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
Department of Transportation	Rest Areas		\$ 20,000.0	\$ -			\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
Department of Transportation	Regional Airport Upgrades	\$ 10,000.0	\$ 5,000.0	\$ -			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 15,000.0
Department of Transportation	E-Vehicle Charging Stations	\$ 10,000.0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 10,000.0
Department of Transportation	Roadway Beautification	\$ 10,000.0					\$ -	\$ 10,000.0
Department of Transportation	DOT Equipment Purchases		\$ 9,000.0	\$ -			\$ 9,000.0	\$ 9,000.0
Department of Transportation	Essential Air Service		\$ 5,000.0				\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Subtotal Transportation		\$ 172,500.0	\$ 371,500.0	\$ 20,000.0	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 391,500.0	\$ 564,000.0
Economic Development Department	Business Space Development				\$ 70,000.0		\$ 70,000.0	\$ 70,000.0
Higher Education Department	Research and Development at Higher Education Institutions		\$ 45,000.0	\$ -			\$ 45,000.0	\$ 45,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Venture Capital Program Fund		\$ 35,000.0				\$ 35,000.0	\$ 35,000.0
Department of Information Technology	Broadband and Cybersecurity		\$ 20,000.0				\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
Department of Cultural Affairs	Rural Library Endowment Fund (GOBs for state and tribal library resources and equipment)		\$ -	\$ 10,000.0		\$ 7,000.0	\$ 17,000.0	\$ 17,000.0
Tourism Department	Tourism Marketing and Advertising	\$ 15,000.0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 15,000.0
Department of Cultural Affairs	Cultural Facility Improvements Outside Santa Fe. (STBs for cultural projects in SF and outside SF)		\$ -	\$ 5,000.0		\$ 7,017.0	\$ 12,017.0	\$ 12,017.0
Tourism Department	Local Event Marketing and Advertising			\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Subtotal Economic Development		\$ 15,000.0	\$ 100,000.0	\$ 20,000.0	\$ 70,000.0	\$ 14,017.0	\$ 204,017.0	\$ 219,017.0
State Engineer	Indian Water Rights Settlement (STB for Indian Water Rights Settlement)		\$ 32,000.0	\$ -		\$ 10,600.0	\$ 42,600.0	\$ 42,600.0
State Engineer	Drought Mitigation		\$ -	\$ 30,300.0			\$ 30,300.0	\$ 30,300.0
Department of Environment	Eastern New Mexico Water Utility Authority (STB for ENMWUA)		\$ 10,000.0			\$ 20,000.0	\$ 30,000.0	\$ 30,000.0
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department	Forest Land Protection Revolving Fund		\$ 20,000.0				\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
State Engineer	Dam Rehabilitation (STB to DGF for Bear Canyon Dam)			\$ 10,000.0		\$ 7,000.0	\$ 17,000.0	\$ 17,000.0
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department	Wildfire prevention and Firefighting Equipment (STBs for watershed restoration)			\$ 5,000.0		\$ 10,000.0	\$ 15,000.0	\$ 15,000.0
Department of Environment	Surface Water and River Habitat Improvements (STB for river stewardship program)	\$ 10,000.0	\$ -			\$ 1,500.0	\$ 1,500.0	\$ 11,500.0
Border Authority	Columbus Port of Entry Berm		\$ -	\$ 9,500.0			\$ 9,500.0	\$ 9,500.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Conservation of Species of Greatest Need			\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Taos Green Corridor			\$ 5,000.0	\$ -		\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
State Engineer	Acequia Improvements		\$ 5,000.0	\$ -			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
New Mexico State University	Department of Agriculture for Various Projects		\$ 3,000.0	\$ 2,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department	Orphan Wells	\$ 3,500.0	\$ -				\$ -	\$ 3,500.0
Department of Transportation	Wildlife Corridors		\$ 2,000.0				\$ 2,000.0	\$ 2,000.0
Subtotal Rural Jobs and Natural Resources		\$ 13,500.0	\$ 72,000.0	\$ 66,800.0	\$ -	\$ 49,100.0	\$ 187,900.0	\$ 201,400.0
Department of Finance and Administration	State Government Capital Outlay Project Cost Overruns. (STBs for capital program fund)			\$ 8,000.0		\$ 125,953.0	\$ 133,953.0	\$ 133,953.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Regional Recreation Centers		\$ 5,000.0	\$ 40,000.0			\$ 45,000.0	\$ 45,000.0
Energy, Minerals and Natural Resources Department	State Parks Improvements. (STB for State Park wastewater)	\$ 20,000.0	\$ -			\$ 468.0	\$ 468.0	\$ 20,468.0
Economic Development Department	Outdoor Recreation Grants	\$ 7,000.0	\$ -				\$ -	\$ 7,000.0
Economic Development Department	Outdoor Equity Grants	\$ 3,000.0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 3,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Navajo Preparatory School Dorm Upgrades (STB for Navajo Prep)			\$ 5,000.0		\$ 1,000.0	\$ 6,000.0	\$ 6,000.0
Subtotal Quality of Life and Other		\$ 30,000.0	\$ 5,000.0	\$ 53,000.0	\$ -	\$ 127,421.0	\$ 185,421.0	\$ 215,421.0
Economic Recovery		\$ 231,000.0	\$ 548,500.0	\$ 159,800.0	\$ 70,000.0	\$ 190,538.0	\$ 968,838.0	\$ 1,199,838.0

Appendix A: Nonrecurring ARPA and General Fund Matched with STB and GOB

Agency Name	Item	HB2 SS From ARPA State Relief	HB2 Regular Session GF Final	HB2 Regular Session GF/ACF Final	HB2 Regular Session OSF Final	2022 GOB/STB	Total HB2/GOB/STB Regular Session Final	Total Special Session and Regular Session
Post Pandemic Workforce Development								
Higher Education Department	Lottery Tuition Fund		\$ -	\$ 130,000.0			\$ 130,000.0	\$ 130,000.0
Higher Education Department	Opportunity Scholarship			\$ 63,000.0			\$ 63,000.0	\$ 63,000.0
Higher Education Department	Endowed Faculty Teaching Positions in Social Work		\$ -	\$ 50,000.0			\$ 50,000.0	\$ 50,000.0
Higher Education Department	Endowed Faculty Teaching Positions in Nursing and Program Expansion	\$ 15,000.0		\$ 30,000.0			\$ 30,000.0	\$ 45,000.0
Economic Development Department	Film School (STB for Film School)			\$ 20,000.0	\$ -	\$ 20,000.0	\$ 40,000.0	\$ 40,000.0
Higher Education Department	Work Study		\$ -	\$ 20,000.0			\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
Higher Education Department	Teacher Preparation Affordability Scholarship Fund				\$ 20,000.0		\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
Workforce Solutions Department	Reemployment Case Management			\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Workforce Solutions Department	Youth Reemployment and Apprenticeships		\$ -	\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
University of New Mexico	For Endowed Teaching Positions in Native American Studies			\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Higher Education Department	Teacher Loan Repayment Fund				\$ 5,000.0		\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Higher Education Department	Teacher Loan Repayment Fund	\$ 2,000.0					\$ -	\$ 2,000.0
Subtotal Post Pandemic Workforce Development		\$ 17,000.0	\$ -	\$ 328,000.0	\$ 25,000.0	\$ 20,000.0	\$ 373,000.0	\$ 390,000.0
Respond to Covid-19 Related Costs and Improve Healthcare								
Department of Finance and Administration	Acute Care Hospital	\$ 50,000.0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 50,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Affordable Energy Efficient Housing (STB for MFA Housing Trust Fund)	\$ 15,000.0		\$ 10,000.0		\$ 9,000.0	\$ 19,000.0	\$ 34,000.0
Office of Superintendent of Insurance	Patients' Compensation Fund		\$ 30,000.0	\$ -			\$ 30,000.0	\$ 30,000.0
Human Services Department	Hospital and Nursing Home Labor Costs		\$ 18,000.0		\$ 10,000.0		\$ 28,000.0	\$ 28,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Homeless Housing Assistance. (STBs for supportive housing and homeless facility in Albuquerque)	\$ 10,000.0		\$ 10,000.0		\$ 689.2	\$ 10,689.2	\$ 20,689.2
Human Services Department	Behavioral Health Provider Startup Costs		\$ -	\$ 20,000.0			\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
Public School Insurance Authority	Employee Covid-19 Costs		\$ -	\$ 15,000.0			\$ 15,000.0	\$ 15,000.0
General Services Department	Employee Covid-19 Costs	\$ 15,000.0	\$ -				\$ -	\$ 15,000.0
Human Services Department	Financial Assistance			\$ 10,000.0			\$ 10,000.0	\$ 10,000.0
University of New Mexico	School of Public Health			\$ 10,000.0			\$ 10,000.0	\$ 10,000.0
New Mexico State University	School of Public Health			\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
New Mexico State Fair	For Lost Revenue			\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Human Services Department	Food Bank Services	\$ 5,000.0	\$ -				\$ -	\$ 5,000.0
Cumbres and Toltec Scenic Railroad Commission	For Lost Revenue and Railroad Repairs		\$ 566.0	\$ 2,434.0			\$ 3,000.0	\$ 3,000.0
Subtotal Respond to Covid-19 Related Costs and Improve Healthcare		\$ 95,000.0	\$ 48,566.0	\$ 87,434.0	\$ 10,000.0	\$ 9,689.2	\$ 155,689.2	\$ 250,689.2
Other								
General Services Department	Santa Fe Executive Office Building		\$ 70,000.0	\$ -			\$ 70,000.0	\$ 70,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Criminal Justice Reform and Police Salaries		\$ 67,000.0				\$ 67,000.0	\$ 67,000.0
Administrative Office of the Courts	Judge Retirement Solvency		\$ 20,000.0	\$ -			\$ 20,000.0	\$ 20,000.0
Higher Education Department	Higher Education Building Demolition (STBs for 15 higher education projects)			\$ 3,500.0		\$ 7,512.4	\$ 11,012.4	\$ 11,012.4
Public Education Department	School for the Arts Dormitories (STB for SA Dorms)		\$ 4,557.3	\$ -		\$ 3,760.0	\$ 8,317.3	\$ 8,317.3
Secretary of State	Statewide Election Costs			\$ 5,000.0			\$ 5,000.0	\$ 5,000.0
Legislative Council Service	Legislative Processing System	\$ 1,000.0	\$ -				\$ -	\$ 1,000.0
Administrative Office of the Courts	Pretrial Services Monitoring	\$ 500.0	\$ 500.0	\$ -			\$ 500.0	\$ 1,000.0
Department of Finance and Administration	Accountability of Pandemic Relief	\$ 935.0	\$ -	\$ -			\$ -	\$ 935.0
Taxation and Revenue Department	Mail Processing Insertor		\$ 275.0				\$ 275.0	\$ 275.0
Subtotal Other		\$ 2,435.0	\$ 162,332.3	\$ 8,500.0	\$ -	\$ 11,272.4	\$ 182,104.7	\$ 184,539.7
Grand Total Other Nonrecurring General Fund		\$ 345,435.0	\$ 759,398.3	\$ 583,734.0	\$ 105,000.0	\$ 231,499.6	\$ 1,679,631.9	\$ 2,025,066.9

Appendix B.

Timeline of Major State and Federal Spending Since Pandemic

March 11, 2020: Governor issues Order declaring a Covid-19 public health emergency. Oil prices fall from \$57 barrel in Q4 of 2019 to \$20 a barrel. Senator Smith: *"Within the time period the governor had to act on bills, the state's fiscal outlook changed entirely."*

Feb. 20, 2020: Regular Session ends. FY21 state budget set at \$7.62 billion recurring with 25 percent reserves.

June 22, 2020: First Special Session of 2020 ends. Five bills passed to authorize transfer of \$750 million of CARES stimulus funding into the general fund, reduce or deauthorize nonrecurring appropriations to save almost \$200 million, reduce FY21 recurring appropriations by almost \$600 million, and allow use of restricted general fund reserves. Result was reserves left at 21.3 percent.

Nov 24, 2020: Second Special Session of 2020. One day only, one bill passed to appropriate \$319 million from the general fund allocation of federal CARES funding

- \$194 million to WSD for a \$1,200 cash payment to unemployed New Mexicans
- \$100 million for NMFA to provide grants to small businesses
- \$10 million to HSD for additional \$750 cash payments to adults that did not receive a stimulus payment from the federal government and to support food banks
- \$15 million to DFA for emergency housing assistance and assistance for the homeless.

March 20, 2021: 2021 Regular Session ends. FY22 state budget set at \$7.45 billion recurring with 24 percent reserves. As passed by the Legislature, nonrecurring appropriations totaled over \$1.6 billion, with over \$1.2 billion contingent upon deposit of ARPA funding in the general fund. The gov. vetoed the entirety of those contingent appropriations.

June 29, 2021: Governor authorizes \$600 million of ARPA state fiscal recovery funds to pay off federal loan for unemployment insurance program.

Nov 15, 2021: The federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act passes, significantly increasing federal formula funding for roads and other infrastructure and creates billions in new competitive grant programs for states.

Dec 6-17, 2021: Second Special Session of 2021 for redistricting and transfer and partial appropriations of state and capital ARPA funding. \$1.069 billion of state ARPA funding was transferred to the general fund and \$345.4 million of that was appropriated or further transferred to other funds for various purposes. Also, \$133 million of ARPA capital funding appropriated for broadband.

Nov 17, 2021: State Supreme Court rules that Legislature has appropriating authority over ARPA state fiscal recovery funding.

April 5, 2022: First Special Session of 2022 authorizes \$500 cash payments to all adults

Dec 31, 2021: State meets due date to obligate CARES Coronavirus Relief Funds



March 18, 2020: The Families First Coronavirus Response Act increases the fed. share of Medicaid costs – generally bringing New Mexico's cost split to 20% state, 80% federal. Estimates are that the enhanced FMAP will remain through Sept. 30, 2022.

Dec 21, 2020: The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, 2021 passes allowing for another tranche of pandemic-related aid including

- \$600 cash payments for all adults earning up to \$75 thousand
- Further extension of unemployment benefits
- Increase in SNAP benefits and food bank funding
- \$200 million in rental and mortgage assistance
- \$463 million for New Mexico K-12 schools
- \$84.6 million for New Mexico higher education

March 30, 2021: First Special Session of 2021 to focus on legalizing and taxing recreational cannabis and to expand LEDA by creating a permanent mechanism for GRT sharing for certain new, large LEDA projects.

Sept 2021: federal pandemic unemployment payments end

Jan. 18-Feb.17, 2022: Regular Session. Record revenues driven by oil prices which climbed over \$120 barrel in March 2022, the FY23 budget was set at \$8.48 billion recurring with near 30 percent reserves. \$583.7 million of remaining ARPA funding appropriated or further transferred to other funds.

March 27, 2020: The CARES Act passes:

- \$1,200 cash payments for all adults and \$500 per child
- Significant expansion of unemployment benefits, eventually totally over \$3.3 billion
- Significant PPP loans and grants to businesses and healthcare providers. PPP loans in New Mexico would eventually total \$3.4 billion and provider grants would total \$683.6 million.
- \$1.25 billion to New Mexico state and local governments
- \$130.9 million for New Mexico K-12 schools
- \$61.8 million for New Mexico higher education

March 11, 2021: The American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) of 2021 passes with some of the largest stimulus payments to date, including

- \$1,400 in cash payments for individuals earning less than \$75 thousand, plus \$1,400 per dependent
- One-year increase in federal child tax credit resulting in \$3,000 payments per child ages 6 through 17, and \$3,600 for each child under 6.
- Continued extended unemployment benefits.
- Another \$158 million in rental and mortgage assistance.
- \$436 million in childcare assistance and grants.
- \$2.5 billion to New Mexico state and local governments for flexible pandemic response
- \$133 million to state of New Mexico for pandemic related capital funding
- \$998.7 million for New Mexico K-12 schools
- \$199.3 million for New Mexico higher education

Appendix C. Upcoming Major Spending and Grant Application Deadlines

May 13, 2022:
Applications due for large-scale (up to \$25 million per state) grants for cleaning up polluted and unsafe orphaned oil and gas well sites.

Sept 30, 2022: ARPA Child Care and Development Block Grant funds must be obligated

May 23, 2022:
Applications due for \$3 billion (nationwide) in federal MEGA, Rural Surface Transportation, and INFRA grants.

Sept 30, 2022: CARES ESSER 1 must be obligated (\$21.1 million remaining as of April '22)

Sept 30, 2022: CARES & CRRSA Child Care and Development Block Grant funds must be obligated

Sept 30, 2023: CRRSA ESSER 2 must be obligated – 25% spent (\$279.1 million remaining as of April '22)

Sept 30, 2024: ARPA ESSER 3 must be obligated – 1% spent (29 months to spend remaining \$1.x billion)

July 31, 2022:
(Potentially) Medicaid FMAP supplement ends



May 31, 2022:
Applications due for \$1.5 billion (nationwide) in federal Low or No Emission and Grants for Buses and Bus Facilities

June 15, 2022:
Applications due for Bureau of Reclamation WaterSMART Drought Response Program (\$5 m max award)

Aug 1, 2022: State plan to US DOT due for National Electric Vehicle Infrastructure Formula Program (\$79.3 million for NM)

Dec 31, 2024: ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Funds must be obligated – X% spent (32 months to spend remaining \$xxx million)

Other Competitive Grants with Upcoming Application Dates (TBD)

- State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program (\$12.8 m for NM)
- ReConnect rural broadband grants (\$2 b for U.S.)
- Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program (\$1.25 b for U.S.)
- Middle Mile broadband grants (\$1 b for U.S.)
- Wildlife Crossings Pilot Program (\$350 m for U.S.)



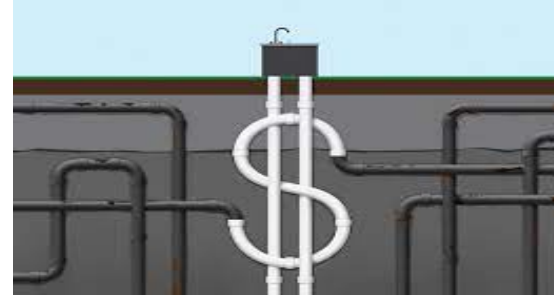
The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Investment Opportunities

March 25, 2022

“Core Infrastructure”



Transportation



Water



Broadband



Energy

IIJA Implementation Resources

- **White House**
 - [Infrastructure Guidebook](#)
 - [State Fact Sheets](#)
- **U.S. Dept. Of Transportation**
 - [Federal Highway Administration](#)
 - [Federal Transit Administration](#)
 - [Federal Railroad Administration](#)
 - [National Highway and Traffic Safety Administration](#)
- **U.S. Environmental Protection Agency**
 - [Water Infrastructure](#)
- **U.S. Department of Commerce**
 - [NTIA Briefing for NCSL](#)
- **U.S. Department of Energy**
- **NCSL Resources**
 - [IIJA Implementation & Key Resources](#)
 - [Explainer for States](#)



Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: Implementation and Key Resources

2/1/2022



President Joe Biden signed the bipartisan \$1.2 trillion Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act into law on Nov. 15, 2021. Find a [detailed summary](#) of the major provisions impacting states. You can also [watch an NCSL staff briefing for legislators and legislative staff](#) providing a deep dive on the bill or [access the slide presentation](#).

On Jan. 31, 2022, the White House released [A Guidebook to the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law for State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Governments, and Other Parties](#).

FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM (\$270B)

Significant increases for ALL states:

- 20%+ 2021 -> 2022
- 30%+ 2021 -> 2026

Additional State Formula Programs (\$46 billion)

- Bridges (27.5B)
- National EV Infrastructure (5B)
- PROTECT (7.3B)
- CARBON (6.4B)

Table 11

Total Federal-Aid Highway Apportionments

(\$ in millions)

State	BJA Estimates					
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Alabama	5842	51,004	51,024	51,045	51,066	51,087
Alaska	557	644	677	691	704	719
Arizona	812	969	988	1,008	1,028	1,049
Arkansas	575	685	699	713	727	742
California	4074	4,859	4,957	5,056	5,157	5,260
Colorado	600	716	730	745	760	775
Connecticut	558	665	678	692	706	720
Delaware	188	224	228	233	238	242
District of Columbia	177	211	215	220	224	229
Florida	2103	2,508	2,558	2,610	2,662	2,715
Georgia	1433	1,709	1,744	1,779	1,814	1,850
Hawaii	188	224	228	233	238	242
Idaho	317	379	386	394	402	410
Illinois	1578	1,882	1,920	1,958	1,998	2,038
Indiana	1058	1,261	1,287	1,312	1,339	1,366
Iowa	545	651	664	677	690	704
Kansas	419	500	510	521	531	542
Kentucky	737	880	897	915	933	952
Louisiana	779	929	948	967	986	1,006
Maine	205	244	249	254	259	265
Maryland	667	796	812	828	844	861
Massachusetts	674	804	820	837	853	870
Michigan	1169	1,394	1,422	1,450	1,479	1,509
Minnesota	724	863	881	898	916	934
Mississippi	537	640	653	666	679	693
Missouri	1051	1,253	1,278	1,304	1,330	1,357
Montana	455	543	554	565	576	588
Nebraska	321	383	390	398	406	414
Nevada	403	481	490	500	510	520
New Hampshire	183	219	223	228	232	237
New Jersey	1108	1,322	1,348	1,375	1,403	1,431
New Mexico	408	486	496	506	516	526
New York	1863	2,222	2,267	2,312	2,358	2,406
North Carolina	1158	1,381	1,408	1,437	1,465	1,495
North Dakota	276	329	335	342	349	356
Ohio	1488	1,775	1,810	1,846	1,883	1,921
Oklahoma	704	840	856	874	891	909
Oregon	555	662	675	688	702	716
Pennsylvania	1821	2,172	2,216	2,260	2,305	2,351
Rhode Island	243	290	295	301	307	313
South Carolina	743	886	904	922	941	960
South Dakota	313	373	381	388	396	404
Tennessee	938	1,119	1,141	1,164	1,187	1,211
Texas	4330	5,164	5,268	5,373	5,481	5,590
Utah	385	460	469	478	488	498
Vermont	225	269	274	280	285	291
Virginia	1130	1,347	1,374	1,402	1,430	1,458
Washington	752	897	915	934	952	972
West Virginia	485	579	590	602	614	626
Wisconsin	835	996	1,016	1,036	1,057	1,078
Wyoming	284	339	346	353	360	367
Total	\$43,974	\$52,448	\$53,498	\$54,569	\$55,661	\$56,775

Source: Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works

PUBLIC TRANSIT

- \$91 billion in total
 - Nearly half is “new”
- Significantly more emphasis on federal-local funding stream
 - Urbanized - \$33.5 B
 - State of Good Repair - \$23.1 B
- State formula
 - Rural - \$4.5 B
 - Elderly and Disability - \$2.2
 - Bus and Bus Facilities - \$3.1

DIVISION C—TRANSIT						
State Amounts FYs 2022 - 2026						
Date	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2026
Alabama	89,128,733	77,487,336	79,010,584	81,077,386	83,755,211	84,862,652
Alaska	55,875,048	70,454,574	71,925,859	73,870,815	75,441,975	77,423,709
America Samoa	1,480,564	1,935,581	1,976,018	2,027,614	2,089,500	2,152,110
Arizona	130,277,203	168,726,159	172,382,224	176,916,485	180,594,962	185,217,921
Arkansas	36,747,359	48,152,160	49,274,249	50,563,795	51,610,539	52,526,432
California	1,417,700,550	1,803,268,791	1,841,180,788	1,890,522,212	1,930,440,759	1,980,726,543
Colorado	135,469,435	174,903,353	178,375,863	183,504,384	187,337,349	192,157,781
Connecticut	200,684,201	249,586,741	254,875,093	261,005,210	267,025,957	273,990,153
Delaware	33,969,838	43,215,643	44,205,153	45,235,157	46,195,236	47,331,951
District of Columbia	198,790,563	241,385,286	247,862,402	254,897,453	260,472,116	267,230,099
Florida	390,807,581	504,374,801	514,648,943	528,255,099	539,285,205	553,155,999
Georgia	203,781,711	260,250,750	266,076,121	273,187,607	278,942,766	286,190,697
Guam	2,030,596	2,666,955	2,722,671	2,793,763	2,851,475	2,923,965
Hawaii	46,360,017	60,319,531	61,623,818	63,240,793	64,553,144	66,201,856
Idaho	29,111,271	37,822,574	38,678,105	39,690,105	40,511,445	41,543,093
Illinois	605,274,090	760,893,658	777,597,249	798,669,080	815,687,751	837,157,413
Indiana	100,114,798	130,479,938	133,919,799	136,510,414	139,343,147	142,502,219
Iowa	45,284,047	59,282,868	60,451,942	62,034,372	63,318,506	64,932,450
Kansas	39,812,513	52,136,170	53,169,648	54,560,746	55,690,034	57,088,844
Kentucky	56,886,706	74,689,279	76,166,667	78,159,600	79,777,459	81,809,580
Louisiana	69,003,264	89,661,391	91,625,868	94,037,216	95,993,173	98,451,639
Maine	35,877,513	45,997,251	46,931,863	48,182,990	49,195,806	50,470,996
Maryland	264,723,168	331,212,041	338,244,899	347,266,999	354,570,748	363,766,403
Massachusetts	390,629,919	483,061,550	493,685,024	507,005,088	517,769,403	531,342,140
Michigan	149,263,899	194,861,063	198,840,325	204,050,870	208,280,371	213,593,293
Minnesota	121,643,313	156,579,242	159,949,870	164,190,129	167,625,940	171,948,361
Mississippi	32,460,104	42,570,031	43,433,013	44,568,413	45,450,128	46,647,854
Missouri	100,038,476	128,954,255	131,966,099	135,466,535	138,302,508	141,870,701
Montana	24,103,389	31,422,881	32,062,838	32,900,859	33,581,162	34,435,660
N. Mariana Islands	1,460,893	1,909,466	1,949,357	2,000,257	2,041,577	2,093,478
Nebraska	28,087,516	36,637,118	37,365,946	38,343,437	39,136,961	40,133,672
Nevada	67,909,775	88,280,383	89,984,451	92,348,833	94,257,315	96,778,006
New Hampshire	19,167,369	25,055,001	25,554,809	26,223,404	26,756,169	27,447,910
New Jersey	635,007,959	791,816,296	809,249,664	829,899,859	847,415,865	869,480,507
New Mexico	55,205,812	71,158,834	72,881,263	74,504,419	76,062,738	77,330,014
New York	1,504,697,602	1,870,051,474	1,910,232,484	1,962,220,153	2,004,180,683	2,057,144,669
North Carolina	133,305,237	173,951,559	177,633,437	182,290,718	186,070,606	190,819,296
North Dakota	16,897,127	22,169,755	22,817,418	23,208,757	23,688,804	24,291,771
Ohio	190,344,455	245,545,352	250,765,917	257,407,172	262,789,266	269,559,357
Oklahoma	52,382,097	67,628,051	69,142,608	70,951,821	72,420,439	74,265,216
Oregon	111,578,858	142,804,324	146,167,314	150,063,632	153,218,104	157,189,420
Pennsylvania	428,755,169	540,285,302	552,209,617	567,145,811	579,211,582	594,430,013
Puerto Rico	67,209,921	86,814,543	88,689,553	91,031,932	93,931,168	95,318,169
Rhode Island	42,831,147	52,929,188	53,984,115	55,413,296	56,571,510	58,028,416
South Carolina	54,232,519	70,909,245	72,306,961	74,199,097	75,735,129	77,664,470
South Dakota	19,306,358	24,969,028	25,448,126	26,144,015	26,684,581	27,363,583
Tennessee	82,754,656	120,861,019	123,442,133	126,684,627	129,315,522	132,621,517
Texas	452,642,478	624,435,917	637,451,185	654,278,708	667,923,218	685,078,589
Utah	93,457,594	119,442,235	122,171,567	125,432,509	128,072,325	131,396,054
Vermont	12,124,804	15,889,990	16,213,393	16,637,170	16,991,191	17,413,301
Virgin Islands	2,811,951	3,658,240	3,729,939	3,827,568	3,906,823	4,006,371
Virginia	179,602,739	233,913,741	238,547,230	244,806,288	249,886,338	256,268,270
Washington	268,115,003	341,843,695	349,056,755	358,387,090	365,938,328	375,447,758
West Virginia	28,699,775	37,389,535	38,304,361	39,308,191	40,122,843	41,146,363
Wisconsin	87,240,937	113,577,590	115,995,817	119,036,361	121,504,203	124,504,445
Wyoming	14,473,140	19,009,034	19,399,342	19,908,221	20,317,704	20,834,550
Subtotal	9,667,640,287	12,269,379,713	12,369,349,896	12,865,677,368	13,197,939,786	13,471,459,346
Oversight	72,798,004	91,903,306	93,874,007	96,398,254	98,438,603	101,010,816
Reapportioned Funds	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,740,438,292	12,361,283,019	12,463,223,903	12,962,075,632	13,296,378,389	13,572,470,162
Discretionary / Competitive Programs						
Transit Oriented Development/Discretionary Pilot/→ m	10,000,000	13,157,184	13,432,051	13,783,778	14,067,497	14,425,121
Passenger Ferry Boat Program	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Pilot Program for Enhanced Mobility	3,000,000	4,605,014	4,701,218	4,823,972	4,923,624	5,048,792
Public Transportation on Indian Reservations Competit	5,000,000	8,752,896	8,935,753	9,169,076	9,358,887	9,596,398
Transit Research	20,000,000	36,840,115	37,509,743	38,591,779	39,388,993	40,390,337
Technical Assistance and Workforce Development	9,000,000	11,841,465	12,088,846	12,404,504	12,660,748	12,982,608
Bus Testing Facilities	3,000,000	5,000,000	5,104,455	5,237,739	5,345,938	5,481,842
National Transit Database	4,000,000	5,262,874	5,372,820	5,513,111	5,626,999	5,770,048
Bus and Bus Facilities Competitive Grants	344,044,179	447,257,433	449,257,433	459,203,988	469,358,516	3,345,315,559
Railcar Replacement Program Competitive Grants	-	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	300,000,000	1,500,000,000
Administrative Expenses	-	131,000,000	134,930,000	138,977,900	143,147,237	147,441,854
Total	428,644,179	993,716,881	1,008,776,897	1,027,024,368	1,042,721,811	5,193,794,871

AMTRAK AND RAIL

- \$66 billion total
 - \$22 billion for Amtrak
 - \$16 billion for national network
 - \$6 billion for NEC
 - \$36 billion for State-Federal Partnership Grants by FRA
 - Competitive (state, local, even Amtrak itself)
 - 45% NN and 45% NEC
 - \$5 billion for CRISI
 - Corridor Development Program





AVIATION and PORTS

AIRPORTS

- \$25 billion total
 - \$15 billion for airside infrastructure
 - 2022 grants (\$2.9B)
 - 3.2 billion FY 2021 appropriations
 - \$5 billion for airport terminals
 - \$5 billion for FAA facilities

PORTS

- \$6 billion total
 - \$2.25 billion USDOT “water” ports
 - \$3.85 billion for “land” ports

DRINKING WATER (DW) AND CLEAN WATER (CW) STATE REVOLVING FUNDS (SRF):

- \$11.7 billion each
 - Compared to \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, in FY 2021
- 49% as forgivable loans/grants

\$15 BILLION FOR LEAD SERVICE LINE REPLACEMENT:

- Via the DWSRF
- 49% as forgivable loans/grants

\$10 BILLION FOR PFAS AND OTHER CONTAMINANTS:

- \$1 billion through CWSRF/100% grants
- \$4 billion through DWSRF/100% grants
- \$5 billion directly through states for underserved communities



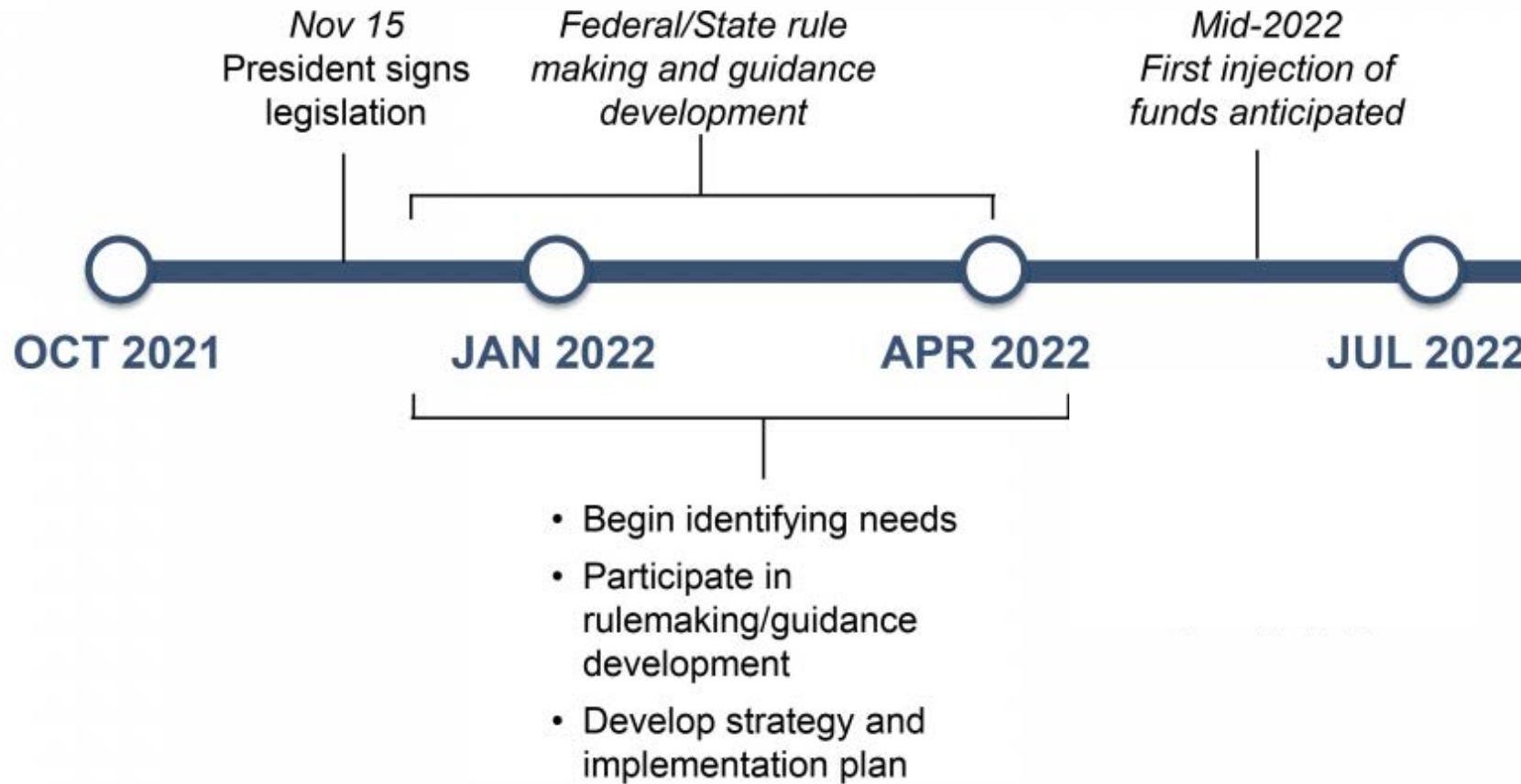
WATER - \$55 BILLION



Environmental Remediation - \$21 Billion

- **Superfund**
 - \$3.5 billion for remedial activities
- **Brownfields**
 - \$1.5 billion via STAG to assess, cleanup and reuse.
- **Abandoned Mine Lands**
 - \$11.2 billion for the Abandoned Mine Land Reclamation Fund and extends payments through 2036.
- **Orphaned Oil and Gas Wells**
 - \$4.7 billion to plug, remediate, and reclaim orphaned oil and gas wells on federal, state and tribal lands.
- \$8.3 billion for Western Water Infrastructure
 - Water storage, recycling and reuse, waterSMART, drought contingency plans

Estimated Timing?



Source: Hazen and Sawyer
(<https://www.hazenandsawyer.com/>)



BROADBAND - \$65 BILLION

BROADBAND EQUITY, ACCESS, AND DEPLOYMENT PROGRAM

- \$42.5 billion
 - \$100 million per state minimum
- Large amount of coordination w/local governments
- Areas to prioritize
 - Unserved and Underserved
- 25% state match
- New FCC broadband maps

Affordable connectivity program (formerly EBB)

- Monthly subsidy for low income families
- \$14.2 billion



ENERGY

- **Electric Transmission Preemption**
- **State Energy Program - \$500 million (total)**
- **Electric Grid Resiliency**
 - \$500 million per year
- **Weatherization – \$3.5 billion**
- **LIHEAP - \$500 million**
-
- **Research and Supply Chains (totals)**
 - Batteries - \$6 billion
 - Carbon Capture - \$6 billion
 - Hydrogen - \$8 billion
 - Advanced nuclear - \$3 billion
 - Existing Nuclear - \$6 billion

TAKEAWAYS:

- Authorization vs. Appropriation
- Transportation and Existing Funding BIG Winners
- More competitive programs
- More Formula Dollars!
- Broadband BIGGEST % WINNER
 - Finally, some Cyber Assistance
- No Unfunded Mandates (CBO)
- Matching Still Required



Discussion

- Legislative Approval?



Hearings with State Agencies?

- Other IJA Specific Actions

American Rescue Plan vs. Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act



- Bipartisan Infrastructure Law
- Lump Sum(s) vs. Individual Project(s)
- Existing Programs have existing processes
 - Can't fence off
 - Legislative and Executive roles can be updated 😊



Next Steps for State Legislatures

1. Review Guidebook
2. Develop priorities/project scoring rubric for executive branch agency
 - a) State DOT
 - b) Environmental Protection and Health
3. Provide TA to Localities?
4. Work with local leaders and regional organizations
5. Reach out to congressional delegation
 - a) Earmarks are back
6. Use NCSL staff to connect with federal officials – intergovernmental offices



A Statewide Grants Office?

To Infinity, and Beyond!

- Ensure state's policy goals are understood by state agency personnel
- Creates a pool of experts across state agencies
- Offers legislative staff (state and congressional) a place to direct constituents seeking advice on where to look for funding.
- Helpful when auditors ask compliance questions related to federal grants. Compliance rules are complicated!
- Provide local governments and nonprofits a single source to identify grant opportunities from all funding sources, and to receive technical assistance.

QUESTIONS?

Ben Husch
ben.husch@ncsl.org
202.624.7779

