

#### COVID-19 Pandemic Aid



Covid-19 relief law	Highlights	10-year deficit effects (in billions)
Health and international aid (Public Law 116-123)	<ul> <li>Funds for vaccines, foreign programs</li> <li>Medicare telehealth expansions</li> </ul>	\$8.0
Families First Coronavirus Response Act (Public Law 116-127)	<ul><li>Paid leave, food and jobless aid</li><li>Medicaid funding increases</li></ul>	\$192.0
CARES Act (Public Law 116-136)	<ul> <li>Loans for small businesses, airlines</li> <li>Stimulus checks, pandemic jobless aid</li> <li>Funds for states, health care, schools</li> </ul>	\$1,721.0
Small business & health funds (Public Law 116-139)	<ul> <li>More money for small business loans</li> <li>Funds for hospitals, Covid-19 testing</li> </ul>	\$483.0
Year-end spending package (Public Law 116-260)	<ul> <li>Additional jobless aid, direct payments</li> <li>Business loans, rental aid, health care</li> </ul>	\$868.0
American Rescue Plan Act (Public Law 117-2)	<ul> <li>More direct payments, jobless aid</li> <li>CTC, health subsidy expansions</li> <li>Funds for states, schools, restaurants</li> </ul>	\$1,856.0



Broadband Expansion Under the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act



#### Coronavirus Relief Fund: Broadband Investments







\$50.3 million to a broadband voucher program.



Idaho

\$50 million for broadband infrastructure to support distance education, remote work, and telehealth.



Kansas

\$60 million to bolster internet speeds and connect households, businesses, and anchor institutions.



#### Massachusetts

\$9.2 million to subsidize internet for low-income populations, and to expand hot spots.

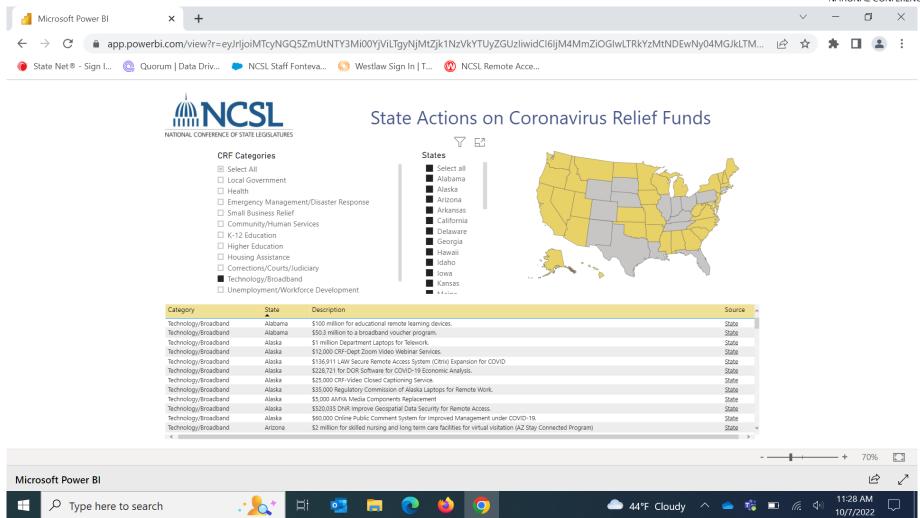


#### Oklahoma

\$161 million to distribute 50,000 wireless hotspots among 175 school districts.

#### State Actions on Coronavirus Relief Funds





https://www.ncsl.org/research/fiscal-policy/state-actions-on-coronavirus-relief-funds.aspx



Broadband
Expansion
Under the
American
Rescue Plan Act





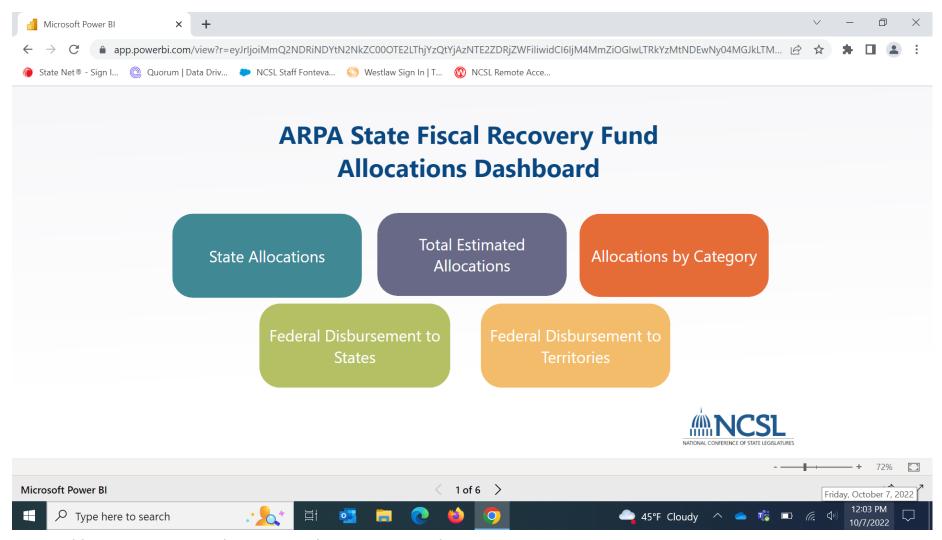
- \$199.8 billion to respond to the public health emergency and its economic impacts, and for the provision of government services and infrastructure.
- Broadband infrastructure is a critical pillar of the Fiscal Recovery Fund program.
- U.S. Treasury emphasizes "necessary" investments in broadband.
- States are encouraged to prioritize investments in fiber-optic infrastructure and projects in underserved communities.



# Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund

## ARPA State Fiscal Recovery Fund Allocations





https://www.ncsl.org/research/fiscal-policy/arpa-state-fiscal-recovery-fund-allocations.aspx



To be considered eligible, projects must meet the following criteria:

- The project addresses a critical need caused or exacerbated by the pandemic.
- The project addresses a critical need of the community.
- The project directly enables work, education, and health monitoring.



# Capital Projects Fund

\$10 billion for "critical capital projects that directly enable work, education, and health monitoring, in response to the public health emergency"

## Capital Projects Fund: Broadband Investments







\$40.8 million for the Connecticut Broadband Infrastructure program.



Indiana

\$187 million for Indiana's Next Level Connections Broadband Grant (NLC) program.



Louisiana

\$176.7 million to the Granting Unserved Municipalities
Broadband
Opportunities
(GUMBO) program.



Michigan

\$250.6 million to the Realizing Opportunity with Broadband Infrastructure Networks (ROBIN) program.



North Dakota

\$45 million to the Broadband North Dakota program.

## 2022 State Broadband Legislation by Category



Jan. 1, 2022 to Oct. 3, 2022



https://www.ncsl.org/research/telecommunications-and-information-technology/broadband-2022-legislation.aspx

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## Reach out anytime!

**Email** 

Phone

heather.morton@ncsl.org

303.856.1475