

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act: An Explainer for States

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A 2,700-PAGE BILL

"Core Infrastructure"





Transportation



Broadband



Water



Energy

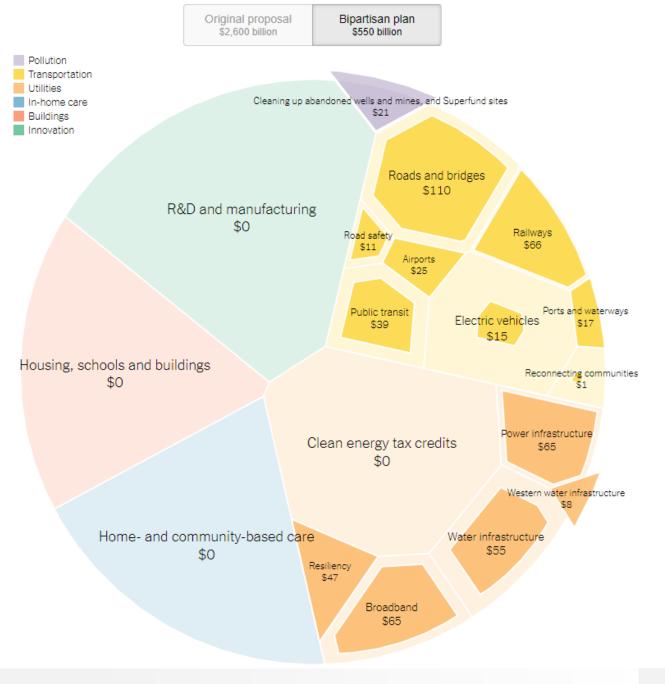


Disaster Mitigation & Resiliency



Cybersecurity

\$1 TRILLION VS. \$550 BILLION





- December 2015: Congress passes five-year FAST Act
- September 2020: Extension from when FAST Act expired
- May 2021: Senate EPW unanimously approved STRA
- June 2021: House T&I approves
 INVEST Act



A QUICK RECENT HISTORY

Surface Transportation Reauthorization

Table 11

Total Federal-Aid Highway Apportionments

(\$ in millions)

State		IUA Estimates				
	FY 2021	FY 2022	FY 2023	FY 2024	FY 2025	FY 2020
Alabama	\$842	\$1,004	\$1,024	\$1,045	\$1,066	\$1,08
Alaska	557	664	677	691	704	71
Arizona	812	969	988	1,008	1,028	1,04
Arkansas	575	685	699	713	727	74
California	4074	4,859	4,957	5,056	5,157	5,26
Colorado	600	716	730	745	760	77.
Connecticut	558	665	678	692	706	72
Delaware	188	224	228	233	238	24
District of Columbia	177	211	215	220	224	22
Florida	2103	2,508	2,558	2,610	2,662	2,71
Georgia	1433	1,709	1,744	1,779	1,814	1,85
Hawaii	188	224	228	233	238	24
Idaho	317	379	386	394	402	41
Illinois	1578	1,882	1,920	1,958	1,998	2,03
Indiana	1058	1,261	1,287	1,312	1,339	1,36
lowa	545	651	664	677	690	70
Kansas	419	500	510	521	531	54
Kentucky	737	880	897	915	933	95
Louisiana	779	929	948	967	986	1,00
Maine	205	244	249	254	259	26
Maryland	667	796	812	828	844	86
Massachusetts	674	804	820	837	853	87
Michigan	1169	1,394	1,422	1,450	1,479	1,50
Minnesota	724	863	881	898	916	93
Mississippi	537	640	653	666	679	69
Missouri	1051	1,253	1,278	1,304	1,330	1,35
Montana	455	543	554	565	576	58
Nebraska	321	383	390	398	406	41
Nevada	403	481	490	500	510	52
New Hampshire	183	219	223	228	232	23
New Jersey	1108	1,322	1,348	1,375	1,403	1,43
New Mexico	408	486	496	506	516	52
New York	1863	2,222	2,267	2,312	2,358	2,40
North Carolina	1158	1,381	1,408	1,437	1,465	1,49
North Dakota	276	329	335	342	349	35
Ohio	1488	1,775	1,810	1,846	1,883	1,92
Oklahoma	704	840	856	874	891	90
Oregon	555	662	675	688	702	71
Pennsylvania	1821	2,172	2,216	2,260	2,305	2,35
Rhode Island	243	290	295	301	307	31
South Carolina	743	886	904	922	941	96
South Dakota	313	373	381	388	396	40
Tennessee	938	1,119	1,141	1,164	1,187	1,21
Texas	4330	5,164	5,268	5,373	5,481	5,59
Utah	385	460	469	478	488	49
Vermont	225	269	274	280	285	29
Virginia	1130	1,347	1,374	1,402	1,430	1,45
Washington	752	897	915	934	952	97
West Virginia	485	579	590	602	614	62
Wisconsin	835	996	1,016	1,036	1,057	1,07
Wyoming	284	339	346	353	360	36

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FEDERAL-AID HIGHWAY PROGRAM

Significant increases for ALL states:

- 20%+ 2022
- 30%+ by 2026

This covers your core formula programs:

- National Highway Performance
- Surface Transportation Block Grant
- Congestion Mitigation Air Quality
- Highway Safety Improvement



\$40 BILLION FOR BRIDGES



- Formula: \$27.5 Billion
 - \$45 million minimum per state per year
 - Formula based on number of bridges
 - ✓ 75% based on replacing "poor" condition
 - ✓ 25% based on rehabilitating "fair" condition
- Competitive; \$12.5 Billion
 - States, local and tribal governments eligible
 - \$100 million set aside for tribal projects
 - 50% for large projects (\$50 million)

<u>Additional State Formula</u> <u>Programs (\$26 billion)</u>

- EV charging infrastructure
- Ferry boats and terminals
- PROTECT
- Carbon Reduction
- Highway Freight

554 Vineland, NJ	\$2,422,627
555 Page	20
556 New Mexico	<u>\$5,426,020</u>
557 Farmington, NM	\$740,801
558 Las Cruces, NM	\$2,073,006
559 Los Lunas, NM	\$778,496
560 Santa Fe, NM	\$1,833,717
561	
562 New York	<u>\$15,272,862</u>
563 Binghamton, NY-PA	\$3,727,852
564 Danbury, CT-NY	\$180,391
565 Elmira, NY	\$1,320,354
566 Glens Falls, NY	\$1,206,654
567 Ithaca, NY	\$2,170,264
568 Kingston, NY	\$1,017,213
569 Middletown, NY	\$1,141,280
570 Saratoga Springs, NY	\$1,124,239
571 Utica, NY	\$2,329,384
572 Watertown, NY	\$1,055,231
573	
574 North Carolina	<u>\$13,024,567</u>
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PUBLIC TRANSIT

- \$91 billion in total
 - Nearly half is "new"
- Significantly more emphasis on federal-local funding stream
 - Urbanized
 - Rural
 - State of Good Repair



AMTRAK AND RAIL

• \$66 billion total

- Amtrak (via authorization)
 - \$16 billion for national network
 - \$6 billion for NEC
- \$36 billion for SFPIPR
 - Competitive (state, local, even Amtrak itself)
 - 45% NN and 45% NEC
- \$5 billion for CRISI







AVIATION



AIRPORTS

- \$25 billion total
 - \$15 billion for AIP
 ✓ \$3.2 billion in 2021
 - \$5 billion for airport terminals
 - \$5 billion for FAA facilities





- \$9.5 billion
 - \$5 billion for construction of previously authorized projects
 - \$4 billion for operations and maintenance
 - \$300 million for Mississippi River
- \$6 billion for ports
 - \$2.25 billion USDOT "water" ports
 - \$3.85 billion for "land" ports

PORTS AND INLAND WATERWAYS



BROADBAND: \$65 BILLION



BROADBAND EQUITY, ACCESS & DEPLOYMENT

\$42.5 billion

- \$100 million per state minimum
- Prioritizes unserved and underserved
- 25% state match



BROADBAND (cont'd)



BROADBAND AFFORDABILITY

- Affordable connectivity program (formerly EBB)
 - \$14.2 billion
 - \$30 per month
- Digital Equity Act
- State Capacity Grants
- Digital Equity Competitive Grants

MIDDLE MILE BROADBAND

- \$1 billion
- 70% cost share



DRINKING WATER AND CLEAN WATER SRFs:

- \$12 billion each
 - Compared to \$1.2 billion and \$1.6 billion, respectively, in FY 21
- 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



\$8.3 billion for Western Water Infrastructure

 Water storage, recycling and reuse, waterSMART, drought contingency plans

\$1.7 billion for EPA's Geographic Programs

\$1.4 billion for Combined Sewer Overflow

• 25% for rural or financially disadvantaged

WIFIA Reauthorization

Underground Injection Wells

 \$50 million for states to gain primacy via the Safe Drinking Water Act



WATER (cont'd)



Environmental Remediation



\$21 Billion for Environmental Remediation

- **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



ENERGY



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



DISASTER MITIGATION & RESILIENCY



• STAFFORD ACT

- FEMA
 - Flood mitigation
 - ✓ \$3.5 billion (states and local govts)
 - ✓ Buyouts, elevating, other activities
 - BRIC
 - ✓ \$1 billion (states and local govts)
 - ✓ Pre-disaster mitigation projects
 - STORM Act
 - ✓ \$500 million (states)
 - Aids states in establishing revolving loan funds for mitigation projects.



State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program



• \$1 billion over 4 years

- 80% to locals, tribes and territories
 - ✓ State must submit a cyber plan to DHS
 - ✓ States receiving grants must set up a planning committee
- State matching requirement
 - ✓ FY 22: 10%-40% over the grant period
 - ✓ State share may not be in-kind match

Prohibited uses

- Ransomware attack payments
- Supplanting state, local, territory funds
- Recipient cost-sharing contribution
- Any non-cyber purpose

QUESTIONS?

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