

**Board of County Commissioners  
Leon County, Florida**

# **2023 State and Federal Legislative Priorities Workshop**

**Tuesday,  
October 25, 2022  
1:00 p.m.**

**Leon County Courthouse  
County Commission Chambers, 5<sup>th</sup> Floor  
301 S. Monroe St. Tallahassee, FL 32301**

The media and the public can access the meeting in real time on Comcast channel 16, the Leon County Florida channel on Roku, the County's [Facebook](#) page, [YouTube](#) channel, [Twitter](#) and County [web site](#).

**Leon County  
Board of County Commissioners**

**Notes for Workshop**

# Leon County Board of County Commissioners

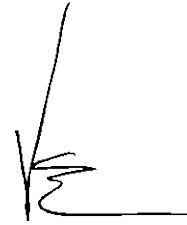
## Workshop

October 25, 2022

**To:** Honorable Chairman and Members of the Board

**From:** Vincent S. Long, County Administrator

**Title:** Workshop on the 2023 State and Federal Legislative Priorities



<b>Review and Approval:</b>	Vincent S. Long, County Administrator
<b>Department/ Division Review:</b>	Alan Rosenzweig, Deputy County Administrator
<b>Lead Staff/ Project Team:</b>	Andy Johnson, Assistant to the County Administrator

### **Statement of Issue:**

This workshop item seeks the Board's approval of recommended state and federal legislative priorities for the 2023 Florida Legislative Session and the first session of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress.

### **Fiscal Impact:**

This item has no fiscal impact. However, it recommends requests for state and federal appropriations as well as substantive policy positions that seek to avoid unfunded mandates and cost shifts to the County.

### **Staff Recommendation:**

Option #1: Approve the 2023 state and federal legislative priorities.

Option #2: Provide any additional Board direction on the County's 2023 state and federal legislative priorities.

## Report and Discussion

### **Background:**

Each year, the Board conducts a workshop with the County's legislative staff and contract lobbyists, to develop priorities for the upcoming state and federal legislative sessions. This workshop enables the County's legislative team to receive important guidance from the Board regarding priority legislative issues, and directs the County's lobbying efforts for the upcoming year at both the state and federal level. In recent years, the Board has directed staff to refine the County's substantive policy priorities only to the most pressing issues, and to support the Florida Association of Counties (FAC) and National Association of Counties (NACo) in achieving their respective legislative goals. Consistent with this direction, staff is seeking Board approval of the County's 2023 State and Federal Legislative Priorities, comprised of the state and federal policy and appropriations issues proposed herein.

### **Analysis:**

The 2023 Florida Legislative Session will be held from March 7 through May 5, 2023, with interim committee weeks beginning in January. The first session of the 118<sup>th</sup> U.S. Congress will convene on January 3, 2023. This workshop item recommends several policy and appropriations priorities for the 2023 state and federal legislative sessions, arranged as follows:

- 25 County projects for legislative appropriation requests and potential state and/or federal grant funding;
- 10 state-level legislative policy priorities, including support of the FAC 2023 Legislative Priorities, for the 2023 Florida Legislative Session; and
- 7 federal legislative policy priorities, including support of the NACo 2023 Legislative Priorities, for the first session of the 118<sup>th</sup> United States Congress.

Similar to previous years, the policy and appropriations priorities recommended in this workshop item are organized to target the County's most pressing issues and to best align with the anticipated priorities of the Florida Legislature and U.S. Congress in 2023.

In August 2022, the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research (EDR) produced updated revenue estimates for the State's 2023-24 fiscal year. EDR generates estimates of state revenue sources periodically throughout the year which are used by the Florida Legislature in the process of building its annual budget. In the August EDR report, state economists increased the amount of general revenue the State is projected to collect in the current 2022-2023 fiscal year by \$3.45 billion compared to earlier estimates, and also increased the projection for the 2023-2024 year by \$1.82 billion. The largest component of this projected increase is from sales tax collections, reflecting continued increased consumer spending on goods and the initial effects of inflation, which drives up prices and, as a result, sales tax revenues. As a result, the Legislature will have approximately \$5.3 billion in additional general revenue as it develops its FY 2023-24 State Budget next session.

Despite these increased revenue projections, the August EDR report also acknowledged significant forecasting challenges including the end of significant federal monetary and fiscal stimulus provided during the early years of the COVID-19 pandemic, the rapid drawdown of personal



savings and elevated use of credit over the past several months, and inflationary pressures on households. As a result, during the August Revenue Estimating Conference, the State's chief economist indicated that "The risk associated with the national economic forecasts is skewed to the downside with almost equal probability that the new forecast will unfold as predicted or fall short of expectations." The EDR is expected to release a revised general revenue forecast in February, prior to the start of the 2023 Legislative Session.

Looking ahead, the Legislature is not expected to provide substantial funding for local projects during the upcoming 2023 session. In recent years, the Legislature has reduced funding for local projects, instead promoting the availability of existing grant programs through the executive branch. Accordingly, this item recommends a concise list of County projects for which to seek direct legislative funding, that best align with the anticipated priorities of the Legislature during the 2023 session. The County's legislative team will continue to engage the local delegation members on the County's projects and policy priorities in preparation of and throughout the upcoming session.

In addition to the list of projects for legislative funding, this workshop item also recommends Board direction to pursue grant funding for specific County projects that best align with existing executive branch grant programs. The County has been successful in recent years securing funding through many of these programs, particularly for major infrastructure projects. To best align the County's top priority projects with their most likely sources of state and federal funding, this item recommends that the Board direct staff to continue the County's successful strategy of seeking grant funding for these projects through regional, state, or federal agency grant programs as applicable.

In addition to the issues specific to Leon County identified herein by staff, much of the County's legislative advocacy each session, is focused on issues of statewide importance in conjunction with FAC. FAC will finalize its 2023 legislative program during its upcoming Legislative Conference, which will take place November 30 through December 2, 2022 in Pinellas County. The statewide issues identified by the FAC membership will assist staff in identifying the most critical issues facing counties during the state legislative session.

The Board may wish to add, remove, and/or amend legislative priorities as deemed appropriate for the County's 2023 state and federal legislative priorities. Upon Board approval, staff and the County's contract lobbying teams will pursue all of the priority issues approved by the Board. Notwithstanding this, staff will assign priority to any issue that the Board designates to receive a special level of attention in the upcoming legislative cycle. As always, staff will keep the Board apprised of legislative issues through agenda items and weekly updates during the 2023 legislative session.

## **PROPOSED 2023 LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE AGENCY FUNDING REQUESTS**

In the process of developing the State’s annual budget, the Legislature may approve direct, line-item appropriations in the budget for “local projects” – i.e., projects carried out by a local government, non-profit organization, or private entity. In general, the majority of these local projects are economic or workforce development initiatives, disaster recovery and resilience projects, and local water projects. Also, most local projects funded by the Legislature are for requests of approximately \$500,000 less, include a one-to-one local match, and for infrastructure or other construction projects, are “shovel-ready,” meaning that design and permitting for the project has already been completed.

Throughout the year, staff works to identify projects most suitable for legislative appropriation requests based on the criteria discussed above to support County projects, and during each annual Legislative Priorities Workshop the Board considers and approves a list of these funding requests. The Board’s practice of retaining professional contract lobbying services enhances the County’s advocacy efforts for these requests. The County’s contract lobbying team provides a daily presence by advocating for the County’s appropriations requests with the County’s legislative delegation and other legislative leaders. Most recently, the County’s Fred George Wetland Restoration project received an allocation of \$400,000 in the FY 2023 State Budget approved during the 2022 Legislative Session.

In addition to direct line-item legislative appropriations, local projects may also be funded through grant programs administered by state or federal executive branch agencies. Some of these grant programs are “competitive” or “discretionary,” meaning that grants are awarded to eligible recipients based upon an application process and evaluation criteria determined by the funding agency. “Formula-based” grants, on the other hand, are noncompetitive awards based on a predetermined allocation process. At the state level, the Florida Legislature and the Governor have placed a greater emphasis in recent years on grant programs through the executive branch for local infrastructure projects. Governor Ron DeSantis’ line-item vetoes totaled over \$3.1 billion for FY 2022-23, specifically striking projects that bypassed state agency review or that would not benefit the State as a whole. This year, staff and the County’s contract lobbying team anticipate the Legislature and Governor maintaining an austere approach to budgeting during the upcoming 2023 session with a continued emphasis on funding for local projects through existing executive branch grant programs.

In consideration of these factors, Table #1 below reflects a concise, targeted set of County projects that may be eligible for direct, line-item legislative appropriations or various executive agency grant programs. With the Board’s approval, the County’s legislative team and staff from several County departments will pursue state and federal funding opportunities that best align with these projects.

**Table 1: Proposed 2023 Legislative and Executive Agency Funding Requests**

Request:	Amount:	Project Phase:
<b>Line-Item Appropriation Requests:</b>		
Backup Generators – Branch Libraries and Community Centers	\$500,000	Capital/Fixed Assets
Leon Works Expo and Junior Apprenticeship	\$50,000	Program Funding
Baum Road Drainage Project	\$350,000	Construction
Fords Arm/Timberlane Tributary Restoration	\$500,000	Construction
Leon South Regional Water System	\$500,000	Design/Construction
<b>Projects for Executive Agency Grant Funding:</b>		
Cap. Circle SW (Springhill to Crawfordville Rd.)	\$52 million	Construction
Woodville Highway (Capital Circle to Paul Russell Rd.)	\$29.7 million	Construction
NE Gateway (Welaunee Blvd./Shamrock St.)	\$85 million	Construction
Miccosukee Road Bridge Replacement	\$2.3 million	Construction
Orange Avenue Widening & Beautification	\$22 million	Design/Construction
Old Bainbridge/Capital Circle NW Intersection Improvements	\$725,000	Construction
Old Plank Road Drainage Project	\$1.2 million	Construction
Veterans Memorial Drive (CR 59) Bridge Replacement	\$700,000	Design/Construction
Magnolia Drive Trail (Phase 3 – Diamond to Apalachee Pkwy.)	\$7 million	ROW/Construction
Northwest Connector (Tharpe Street)	\$2 million	PD&E/Design
Orange/Meridian Placemaking Stormwater Ditch Improvements	\$1.15 million	Design/Land Acquisition
St. Marks Headwaters Greenway Trails	\$800,000	Construction
Orchard Pond Greenway Trail, Phase II	\$350,000	Design/Permitting
Capital Cascades Trail Segment 4	\$20 million	Design/Construction
Williams Landing Improvements	\$900,000	Design/Construction
Coe Landing Expansion	\$1 million	Design/Construction
Harbinwood Estates Septic-to-Sewer Project	\$32 million	Design/Permit/Acq./Construction
Centerville Trace Septic-to-Sewer Project	\$10.6 million	Design/Permit/Acq./Construction
Springs Protection Projects*	Several	All Phases
Stormwater Preventative Maintenance Projects**	Several	All Phases

\* The County has grant agreements in place with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection to provide funding support for several additional septic-to-sewer projects in southside Leon County located in the Primary Springs Protection Zone to improve water quality for citizens.

\*\* The County’s five-year Capital Improvement Program includes a project for the replacement of major stormwater cross-drains that are beyond the realm of maintenance activity due to size, location and cost . For several of these future projects, local funding has not yet been identified. With the Board’s approval, the County will continue to seek grant funding to support these projects.

In addition to the list in Table #1, the Board may wish to support funding requests from community partner organizations for projects that align with the County's strategic and legislative priorities. Recently, for instance, during the 2020 Florida Legislative Session, the Board provided direction to support the Riley House Museum's request for \$450,000 from the Florida Legislature to support the Florida African American Historic Preservation Network. As such, the Board may wish to provide direction to support such projects at any meeting during the Legislative Session or throughout the year.

For the 2023 Legislative Session, the Board has already provided direction during the June 14, 2022 meeting to support a legislative funding request from the Florida Civil Rights Museum, Inc. in the amount of \$500,000 to develop a civil rights museum in Leon County. Additional information regarding this issue is provided in the subsection below regarding proposed policy requests for the 2023 Florida Legislative Session.

### **PROPOSED POLICY REQUESTS 2023 STATE LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

Like most legislation, Leon County's policy requests are generally incremental in nature, focusing on issues specific to Leon County that are built upon over the course of several legislative sessions. Additionally, staff annually evaluates the trends and issues affecting all County programs and services to identify potential legislative policy priorities. Statewide significant substantive issues range from maintaining the County's home rule authority to the State's current fiscal challenges and efforts to further reduce the size and scope of state government.

Leon County's lobbying team will monitor the budgetary and programmatic decisions made by the Legislature to determine their impact, if any, on local governments in the form of cost shifts or unfunded mandates. In addition to the substantive policy issues identified by the County, staff works closely with FAC to identify developing issues that affect counties throughout the State. In many cases, Leon County joins FAC to advocate for or against initiatives that would substantially impact counties. Following is a listing of the proposed Leon County 2023 state legislative policy priorities. A brief overview of each issue is provided that includes the specific recommended legislative action.

#### **Protection of the State Workforce**

**Issue:** Recognizing that the state employees who live in Leon County are vital to our community, economy, and diversity, protecting the jobs of these workers from privatization and advocating for fair wages has continuously been a top priority of the Board during the legislative cycle. In addition, following major cuts to state positions in recent years, this is an issue also strongly supported by members of Leon County's legislative delegation.

During the 2022 session, the Legislature included funding in the state budget to provide a 5.38% across-the-board salary increase for all state employees in the Career Service, the Selected Exempt Plan, the Senior Management Service, the

lottery pay plan, the legislative pay plan, the judicial branch pay plan, and several other categories. This pay increase became effective as of July 1, 2022. Also, after the application of the 5.38% raise, the budget provided funding to increase the minimum rate of pay for state employees to \$15 per hour. Staff will continue to monitor for any legislation affecting state employee pay and benefits and will advocate on behalf of policies that benefit state employees during the 2023 session.

Action: Support the protection of the state workforce and oppose any reductions to state employee benefits.

### **Pretrial Felony Offenders in County Detention Facilities**

Issue: During the March 22, 2022 Workshop on Leon County Detention Facility Population Management, the Board directed staff to work with FAC to develop a state legislative policy proposal that would place a limit on the amount of time that a person charged with a felony offense and awaiting sentencing, can be detained in a county jail. The number of inmates detained in county jails on felony offenses, including the Leon County Detention Facility, has increased over the past several years. For a variety of reasons, pretrial felony offenders occupy detention facility space for longer periods of time than lower-level misdemeanor offenders. As a result, more inmates are detained for longer periods of time in county jails, as opposed to state prisons, leaving fewer beds available in county jails to accommodate new offenders. This places additional pressure on counties to fund costly jail construction and expansion projects, straining counties' limited fiscal resources. As such, this policy proposal seeks a state legislative policy change, to be developed in partnership with various criminal justice partners including sheriffs, state attorneys, public defenders, and courts, that would place a limit on the amount of time that a person charged with a felony offense and awaiting sentencing can be detained in a county jail, after which time the State must receive that person in the state correctional system.

During the Florida Association of Counties 2022 Innovation & Policy Conference, the Health, Safety, and Justice Committee considered this proposed policy statement and directed FAC staff to seek feedback from the Florida Sheriffs Association. The proposed policy statement will be presented again for consideration during FAC's 2022 Legislative Conference from November 30 through December 2, 2022.

Action: Support legislation that would place a cap on the amount of time that pretrial felony offenders may be housed in county detention facilities.

### **Florida Civil Rights Museum**

**Issue:** On April 12, 2022, the Board received a handout from the Florida Civil Rights Museum, Inc. (“FCRM”) regarding its proposal to develop a virtual civil rights museum. At that time, the Board directed staff to bring back an agenda item on the FCRM’s proposal, which was presented during the June 14, 2022 meeting. This analysis presented an overview of the FCRM’s \$240,000 funding request to the County to create a virtual museum showcasing Leon County’s civil rights leaders and educational pioneers.

During the 2022 Florida Legislative Session, FCRM also submitted a funding request to the Legislature in the amount of \$500,000 to produce a community-based curriculum to be deployed statewide. that would educate students and the general public on the lives and legacies of Florida’s civil rights leaders and educational pioneers. FCRM proposed to develop a statewide consortium of libraries, institutes, and communities to provide this information to K-12 students. The \$500,000 state legislative request would support staff salaries, travel expenses and supplies to secure historical research and documents, and development of the curriculum-based website. Although FCRM’s funding request was not included in the state budget during the 2022 session, it plans to seek funding again during the 2023 legislative cycle. During the June 14, 2022 meeting, the Board directed staff to include a policy statement in this workshop for the Board’s consideration to support the FCRM’s legislative funding request during the 2023 session. With the Board’s approval, staff will work with the County’s lobbying team and members of the County’s legislative delegation to advocate in support of FCRM’s funding request.

**Action:** Support a legislative funding request from the Florida Civil Rights Museum, Inc. in the amount of \$500,000 to create a virtual museum showcasing Leon County’s civil rights leaders and educational pioneers.

### **Monument to Confederate Soldiers from Leon County at the Florida Capitol Complex**

**Issue:** In 1882, a group of local women commissioned a monument dedicated to Confederate Civil War soldiers from Leon County. It was originally placed on the west side of the Florida Capitol (which is now the Historic Capitol) and in 1923 was moved to its present location in front of the Historic Capitol facing Monroe Street. An inscription at the base of the monument indicates that it was built “To rescue from oblivion and perpetuate in the memory of succeeding generations the heroic patriotism of the men of Leon County who perished in the Civil War of 1861 to 1865” and was “raised by their country women.” Although the monument does not explicitly reference the Confederacy, Florida voted to secede from the United States in January 1861 and fought on behalf of the Confederacy during the Civil War before being readmitted to the Union in 1868. On the remaining three sides of the monument are inscribed the Civil War battles these men participated in.

Several members of the Florida Legislature, including members of Leon County’s legislative delegation, and others have called for the monument’s removal in recent years. At the June 16, 2020 meeting, the Board directed staff to explore the history of the monument as well as any options to potentially relocate it. Since that time, County staff, the County Attorney, and the County’s contract lobbyist have reached out to the Florida Department of Management Services (DMS), the Senate Secretary’s Office, and the Florida Historic Capitol Museum to determine which entity controls the monument, but these agencies have provided conflicting responses. The County Administrator subsequently sent letters to the DMS Secretary, Senate Secretary, Governor, and Senate President requesting assistance to determine who controls the monument, but the County has received no response. As such, it remains unclear at this time which entity controls the monument. Given this uncertainty, it is recommended that the Board support legislation to effectuate the relocation of the monument, including consideration for the County to take ownership and remove the monument.

**Action:** Support legislation authorizing Leon County to take ownership of and relocate the Confederate monument that is currently located at the State of Florida Capitol Complex.

### **Establish Florida’s Emancipation Day as a State Holiday**

**Issue:** Emancipation Day in Florida is traditionally celebrated on May 20 to recognize the emancipation of African-American slaves. The Emancipation Proclamation was issued by President Abraham Lincoln on January 1, 1863; however, it was more than two years later at the end of the Civil War, on May 10, 1865, that Union Brigadier General Edward M. McCook arrived in Tallahassee to take possession of the city from Southern forces. On May 20, 1865, after official control of the region was transferred to Union forces, General McCook declared the Emancipation Proclamation in effect. At the September 29, 2020 meeting, the Board approved a resolution of support for establishing May 20, Florida’s Emancipation Day, as a state holiday in celebration of the past, present, and future of Black economic liberation and those who work toward that liberation.

During the 2021 Legislative Session, SB 490 was filed which would have designated Juneteenth Day (June 19) as a legal holiday and a paid holiday for employees of all branches and agencies of state government. The Senate bill was later laid on the table and replaced by HB 1553, which initially would have established a “Victims of Communism Day” in Florida and amended by the Senate to also include Juneteenth Day and Florida’s Emancipation Day as legal holidays. However, the House did not take up the amended version of the bill prior to the adjournment of session. SB 1500 was filed during the 2022 Legislative Session; that bill would have formally designated May 20 as “Emancipation Day” to officially commemorate the freeing of enslaved African Americans in Florida. SB 1500 was approved by one Senate committee; there was no companion legislation in the House. Staff will continue to monitor similar legislation and advocate for

the establishment of Florida's Emancipation Day as a state holiday during the upcoming session.

Action: Support legislation establishing May 20, Florida's Emancipation Day, as a state holiday.

### **Medicaid Expansion**

Issue: The Medicaid program was established in 1965 as a federal-state-local partnership to provide health insurance coverage to low-income children and their families, seniors and people with disabilities. The federal government provides oversight and broad guidelines for Medicaid, such as minimum eligibility and benefit requirements, while states have flexibility within these guidelines in administering the program, often in partnership and with assistance from counties. This flexibility allows states to respond to unforeseen increases in health care needs and costs due to factors such as changing demographics, new medical technology and ways to deliver care as well as public health emergencies such as Zika and most recently, COVID-19.

The Affordable Care Act (ACA) granted states the ability to expand Medicaid eligibility to nearly all low-income adults, including those without children, earning up to 138% of the federal poverty level. In 2012, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that this expansion of the Medicaid program is optional for states (National Federation of Independent Business v. Sebelius). Florida is currently one of twelve states that have not opted to expand coverage to low-income adults without children under the ACA. Voters in Missouri and Oklahoma approved referenda in 2020 to expand Medicaid in their states.

According to a 2019 report by the Florida Policy Institute, to qualify for Medicaid in Florida, a family of three with dependent children must not earn more than 32% of the federal poverty level, or \$6,825 per year. To qualify for marketplace health insurance assistance, a family of three with dependent children must earn at least \$21,330 per year. Families between \$6,825 and \$21,330 annual income are not eligible for any coverage, representing what is known as the "coverage gap." If Florida were to expand Medicaid, the Legislature's Office of Economic and Demographic Research has projected that for FY 2022-23, 964,056 Floridians would gain access to affordable health care. This includes adults in the coverage gap and those with incomes up to 138% of the federal poverty level.

To offset the financial burden of covering additional individuals, the federal government covered 100% of the Medicaid costs for newly eligible enrollees in 2016, 94% of costs starting in FY 2018, and 90% in 2020 and thereafter. According to the Florida Policy Institute report referenced above, the State of Florida would realize an estimated net savings of nearly \$200 million in FY 2022-23 by accessing these enhanced federal matching funds for income-based Medicaid beneficiaries under expansion. Additionally, in a paper published in 2020 in the New England



Journal of Medicine, researchers from Harvard and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology concluded that Medicaid spending has been subsidized entirely by increased federal funding to states that have expanded access, with no significant changes in spending from state revenues associated with Medicaid expansion and no evidence that Medicaid expansion forced states to cut back on spending on other priorities, such as education, transportation, or public assistance. The paper also found that the enhanced federal matching dollars from Medicaid in expansion states also offset costs incurred by public hospitals, mental health centers, and health care providers for people involved in the criminal justice system.

As a result of the ongoing impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, such as recent surge in causes caused by the delta variant of the coronavirus, the number of people needing medical care has increased significantly. In addition, the COVID-19 pandemic has also increased the number of Florida and Leon County residents who have fallen into low-income brackets due to unemployment. Given these considerations, the Medicaid Matters for Florida Coalition and the League of Women Voters requested Leon County's support in advocating for the State of Florida to accept federal funding to expand Medicare coverage. The Board adopted a resolution of support for Medicaid expansion in Florida at the September 29, 2020 meeting.

Action: Support the expansion of the Medicaid program in Florida to provide coverage eligibility for adults under the age of 65 with incomes up to 138% of the federal poverty level, as provided in the Affordable Care Act.

### **Amtrak Passenger Rail Restoration**

Issue: In August 2005, Amtrak's Sunset Limited, passenger rail service for the Gulf Coast region between New Orleans and Jacksonville through Leon County, was suspended due to the impacts of Hurricane Katrina. Shortly after, Leon County began to engage our local legislative delegation, CSX, FDOT, and others to advocate for the restoration of passenger rail service, which remains suspended today because of the cost and challenges associated with restoring service to this route. Efforts are ongoing at this time, to restore rail service between New Orleans, Louisiana and Mobile, Alabama; however, the State of Florida has not joined these efforts to extend passenger rail service into Florida. Given the increased federal interest in investing in freight and passenger rail infrastructure (more detail provided in the following section regarding federal policy priorities), the State of Florida's participation can support efforts to secure federal funding for passenger rail restoration in the Gulf Coast region going forward.

Action: Support efforts to restore passenger rail service between New Orleans and Jacksonville through Leon County.

### **Public Safety on College and University Campuses**

**Issue:** Gun rights legislation has taken a prominent role during recent legislative sessions, with a broad variety of bills introduced each year addressing how and where firearms can be carried in Florida, including college and university campuses. Under current law, it is illegal for a person to carry a weapon onto a college or university campus, regardless of whether that person holds a concealed carry permit. In 2015, the Board unanimously approved a resolution supporting Florida State University, Florida A&M University, and Tallahassee Community College in their unified opposition to allowing concealed weapons on university and college campuses. This has also been a top priority of the Board during previous legislative sessions. Staff will continue to monitor this legislation as well as similar gun-related measures filed for the 2023 session.

**Action:** Oppose statutory changes to Section 790.06, F.S. that would allow the concealed carrying of firearms into college or university facilities.

### **Public Records Exemption for Election Workers**

**Issue:** During the September 14, 2021 meeting, Leon County Supervisor of Elections Mark Earley requested the County's support for legislation that would create new exemptions from Florida's public records laws for elections personnel. Supervisor Earley reported that the proposal originated from the Florida State Association of Supervisors of Elections, and in light of the increasing number of physical threats against Supervisors of Elections and their deputies around the country, has been one of the association's top legislative priorities. Specifically, the proposal seeks an amendment to Section 119.071(4)(d)(2), Florida Statutes, to create a new subparagraph which reads:

*"The home addresses, telephone numbers, and dates of birth of current and former county supervisors of elections, current and former employees of county supervisor of election offices, and current and former poll workers; the names, home addresses, telephone numbers, dates of birth, and places of employment of the spouses and children of such supervisors of elections and employees of county supervisor of election offices; and the names and locations of schools and day care facilities attended by the children of such supervisors of elections and employees of county supervisor of election offices are exempt from s. 119.07(1) and s. 24(a), Art. I of the State Constitution."*

The Board supported this policy proposal during the 2022 Legislative Session and the Supervisor of Elections Office is requesting the Board's continued support for this issue in the 2023 session.

**Action:** Support a revision to Sec. 119.071(4)(d)(2), F.S. to exempt personally identifying information of elections personnel from public records requests.

### **Florida Association of Counties (FAC) Issues**

**Issue:** FAC’s mission is to help Florida’s counties serve and represent Floridians by preserving county home rule through advocacy, education, and collaboration. Representing all 67 counties before the Florida Legislature, FAC addresses issues that have broad statewide appeal such as the opposition of unfunded mandates or cost shifts to counties, growth management, annexation, revenue-sharing, and water management issues.

Annually, FAC hosts the Innovation & Policy Conference and Legislative Conference to develop and finalize FAC’s legislative policies for the upcoming legislative session. The Innovation & Policy Conference took place September 14-16, 2022, and FAC will finalize its 2023 federal and state legislative program during the 2022-23 Legislative Conference, which will take place November 30-December 2 in Pinellas County. The statewide issues identified by the FAC membership will assist staff in identifying the most critical issues facing counties during the state legislative session.

**Action:** Support the 2023 FAC legislative program unless specific issues conflict with Leon County’s interests.

### **PROPOSED POLICY REQUESTS 118<sup>TH</sup> UNITED STATES CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION**

Each year staff evaluates the trends and issues affecting all County programs and services to identify potential policy or substantive legislative issues at the federal level. Most substantive issues affecting the County at the federal level are coordinated through the County’s National Association of Counties (NACo) representation. Squire Patton Boggs, the County’s federal contract lobbying firm, works closely with staff on select federal policy issues that have been identified as Leon County priorities by the Board. Staff coordinates regularly with the County’s federal lobbying team to strategize on key budget issues and to identify federal grant opportunities that could potentially fund Leon County projects. In addition, Squire Patton Boggs assists staff in preparing periodic updates to the Board on federal legislative activities.

Following are the proposed Leon County 2023 federal legislative policy requests for the first session of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress. Each request provides a brief overview of the issue and indicates the specific recommended legislative action.

### **FY 2023 Federal Appropriations and Community Project Funding Request**

**Issue:** On March 18, 2022, the Chair of the U.S. House Appropriations Committee announced that “Community Project Funding Requests” (commonly known as “earmarks”) would be accepted from House members for consideration during the FY 2023 appropriation process. Each member was limited to submitting a total of 15 project requests for consideration by the House Appropriations Committee. Details regarding project eligibility for these funding requests was released by the

House Appropriations Committee in mid-March, with a deadline for House members to submit their funding requests to the Appropriations Committee at the end of April. In light of the project request limit per member and competing interests within member districts, the County's legislative team worked quickly to identify Leon County projects which met the eligibility criteria for this funding opportunity and coordinate funding requests with Congressman Al Lawson's and Congressman Neal Dunn's offices. Congressman Lawson sponsored one request from Leon County, which seeks \$1.6 million to support the Veterans Memorial Drive (CR 59) Bridge Replacement project.

In late July 2022, the U.S. House of Representatives passed H.R. 8294, which is a "minibus" appropriations package that includes \$1,600,000 in funding for the Veterans Memorial Drive Bridge Replacement project. The next step in the appropriations process is for the U.S. Senate to vote and pass H.R. 8294 or the Senate's own version of the appropriations package. In late September, before the end of federal FY 2022, Congress adopted a Continuing Resolution (CR) to maintain federal government operations and programs through December 16, 2022. Over the coming weeks, Congress is expected to prepare an omnibus appropriations package which would be considered during the "lame duck" session following the upcoming midterm elections. The County's legislative team will continue to advocate for Congress to include "Community Project" funding in the final FY 2023 appropriations package, including funding for Leon County's Veterans Memorial Drive Bridge Replacement project.

Additional information from Squire Patton Boggs regarding the federal FY 2023 appropriations process is included as Attachment #1 to this workshop item. This attachment provides a comparison of proposed programmatic funding levels proposed by the President in his budget request, and to date by the House and Senate Appropriations Committees, with comparisons to FY 2022 funding levels.

**Action:** Support the inclusion of Leon County's Community Project Funding request for the Veterans Memorial Drive Bridge Replacement project in Congress' FY 2023 appropriations legislation.

### **Federal Funding for New Sewer Connections**

**Issue:** For many years, Leon County has worked alongside the City of Tallahassee, the State of Florida, and other partners to expand sanitary sewer system infrastructure and to convert properties from onsite septic treatment systems to centralized sewer service. Septic systems have been identified as a major source of nutrients (such as nitrogen and phosphorous) in groundwater, lakes, streams, and springs. When there are too many nutrients in surface water, they act as a fertilizer for fast-growing bacteria and algae. This rapid growth can cause algal blooms that can reduce water quality, kill aquatic animals and plants, and form toxins in the water. For the past several years, Leon County has employed a variety of strategies to reduce nutrients in local groundwater and surface water systems, including

conducting large-scale septic-to-sewer conversion projects, septic system upgrades, community outreach and education efforts, and more. In recent years, approximately \$64 million has been committed (including \$31 million of local Leon County revenues) toward these efforts. At this time, more than 1,500 septic tank upgrades or replacements and sewer conversions in Leon County have either already been completed or are programmed for completion in the near future. However, there are many more properties throughout Leon County which remain without central sewer service. For many of these properties, sewer service is available, but property owners have not elected to connect to the sewer system. In many cases, this is due in large part to the cost to the property owner; on average, sewer connection fees, abandoning the existing septic tank, and restoring the landscape on the property costs approximately \$10,000.

As reported previously to the Board, the U.S. Congress passed the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) in November 2021. The IIJA provides an historic level of investment, totaling more than \$1 trillion over five years from federal FY 2022 through FY 2026, in the nation's infrastructure. The IIJA reauthorizes several existing surface transportation programs, and in addition, provides \$550 billion in new investments for all modes of transportation, water, power and energy, environmental remediation, public lands, broadband, and resilience nationwide. Section 50209 of the IIJA authorizes a program that would provide federal funding assistance for new sewer connections; at this time, however, Congress has not appropriated funding for this program. As such, this workshop item recommends the Board approve a federal policy priority encouraging Congress to appropriate funding for this program.

**Action:** Support the allocation of federal funds to support a new grant program, authorized under Section 50209 of the federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act, that would help cover the costs of connecting low-income individuals to publicly-owned wastewater treatment systems.

### **Amtrak Passenger Rail Restoration**

**Issue:** Amtrak's Sunset Limited passenger rail service for the Gulf Coast Region between New Orleans and Jacksonville through Leon County was suspended following Hurricane Katrina in August 2005. Since that time, Leon County has engaged the local legislative delegation, CSX, FDOT, and federal and state partners to advocate for the resumption of passenger rail service along the Gulf Coast route which remains out of service today due to the costs and challenges associated with restoring this service route. The Gulf Coast Rail Service Working Group, established by Congress to evaluate the restoration of the Gulf Coast rail service route, presented its final report in July 2017 identifying sustained financial support for capital improvement needs and projected operating losses as a key challenge to service restoration. The final report identified short-term and long-term phase projects and federal funding opportunities to support restoration efforts including

the Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Program and the Restoration and Enhancement Grants (REG) Program. The federal Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (IIJA) included \$66 billion in funding for passenger and freight rail infrastructure, which is the largest investment in rail transit since the creation of Amtrak 50 years ago. Specifically, the IIJA dedicates new federal funding through the CRISI and REG programs to eliminate Amtrak's backlog of deferred rail maintenance, create new and renovate corridors nationwide, and increase funding for federal competitive grants that support intercity rail improvements.

In recent years, state and local governments in Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama have been successful in securing grants through CRISI and REG to address key infrastructure needs and to support operations of passenger rail service between New Orleans, Louisiana and Mobile, Alabama. In 1982, these three states formed an interstate rail compact now known as the Southern Rail Commission (SRC) for the purpose of supporting rail service. The SRC allows for membership by contiguous states; however, Florida has not elected to join. Working with local, state, and federal governments, the SRC has secured funds to resume twice-daily passenger rail service between New Orleans and Mobile in 2023. In addition to funding, however, restoration efforts will depend largely upon Amtrak gaining access to operate on privately-owned tracks. A dispute between Amtrak and CSX is currently pending before the federal Surface Transportation Board regarding a federal mandate that requires freight railroads to give passenger trains access to rail track and preference over other rail traffic. The Surface Transportation Board is tasked with determining whether twice-daily passenger trains along the Gulf Coast corridor would "impair unreasonably freight transportation." Staff will continue to keep the Board apprised of these efforts and will continue to advocate for the restoration of passenger rail service along the full Gulf Coast route.

Action: Support efforts to facilitate the restoration of passenger rail service in the Gulf Coast region.

### **Federal Cannabis Legislation**

Issue: During the 2022 Legislative Priorities Workshop, the Board approved a policy priority supporting the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Act (the "MORE Act") or similar legislation related to the decriminalization of marijuana at the federal level. In recent years, several states have passed laws authorizing the use of cannabis for medical and/or recreational use. At this time, 37 U.S. states and the District of Columbia have approved measures to regulate cannabis for medical use, and 19 states approved measures to regulate personal recreational use of cannabis for adults. Regardless of state laws, however, Article VI of the United States Constitution provides that federal law preempts state law, even when those laws conflict. Accordingly, any possession or use of marijuana, even if legal under state law, remains illegal under federal law and is punishable under the CSA.

On April 1, 2022, the U.S. House passed the MORE Act (H.R.3617). As proposed, H.R. 3617 would decriminalize marijuana at the federal level by removing it from the Controlled Substances Act (CSA). The CSA places all controlled substances regulated under federal law into one of five “schedules” based upon the substance’s medical use, potential for abuse, and safety or dependence liability. Marijuana is currently classified as a Schedule I drug in the CSA, which includes substances that the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and the Drug Enforcement Administration have determined to have a high potential for abuse, no currently accepted medical use, and a lack of safety for use under medical supervision. The MORE Act would de-schedule marijuana under federal law and effectively eliminate criminal penalties for the manufacturing, distribution, or possession of marijuana. If enacted, the bill would decriminalize marijuana retroactively, and would establish a process to expunge prior convictions for marijuana-related offenses. The bill would also establish a trust fund to support services for individuals most adversely affected by cannabis-related convictions, utilizing funds from a proposed excise tax on cannabis products. At this time, the MORE Act has not been considered in the Senate. The bill would likely require at least 60 votes for passage in the Senate in order to overcome a filibuster.

Most recently, on October 6, 2022, President Biden issued a statement on marijuana reform (Attachment #2) in which he announced a pardon of all prior Federal offenses of simple possession of marijuana, urged all state governors to do the same with regard to state offenses, and directed the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General to initiate the administrative process to review expeditiously how marijuana is scheduled under federal law. Staff will continue to keep the Board apprised of the progress of these executive agencies’ review regarding the scheduling of marijuana under the Controlled Substances Act.

Action: Support the Marijuana Opportunity Reinvestment and Expungement Act or similar federal legislation related to the decriminalization of marijuana at the federal level.

### **Federal Disaster Housing Stability Act of 2021**

Issue: In response to the public health and economic impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued a nationwide moratorium banning residential evictions beginning in September 2020. The eviction moratorium prohibited landlords from evicting tenants due to inability to pay rent and has since been extended multiple times during the past year. Following the expiration of the moratorium on July 31, 2021, the CDC announced a new nationwide moratorium on certain evictions, targeted to communities with high levels of COVID-19 transmission driven by the more contagious Delta variant; however, while the CDC’s new moratorium order was set to remain in effect through October 3, 2021, the order been repeatedly challenged in court and, most recently, was blocked by the U.S. Supreme Court which indicated that Congress must specifically authorize legislation in order to impose an eviction moratorium.

On August 17, 2021, Congresswoman Val Demings introduced the Federal Disaster Housing Stability Act of 2021 (H.R. 5043), co-sponsored by Congressman Al Lawson, which would provide for an automatic moratorium on residential evictions and foreclosures during future federally declared disasters. Specifically, the legislation would automatically suspend residential evictions for 90 days and foreclosures for six months within the jurisdiction of the declared disaster. Under the legislation, the automatic moratorium would protect renters and homeowners during all emergency and major disaster declarations made by the President. The Board approved a policy statement in support of this legislation last year during the Workshop on the 2022 State and Federal Legislative Priorities.

H.R. 5043 has been referred to the House Committee on Financial Services but has not been scheduled to be heard; as of the publication of this workshop item, a companion bill has not yet been filed in the U.S. Senate. It is not clear whether similar legislation will be filed during the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress; however, staff will continue to monitor H.R. 5043 and any similar legislation filed during the upcoming session of Congress.

Action: Support the passage of the Federal Disaster Housing Stability Act of 2021 (H.R. 5043) or similar federal legislation to provide an automatic eviction and foreclosure moratorium during federally declared disasters.

### **Foreign Trade Zone Application**

Issue: In 1934, the United States created the Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) Program to improve the competitiveness of U.S. companies versus foreign based companies. The FTZ is a designated area within a country where imported goods can be stored or processed without being subject to import duty, helps level the playing field, and improves U.S. competitiveness by reducing operation costs. An FTZ helps to encourage value-added activities at U.S. facilities in competition with foreign alternatives by allowing delayed or reduced duty payments on foreign merchandise, as well as other savings. The advantages of having an FTZ can be the difference a company needs to have access to global markets and keep or locate manufacturing or distribution operations in the region. The benefits associated with businesses in the FTZs will vary depending upon the type of operation involved and authority granted by the Foreign-Trade Zones Board and Customs, but generally may include duty exemptions/deferrals, reduction or inverted tariffs, merchandise processing fee reductions, and others.

In 2014, the Tallahassee City Commission authorized staff to pursue the creation of a FTZ at the Tallahassee International Airport. The City is currently in coordination with the Federal Government to complete prerequisite steps to finalize its formal application to establish an FTZ. In May 2022, the City initiated construction of an International Processing Facility at the airport, which is a key milestone in the process of designating an FTZ. For the past several years, the



Board has included support for the City's application to designate a FTZ as one of the County's federal priorities.

Action: Support the City of Tallahassee's application for a Foreign Trade Zone at the Tallahassee International Airport.

### **National Association of Counties (NACo) Issues**

Issue: The National Association of Counties (NACo) advocates with a collective voice on behalf of America's 3,069 county governments. Its membership includes urban, suburban, and rural counties. NACo's advocacy efforts are guided by a policy platform and single-subject policy resolutions adopted at each annual conference by policy committees and the full membership. Each year, most of the County's substantive federal priorities align with NACo's policy platform. For the first session of the 118<sup>th</sup> Congress, NACo will be advocating for or against a variety of substantive federal issues on behalf of all counties across the nation including infrastructure funding, health care and mental health reform, economic and workforce development, development of broadband technology and infrastructure, disaster relief and resilience, and more. NACo's current federal policy priorities are included as Attachment #3 to this agenda item.

Action: Support NACo's federal legislative program unless specific issues conflict with Leon County's interests.

### Conclusion:

The Board's annual legislative priorities workshop enables the County's legislative team to receive important policy guidance from the Board regarding priority legislative issues and directs the County's lobbying efforts for the upcoming year at both the state and federal level. As such, this workshop item recommends and seeks direction from the Board regarding several policy and appropriations priorities for the 2023 state and federal legislative sessions. As always, the Board may wish to add, remove, and/or amend legislative priorities as deemed appropriate.

Following this workshop, staff and the County's contract lobbying teams will pursue all of the priority issues approved by the Board. Throughout the 2023 legislative session, staff will keep the Board apprised of the status and progress of these priority issues as well as other significant legislation affecting county governments through agenda items and weekly *Capitol Update* newsletters. A final report summarizing the 2023 Florida Legislative Session and any significant legislation enacted by Congress in the coming months will be presented to the Board in summer 2023.

**Options:**

1. Approve the 2023 state and federal legislative priorities.
2. Provide any additional Board direction on the County's 2023 state and federal legislative priorities.
3. Do not approve the 2023 state and federal legislative priorities.
4. Board direction.

**Recommendation:**

Options #1 and #2

**Attachments:**

1. Squire Patton Boggs Summary of Federal FY 2023 Programmatic Funding Appropriations
2. Statement from President Biden on Marijuana Reform – October 6, 2022
3. NACo 2022 Federal Policy Priorities

**FY 2023 APPROPRIATIONS PROGRAMMATIC FUNDING**

- **AGRICULTURE ..... 1**
- **COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE ..... 2**
- **ENERGY & WATER ..... 7**
- **HOMELAND SECURITY ..... 9**
- **INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT ..... 11**
- **LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION ..... 13**
- **TRANSPORTATION-HOUSING ..... 18**
- **FINANCIAL SERVICES ..... 21**

**AGRICULTURE**

**DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President’s FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)	\$140.4 billion	\$111.2 billion	\$111.2 billion	\$111.2 billion	
The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP)	\$81 million	\$100 million	\$100 million	\$100 million	

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Child Nutrition Programs	\$26.9 billion	\$28.6 billion	\$28.6 billion <sup>12</sup>	\$28.6 billion <sup>3</sup>	
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC)	\$6 billion	\$6 billion	\$6 billion	\$6 billion	
Commodity Assistance Program	\$440 million	\$465 million	\$469.7 million	\$465.7 million	
Healthy Food Financing Initiative	\$5 million	\$5 million	\$5 million	\$5 million	
Food Safety and Inspection Service (FSIS)	\$1.108 billion	\$1.23 billion	\$1.18 billion	\$1.17 billion	
Watershed and Flood Prevention Operations	\$100 million	\$125 million	\$115 million	\$195.6 million	

**COMMERCE-JUSTICE-SCIENCE (CJS)**

**DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Economic Development Assistance Programs</b>	\$330 million	\$432.5 million	\$445 million	\$380 million	
Public Works Program	\$120.5 million	\$134 million	\$120.5 million	\$125 million	
Economic Adjustment Assistance	\$37.5 million	\$53 million	\$42 million	\$43 million	
Regional Innovation Program	\$45 million	\$51 million	\$50 million	\$50 million	

<sup>1</sup> This includes \$40,000,000 for school meals equipment grants, \$50,000,000 for the Summer Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) for Children Demonstration, \$12,000,000 for Farm to School grants, \$10,000,000 for school Breakfast Expansion grants, and \$20,162,000 for Team Nutrition.

<sup>2</sup> During floor consideration, the House adopted amendments to transfer an additional \$3 million each to the Richard B. Russell National School Lunch Program to support equipment grants to help schools serve healthier meals and to fund the Farm to School Program and \$2 million to increase funding for the school breakfast program.

<sup>3</sup> This includes \$6 billion for the School Breakfast Program, \$15 billion for the School Lunch Program, \$35 million for school meal equipment grants, \$50 million for Summer EBT, and \$15 million for the Farm to School Program.

<b>National Institute of Standards and Technology</b>	\$1.23 billion	\$974.95 million	\$1.47 billion	\$1.69 billion	
Manufacturing USA (FKA National Network for Manufacturing Innovation)	\$16.5 million	\$97 million	\$18 million	\$70 million	
Hollings Manufacturing Extension Partnership (MEP)	\$158 million	\$275.27 million	\$221 million	\$200 million	

**DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE (DOJ)**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Department of Justice</b>	\$35.2 billion	\$37.65 billion	\$38.51 billion	\$38.55 billion	
Excessive Force and Officer Misconduct Tracking	Not itemized. <sup>4</sup>	Not itemized.		Not itemized.	
Attorney General's Task Force on Law Enforcement Oversight	Not itemized. <sup>5</sup>	Not itemized.	Reiterates FY 2022 language	Not itemized.	
<b>State and Local Law Enforcement Grants</b>	\$3.3 billion	\$2.58 billion	\$2.75 billion	\$4.3 billion	
Byrne Memorial JAG • Body-worn Camera Acquisition • Bulletproof Vest Program • VALOR Initiative • Law Enforcement Training	\$674.5 million • \$35 million • \$30 million • \$13 million • Not itemized	\$533.5 million • \$35 million • \$30 million • \$13 million • Not itemized	\$717 million • \$35 million • \$30 million • \$15 million • Not itemized	\$815 million • \$39.5 million • \$30 million • \$13 million • Not itemized <sup>6</sup>	
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program	\$234 million	Eliminated	\$234 million	\$100 million	

<sup>4</sup> The final bill does not include additional funding, but notes that the funds from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) had not been obligated, and it directs the Attorney General to do so and to report to Congress on the status of such in 30 days.

<sup>5</sup> The final bill does not include additional funding, but notes that \$5 million in funds from the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116-260) had not been obligated, and it directs the Attorney General to do so and to report to Congress on the status of such in 30 days.

<sup>6</sup> The Committee directs the Department to, "within existing discretionary grants that provide training for law enforcement agencies, prioritize grants for nonprofits and other non-governmental entities that have undergone rigorous evaluation and have a successful track record of administering research-based trainings to law enforcement agencies on the importance of respecting civil and constitutional rights."

Victims of Trafficking	\$88 million	\$86 million	\$95 million	\$100 million	
Second Chance/Offender Reentry	\$115 million	\$104 million	\$125 million	\$125 million	
STOP School Violence Act	\$82 million	\$76 million	\$120 million	\$82 million	
Sexual Assault Kit Initiative (SAKI)	\$50 million	\$90 million	\$90 million	\$75 million	
Economic, High-tech, White Collar and Internet Crime Prevention (formerly Cyber Crime Prevention)	\$12 million	\$7 million	\$13 million	\$13 million	
Community Trust Initiative <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Body Worn Camera Partnership Program</li> <li>• Justice Reinvestment Initiative</li> <li>• Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program</li> <li>• Community Based Violence Intervention and Prevention Initiative (CVIPI)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$120 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> <li>• Not itemized.</li> <li>• \$50 million<sup>7</sup></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$95 million</li> <li>• \$31 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> <li>• \$25 million.</li> <li>• Not itemized.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$225 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> <li>• \$150 million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not itemized</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> <li>• \$100 million</li> </ul>	
Opioid Initiative (CARA Implementation) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program (formerly Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Grants)</li> <li>• Drug Court Program</li> <li>• Mental Health Courts/Collaborations (Mentally Ill Offender Act)</li> <li>• Veterans Treatment Courts</li> <li>• Residential Substance Abuse Treatment</li> <li>• Prescription Drug Monitoring</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$415 million</li> <li>• \$185 million</li> <li>• \$88 million</li> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• \$29 million</li> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• \$33 million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$418 million</li> <li>• \$190 million</li> <li>• \$95 million</li> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• \$25 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> <li>• \$33 million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$460 million</li> <li>• \$200 million</li> <li>• \$100 million</li> <li>• \$45 million</li> <li>• \$38 million</li> <li>• \$42 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 455 million</li> <li>• \$200 million</li> <li>• \$95 million</li> <li>• \$45 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> <li>• \$45 million</li> <li>• \$35 million</li> </ul>	

<sup>7</sup> The agreement provides \$50,000,000 for a grant program that supports communities in developing comprehensive, evidence-based violence intervention and prevention programs, including efforts to address gang and gun violence, based on partnerships between community residents, law enforcement, local government agencies, and other community stakeholders. Awards should be prioritized for communities with the highest number of homicides and the highest number of homicides per capita. Funding may be used for youth-based programs. Efforts supported by the Byrne Criminal Justice Innovation program in fiscal year 2021 may also be used for CVIPL

Violent Gang and Gun Crime Reduction/Project Safe Neighborhoods	\$20 million	\$40 million	\$40 million	\$20 million	
<b>Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS)</b>	\$511.7 million	\$651 million	\$543.9 million	\$583.7 million	
COPS Hiring <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tribal Resources Grant Program</li> <li>• Collaborative Reform</li> <li>• Community Policing Development</li> <li>• Regional Information Sharing Systems</li> <li>• Strategies for Policing Innovation (Smart Policing)</li> <li>• Innovative Prosecution Solutions (formerly Smart Prosecution)</li> </ul>	\$246 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$31.5 million</li> <li>• \$5 million</li> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• \$42 million</li> <li>• Not itemized.</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> </ul>	\$403 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$36 million</li> <li>• \$20 million</li> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• \$42 million</li> <li>• \$9 million</li> <li>• \$9 million</li> </ul>	\$277.4 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$34 million</li> <li>• \$10 million</li> <li>• \$50 million</li> <li>• \$44 million</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> </ul>	\$307 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$40 million</li> <li>• \$7.5 million</li> <li>• \$60 million</li> <li>• \$48 million</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> </ul>	
COPS Anti-Heroin Task Force grants	\$35 million	\$31 million	\$36.5 million	\$40 million	
COPS Anti-Methamphetamine Task Force grants	\$15 million	\$13 million	\$16.5 million	\$20 million	
<b>Office on Violence Against Women Prevention and Prosecution Programs</b>	\$575 million	\$1 billion	\$642 million	\$732 million	
STOP Grants	\$217 million	\$310 million	\$225 million	\$230 million	
Transitional Housing Assistance	\$43 million	\$98 million	\$45 million	\$53 million	
Improving Criminal Justice Responses (Grants to Encourage Arrest Policies) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Homicide Reduction Initiative</li> <li>• Domestic Violence Firearms Lethality Reduction</li> <li>• Grants for effective policing and prosecution responses to domestic violence</li> </ul>	\$55 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$4 million</li> <li>• \$4 million</li> <li>• N/A</li> </ul>	\$83 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$4 million</li> <li>• \$8 million</li> <li>• \$25 million<sup>8</sup></li> </ul>	\$65 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$4 million</li> <li>• \$4 million</li> <li>• Not itemized</li> </ul>	\$65 million <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• \$4 million</li> <li>• \$4 million</li> <li>• \$5 million</li> </ul>	

<sup>8</sup> This is a new program created in the President's Budget.

Campus Violence (Grants to Reduce Violence on College Campuses) • HBCU, HSI, and Tribal Colleges and Universities	\$22 million	\$39 million	\$25 million	\$25 million • \$12.5 million	
Sexual Assault Services	\$54 million	\$98 million	\$67.8 million	\$100 million	
<b>Juvenile Justice Programs</b>	\$360 million	\$760 million	\$410 million	\$471 million	
Part B: Formula Grants	\$70 million	\$139 million	\$75 million	\$90 million	
Youth Mentoring	\$102 million	\$107 million	\$110 million	\$110 million	
Delinquency Prevention Program • Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal • Competitive Grant for Girls in the Justice System • Protecting Vulnerable At Risk Youth	\$49.5 million • \$500,000  • \$4.5 million  • \$5 million	\$117 million • \$500,000  • \$19 million  • Not itemized	\$62.5 million • \$500,000  • \$5.5 million  • Not itemized	\$78.5 million • \$500,000  • \$6.5 million  • \$5 million	
Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention Initiative	N/A	N/A	\$2.5 million <sup>9</sup>	Not itemized	
<b>Assets Forfeiture Fund</b>	\$20.514 million	\$20.514 million	\$20.514 million	\$20.514 million	
<b>Executive Office for Immigration Review (EOIR)</b>	\$760 million	\$1.23 billion	\$964.4 million	\$950 million	

SCIENCE

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>National Science Foundation (NSF)</b>	\$8.84 billion	\$10.5 billion	\$9.63 billion	\$10.34 billion	
<b>National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)</b>	\$24.04 billion	\$25.9 billion	\$25.4 billion	\$25.97 billion	

<sup>9</sup> This is a new program “aimed at youth who hold hate-related beliefs, including those in contact with the juvenile justice system.”



**ENERGY & WATER**

**ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Army Corps of Engineers</b>	\$8.3 billion	\$6.6 billion	\$8.89 billion	\$8.3 billion	
Investigations	\$143 million	\$106 million	\$160 million	\$165.7 million	
Construction	\$2.49 billion	\$1.22 billion	\$2.48 billion	\$2.16 billion	
Operations and Maintenance	\$4.57 billion	\$2.6 billion	\$5.15 billion	\$5.13 billion	
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund	\$2.05 billion	\$1.73 billion	\$2.32 billion	--	
Inland Waterway Trust Fund O&M	N/A	\$13.8 million	N/A	--	

**BUREAU OF RECLAMATION**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Water and Related Resources</b>	\$1.75 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.75 billion	\$1.78 billion	
Water Conservation and Delivery	\$164.3 million	N/A	\$194 million <sup>10</sup>	\$256 million <sup>11</sup>	
WaterSMART Grants	\$45.5 million	\$13.7 million	\$75 million <sup>12</sup>	\$55 million	
Title XVI Water Reclamation & Reuse Program	\$53.2 million	\$4 million	\$63.6 million <sup>13</sup>	\$55 million	

<sup>10</sup> This includes \$134,000,000 for water storage projects as authorized in section 4007 of Public Law 114–322 and \$50,000,000 for implementing the Drought Contingency Plan in the Lower Colorado River Basin to create or conserve recurring Colorado River water that contributes to supplies in Lake Mead and other Colorado River water reservoirs in the Lower Colorado River Basin or projects to improve the longterm efficiency of operations in the Lower Colorado River Basin, consistent with the Secretary's obligations under the Colorado River Drought Contingency Plan Authorization Act (Public Law 116–14) and related agreements.

<sup>11</sup> This includes \$134 million for water storage projects as authorized in section 4007 of Public Law 114–322 and \$40 million for implementing the Drought Contingency Plan in the Lower Colorado River Basin.

<sup>12</sup> During floor consideration, the House adopted an amendment to increase the WaterSMART program by \$2 million to support communities experiencing ongoing drought conditions.

<sup>13</sup> This includes \$20,000,000 for water recycling and reuse projects as authorized in section 4009(c) of Public Law 114–322.

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Western Drought Response	\$20 million	\$24 million	\$30 million	--	

**DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Department of Energy</b>	\$44.9 billion	\$48.2 billion	\$48.2 billion	\$49.3 billion	
<b>Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy</b>	\$3.2 billion	\$4.02 billion	\$4 billion <sup>14</sup>	\$3.8 billion	
State and Community Energy Programs	N/A	N/A	\$562 million	--	
Weatherization Assistance Program	\$313 million	\$362.2 million	\$330 million	\$313 million	
State Energy Program	N/A	\$70 million	\$65 million	\$65 million	
Local Government Energy Program	N/A	\$25 million	\$25 million	\$10 million	
Hydrogen and Fuel Cell Technologies	\$157.5 million	\$186 million	\$185 million	\$180 million	
Bioenergy Technologies	\$262 million	\$339 million	\$310 million	\$288.5 million	
Vehicle Technologies	\$420 million	\$602.7 million	\$500 million	\$520 million	
Solar Energy	\$290 million	\$534.6 million	\$370 million	\$310 million	
Wind Energy	\$114 million	\$345.4 million	\$250 million	\$210 million	
Geothermal Technology	\$109.5 million	\$202 million	\$156 million	\$125 million	
Water Power	\$162 million	\$190.5 million	\$185 million	\$196 million	
Building Technologies	\$307.5 million	\$392 million	\$345 million	\$364.8 million	
Advanced Manufacturing	\$416 million	\$582.5 million	\$500 million	\$505 million	
<b>Advanced Research Projects Agency-Energy (ARPA-E)</b>	\$450 million	\$700 million	\$550 million	\$570 million	
<b>Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability</b>	\$277 million	\$297.4 million	\$350 million	--	

<sup>14</sup> During floor consideration, the House adopted amendments to increase EERE funding by \$3 million each to support research and development on battery and electrification technologies and for programs that reduce pollution and greenhouse gas emissions from our nation's transportation sector; specifically, to support the Vehicle Technologies Office the Super Truck III initiative and the Clean Cities Program.

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Transmission Reliability and Resilience	\$26 million	\$37.3 million	\$34 million	\$37.3 million	
Energy Delivery Grid Operations Technology	\$23 million	\$39 million	\$31 million	\$34 million	
Resilient Distribution Systems (formerly Smart Grid Research and Development)	\$55 million	\$50 million	\$55 million	\$50 million	
Energy Storage	\$120 million	\$81 million	\$95 million	\$95 million	
<b>Cybersecurity, Energy Security, and Emergency Response</b>	\$185.5 million	\$202 million	\$205 million	\$202 million	
<b>Office of Science</b>	\$7.475 billion	\$7.8 billion	\$8 billion	\$8.1 billion	
<b>Nuclear Energy</b>	\$1.65 billion	\$1.675 billion	\$1.78 billion	\$1.77 billion	
<b>Fossil Energy and Carbon Management</b>	\$825 million	\$893 million	\$875 million	\$880 million	
<b>Advanced Technology Vehicles Manufacturing Loan Program</b>	\$5 million	\$9.8 million	\$9.8 million	\$9.8 million	

**HOMELAND SECURITY (DHS)<sup>15</sup>**

**TRANSPORTATION SECURITY ADMINISTRATION (TSA)**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>TSA</b>	\$8.7 billion	\$10.2 billion	\$9.77 billion	\$9.3 billion	
Law Enforcement Officer Reimbursement Program	Eliminated. <sup>16</sup>	Not itemized.	\$46.138 million	\$46.138 million	

<sup>15</sup> Sec. 238 of the House bill notes that DHS may not use funds appropriated in this bill to “pay salaries or expenses of personnel to process aliens encountered at the United States border” under Title 8 immigration laws until 180 days after the public health emergency related to COVID is terminated. Until that time, individuals are to be processed under Title 42.

<sup>16</sup> Congress directs TSA to provide reports on its Screening Workforce Pay Strategy and Staffing and Workload within 90 and 180 days respectively.

**U.S. CUSTOMS AND BORDER PROTECTION (CBP)**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>CBP</b>	\$14.85 billion	\$17.45 billion	\$15.74 billion	\$16.36 billion	
<b>Border Security Assets and Infrastructure Construction</b>	\$276 million	\$80.5 million	\$180.27 million	\$130.5 million	

**U.S. IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS ENFORCEMENT (ICE)**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>ICE</b>	\$8.26 billion	\$8.48 billion	\$8.4 billion	\$8.14 billion	

**FEDERAL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCY (FEMA)**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Disaster Relief</b>	\$18.8 billion	\$19.74 billion	\$19.95 billion	\$19.95 billion	
<b>National Urban Search and Rescue (US&amp;R)</b>	\$37.36 million	\$37.83 million	\$37.83 million	\$37.83 million	
<b>State and Local Programs</b>					
State Homeland Security Grant Program	\$645 million	\$616.2 million	\$520 million	\$510 million	
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	\$740 million	\$711.2 million	\$615 million	\$605 million	
Public Transportation Security Assistance	\$105 million	\$100 million	\$105 million	\$105 million	
Port Security Grants	\$100 million	\$100 million	\$100 million	\$100 million	
Regional Catastrophic Preparedness Grants	\$12 million	\$12 million	\$12 million	\$12 million	
High Risk Dam Safety (High Hazard Potential Dams)	\$12 million	Eliminated.	Eliminated.	\$12 million	
<b>Firefighter Assistance Grants</b>					
Assistance to Firefighters Grants	\$360 million	\$370 million	\$370 million	\$370 million	

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
SAFER Grants	\$360 million	\$370 million	\$370 million	\$370 million	
<b>Emergency Management Performance Grants</b>	\$355 million	\$355 million	\$370 million	\$355 million	
<b>Flood Mapping and Risk Analysis (RiskMAP)</b>	\$275 million	\$74.5 million	\$350 million	\$275 million	
<b>National Predisaster Mitigation Fund</b>	(\$3 million) <sup>17</sup>	Not itemized.		Not itemized	
<b>Emergency Food and Shelter</b>	\$130 million	\$130 million	\$130 million	\$330 million	
<b>Emergency Food and Shelter - Humanitarian</b>	N/A	\$24 million	\$150 million	\$200 million	

**INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>National Park Service</b>	\$3.22 billion	\$3.6 million	\$3.6 billion	\$3.58 billion	
Historic Preservation Fund	\$173 million	\$151.8 million	\$170.8 million	\$191.9 million	
Save America's Treasures	\$26.5 million	\$25 million	\$38 million	\$26.5 million	
Land and Water Conservation Fund	\$900 million	\$900 million	\$900 million	\$900 million	
Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT)	\$515 million	\$535 million	Not itemized	\$515 million	
Wildland Fire Management	\$1.03 billion	\$1.2 billion	\$1.2 billion	\$1.16 billion	

<sup>17</sup> These funds were rescinded.

**ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Environmental Protection Agency</b>	\$9.6 billion	\$11.881 billion	\$11.5 billion	\$10.6 billion	
<b>State and Tribal Assistance Grants</b>	\$4.35 billion	\$5.73 billion	\$5.18 billion	\$4.6 billion	
Clean Water State Revolving Fund	\$1.638 billion	\$1.64 billion	\$1.75 billion	\$1.69 billion	
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund	\$1.126 billion	\$1.13 billion	\$1.13 billion	\$1.18 billion	
WIFIA	\$69.5 million	\$80.3 million	\$80.3 million	\$74.5 million	
Brownfields Project	\$91.99 million	\$131 million	\$130.9 million	\$96 million	
Reducing Lead in Drinking Water	\$22 million	\$182 million	Not itemized	\$26 million	
Lead Testing in Schools	\$27.5 million	\$36.5 million	Not itemized	\$31.5 million	
Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program <sup>18</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	

**NEA/NEH**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>National Endowment of the Arts</b>	\$180 million	\$203.5 million	\$207 million	\$195 million	
<b>National Endowment of Humanities</b>	\$180 million	\$200.7 million	\$207 million	\$195 million	

<sup>18</sup> Included in the Health and Human Services section.

**LABOR-HHS-EDUCATION**

**DEPARTMENT OF LABOR**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Department of Labor</b>	\$14.4 billion	\$14.6 billion	\$15 billion	\$15.4 billion	
<b>Employment and Training Administration</b>	\$10.5 billion	\$11.4 billion	\$11.8 billion	\$11 billion	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adult Employment and Training</li> <li>• Youth Employment and Training</li> <li>• Dislocated Worker Activities</li> <li>• Native American Programs</li> <li>• Migrant and Seasonal Farmworker</li> <li>• Youthbuild</li> <li>• National Youth Employment Program</li> <li>• Veterans' Clean Energy Training</li> <li>• Reintegration of Ex-Offenders</li> </ul>	\$870.6 million	\$899 million	\$940 million	\$885.6 million	
	\$933 million	\$963 million	\$1.03 billion	\$958.1 million	
	\$1.38 billion	\$1.68 billion	\$1.1 billion	\$1.45 billion	
	\$57 million	\$63.8 million	\$63.8 million	\$60 million	
	\$95.4 million	\$96.7 million	\$105 million	\$96.7 million	
	\$99 million	\$145 million	\$145 million	\$113 million	
	--	\$75 million <sup>19</sup>	\$75 million	--	
	--	\$10 million <sup>20</sup>	\$10 million	--	
	\$102.1 million	\$150 million	\$150 million	\$125 million	
<b>Veterans' Employment and Training</b>	\$325.3 million	\$331 million	\$338 million	\$332.3 million	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transition Assistance Program</li> <li>• Homeless Veterans Program</li> </ul>	\$32.4 million	\$31.4 million	\$32.3 million	\$33.4 million	
	\$60.5 million	\$62.5 million	\$70.5 million	\$64.5 million	
<b>Job Corps</b>	\$1.75 billion	\$1.78 billion	\$1.8 billion	\$1.78 billion	

<sup>19</sup> The President's FY2023 budget creates a new National Youth Employment Program that will provide competitive grants to communities to operate summer and year-round youth employment programs.

<sup>20</sup> The President's FY2023 budget proposes a new competitive grant program to prepare veterans and their spouses for clean energy jobs.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

	FY2022 FINAL	President's FY2023	House FY2023	Senate FY2023	FY2023 Final
<b>Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)</b>	\$8.5 billion	\$9.7 billion	\$10.5 billion	\$10.5 billion	
Public Health Preparedness and Response	\$862 million	\$842 million	\$882.2 million	\$888.2 million	
Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention	\$12.5 million	\$35 million	\$35 million	\$35 million	
Research					
<b>Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)<sup>21</sup></b>	\$1.4 billion	\$1.42 billion	\$1.42 billion	\$1.4 billion	
Children's Health Insurance Program <sup>22</sup>	Not itemized	\$16.17 million	Not itemized	Not itemized	
<b>Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)</b>	\$8.6 billion	\$8.49 billion	\$9.6 billion	\$9.4 billion	
Community Health Centers Program <sup>23</sup>	\$1.75 billion	\$1.84 billion	\$1.9 billion <sup>24</sup>	\$1.9 billion	
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program	\$2.5 billion	\$2.65 billion	\$2.7 billion	\$2.6 billion	
<b>Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund</b>	\$3.2 billion	\$43.8 billion <sup>25</sup>	\$3.7 billion	\$3.64 billion	
<b>Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)</b>	\$6.5 billion	\$10.7 billion	\$9.2 billion	\$9.2 billion	
Community MHBG	\$836.5 million	\$1.6 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.4 billion	
Certified Cmty Behavioral Health Clinics	\$315 million	\$552.5 million	\$400 million	\$385 million	
PATH	\$64.6 million	\$69.6 million	\$79.6 million	\$69.6 million	
State Opioid Response Grants	\$1.5 billion	\$2 billion	\$1.8 billion	\$2.03 billion	
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$1.9 billion	\$3 billion	\$2.4 billion	\$2.44 billion	

<sup>21</sup> CMS program management, which includes funding for research, program operations, survey and certification programs, and Federal administration

<sup>22</sup> *Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018* (H.R. 1892) funds CHIP through FY 2027.

<sup>23</sup> Community Health Center funding is authorized through 2023.

<sup>24</sup> This includes \$25 million to increase access to contraception.

<sup>25</sup> The President's FY2023 funding request includes an additional \$40 billion through the PFSSEF to support pandemic preparedness.



	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Administration for Children and Families (ACF)</b>	\$48.7 billion	\$50.3 billion	\$51.4 billion	\$52.4 billion	
Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program	\$3.8 billion	\$3.975 billion	\$4 billion	\$4 billion	
Unaccompanied Children (UC)	\$8 billion <sup>26</sup>	\$4.9 billion	\$4.9 billion	\$8 billion	
Community Services Block Grant	\$755 million	\$754 million	\$800 million	\$770 million	
Social Services Block Grant	\$1.7 billion	\$1.62 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$1.7 billion	
Head Start	\$11 billion	\$12.2 billion	\$12.4 billion	\$12 billion	
Low-Income Household Drinking Water and Wastewater Emergency Assistance Program (LIHWAP) <sup>27</sup>	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	

**DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Early Learning</b>					
Preschool Development Grants	\$290 million	\$450 million	\$350 million	\$350 million	
<b>Elementary and Secondary Education</b>					
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies (LEA's)	\$17.5 billion	\$20.4 billion	\$20.5 billion	\$20.14 billion	
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grant program (Title II, Part A)	\$2.2 billion	\$2.15 billion	\$2.3 billion	\$2.3 billion	
Supporting Effective Educator Development	\$85 million	\$80 million	\$90 million	\$90 million	

<sup>26</sup> This includes \$1.6 billion in additional funding from the *December 2021 Continuing Resolution* (Pub. L. 117-70) for unaccompanied children crossing the U.S. border, in part to account for the increased influx of Afghan refugees, and an additional \$2.5 billion provided in Pub. L. 117-43).

<sup>27</sup> LIHWAP received \$1.138 billion in FY 2021 (via ARPA and Appropriations) and did not receive additional funding in FY 2022 (or, thus far, for FY 2023).

	FY2022 FINAL	President's FY2023	House FY2023	Senate FY2023	FY2023 Final
Education Innovation and Research Program	\$234 million	\$514 million <sup>28</sup>	\$384 million	\$360 million	
Promise Neighborhoods	\$85 million	\$96 million	\$96 million	\$91 million	
English Language Acquisition	\$831 million	\$1.1 billion <sup>29</sup>	\$1 billion	\$954 million	
Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States	\$13.3 billion	\$16.2 billion	\$16.3 billion	\$15.3 billion	
Impact Aid	\$1.6 billion	\$1.54 billion	\$1.6 billion	\$1.6 billion	
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	\$1.28 billion	\$1.22 billion	\$1.35 billion	\$1.35 billion	
School-Based Health Professionals Program	--	\$1 billion <sup>30</sup>	--	--	
<b>Office of Academic Improvement</b>					
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	\$29 million	\$28 million	\$31 million	\$32 million	
<b>Teachers and School Leaders</b>					
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Program	\$173 million	\$150 million	\$88.5 million	\$120 million	
School Leader Recruitment and Support	-	\$40 million <sup>31</sup>	-	\$25 million	
<b>Higher Education Funding</b>					
Student Financial Assistance	\$24.6 billion	\$39.3 billion	\$24.6 billion		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Pell Grant</li> <li>• Federal Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant</li> </ul>	\$22.5 billion \$895 million	\$24.2 billion <sup>32</sup> \$880 million	\$22.5 billion <sup>33</sup> \$920 million	\$22.5 billion <sup>34</sup> \$915 million	

<sup>28</sup> \$350 million would be set aside to support projects to identify and scale use of evidence-based strategies and practices that improve recruitment and retention of staff in education.

<sup>29</sup> This includes a \$50 million set-aside to support local education agencies that have enrolled significant numbers of immigrant children and youth.

<sup>30</sup> This new proposal in the President's FY2023 request would go to increasing the number of counselors, nurses, and health professionals in schools. Funding would be allocated to state educational agencies based on Title I formulas.

<sup>31</sup> This program has not been funded since 2017 but is proposed to be funded in President Biden's request.

<sup>32</sup> The President's FY2023 request includes a Pell Grant increase in the maximum award of \$2,175.

<sup>33</sup> The House includes an increase in the maximum Pell Grant award to \$7,395, a \$500 increase. Additionally, the report language extends eligibility to DACA-eligible students.

<sup>34</sup> The Senate Appropriations Committee also proposes an increase in the maximum Pell Grant award to \$7,395.

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Federal Work Study</li> <li>Federal Perkins Loans</li> </ul>	\$1.2 billion -	\$1.2 billion -	\$1.2 billion -	\$1.235 billion --	
Career and Technical Education (CTE)	\$2.1 billion	\$1.57 billion	\$2.2 billion	\$2.25 billion	
TRIO Programs	\$1.1 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$1.3 billion	
Gaining Early Awareness and Readiness for Undergraduate Programs (GEAR UP)	\$378 million	\$408 million	\$408 million	\$400 million	
Strengthening Institutions	\$110 million	\$209 million	\$175 million	\$179 million	
Strengthening Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs)	\$362.8 million	\$402.6 million	\$402.6 million	\$402.6 million	
Aid for Hispanic-Serving Institutions (HSIs)	\$182.8 million	\$236.7 million	\$246.7 million	\$236.7 million	
Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing Program	\$20.5 million	\$20.7 million	\$20.7 billion	\$20.7 billion	
<b>Other Items of Interest, Consolidations, and Transferals</b>					
Office for Civil Rights	\$135 million	\$161 million	\$151.3 million	\$161 million	

**CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICES**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Corporation for National and Community Services	\$1.15 billion	\$1.3 billion	\$947.8 million	\$1.225 billion	
AmeriCorps State and National Grants	\$466.7 million	\$557 million	\$522 million	\$491.7 million	
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	\$100.3 million	\$106 million	\$106.2 million	\$105.3 million	

**INSTITUTE FOR MUSEUM AND LIBRARY SERVICES**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Institute of Museum and Library Services	\$268 million	\$276.8 million	\$280 million	\$301.8 million	

**TRANSPORTATION-HOUSING**

**DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD)**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Department of Housing</b>	\$53.7 billion	\$71.9 billion	\$62.7 billion	\$61 billion	
Community Development Block Grant	\$3.3 billion	\$3.745 billion	\$3.3 billion	\$3.525 billion	
Veterans Affairs Supportive Housing (VASH)	\$55 million	N/A	\$50 million	\$85 million	
HOME Investment Program	\$1.5 billion	\$1.95 billion	\$1.7 billion	\$1.725 billion	
Homeless Assistance Grants	\$3.2 billion	\$3.576 billion	\$3.6 billion	\$3.545 billion	
• Continuum of Care	\$2.8 billion	\$3.2 billion	\$3.2 billion	\$3 billion	
• Emergency Solutions Grants (ESG)	\$290 million	\$290 million	\$290 million	\$290 million	
• Youth Homeless	\$107 million	\$82 million	\$107 million	\$107 million	
Housing Opportunity for Persons with AIDS	\$450 million	\$455 million	\$600 million	\$468 million	
Housing for the Elderly (Section 202)	\$1 billion	\$966 million	\$1.2 billion	\$1 billion	
Housing for Persons with Disabilities (Section 811)	\$352 million	\$288 million	\$400 million	\$287.7 million	
Public Housing Fund	\$8.45 billion	\$8.78 billion	\$8.73 billion	\$8.47 billion	
Choice Neighborhoods	\$350 million	\$250 million	\$450 million	\$250 million	
Project-Based Rental Assistance (PBRA)	\$13.9 billion	\$15 billion	\$14.9 billion		
Lead Hazard Reduction	\$415 million	\$400 million	\$415 million	\$390 million	
Housing Counseling Assistance	\$57.5 million	\$65.9 million	\$70 million	\$63 million	
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	\$27.4 billion	\$32.13 billion	\$31 billion	\$30.2 million	
• Voucher Renewals	\$24.1 billion	\$26.234 billion	\$26.2 billion	\$26.2 million	
• Tenant Protection	\$100 million	\$220 million	\$230 million	\$364 million	
U.S. Interagency Council on Homelessness	\$3.8 million	\$4.7 million	\$4.6 million	\$4 million	

**DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION (DOT)<sup>35</sup>**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Department of Transportation</b>	\$104 billion	\$105 billion	\$106 billion	\$107 billion	
<b>Office of the Secretary</b>	\$1.57 billion	\$2.42 billion	\$1.73 billion	\$1.9 billion	
Salaries & Expenses	\$142.5 million	\$184.4 million	\$176 million	\$171 million	
Research and Technology	\$51.36 million	\$48.1 million	\$59.96 million	\$48.4 million	
National Infrastructure Investments (RAISE grants – formerly BUILD/TIGER grants and Mega grants)	\$775 million	\$1.5 billion	\$775 million	\$ 1 billion	
National Infrastructure Investments (INFRA)	N/A	\$1 billion	N/A	N/A	
National Surface Transportation & Innovative Finance Bureau (new program)	\$3.8 million	\$3.85 million	\$3.8 million	\$8.85 million	
Financial Management Capital Program	\$5 million	\$5 million	\$5 million	\$5 million	
Cyber Security Initiatives	\$39.4 million	\$48.1 million	\$48.1 million	\$48.1 million	
Office of Civil Rights	\$11.56 million	\$20.6 million	\$15 million	\$17 million	
Transportation Planning, Research, & Development	\$29.86 million	\$19.6 million	\$19.6 million	\$36.5 million	
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization & Outreach	\$4.77 million	\$7.1 million	\$7.1 million	\$5.1 million	
Essential Air Service	\$350 million	\$368.7 million	\$368.7 million	\$368.7 million	
<b>Federal Aviation Administration</b>	<b>\$18.6 billion</b>	<b>\$18.6 billion</b>	<b>\$18.6 billion</b>	<b>\$19 billion</b>	
Grants-in-Aid for Airports (Airport Improvement Program)	\$3.35 billion	\$3.35 billion	\$3.35 billion	\$3.35 billion	
Facilities and Equipment	\$2.89 billion	\$3.02 billion	\$2.9 billion	\$3 billion	
Operations	\$11.41 billion	\$11.9 billion	\$11.87 billion	\$11.9 billion	
Research, Engineering, and Development	\$248.5 million	\$260.5 million	\$260.5 million	\$266 million	

<sup>35</sup> This table does **not** include the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs supplemental appropriations.

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
<b>Federal Highway Administration</b>	\$58.2 billion	\$59.46 billion	\$59.5 billion	\$62.6 billion	
<b>Federal Transit Administration</b>	\$16.26 billion	\$16.8 billion	\$17.45 billion	\$16.8 billion	
Administrative Expenses	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	
Formula Grants	\$13.8 billion	\$13.8 billion <sup>36</sup>	\$13.6 billion	\$13.6 billion	
Technical Assistance and Training	\$7.5 million	\$8 million	\$8 million	\$7.5 million	
Capital Investment Grants (New Starts/Small Starts)	\$2.25 billion	\$2.85 billion	\$3 billion	\$2.5 billion	
Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA)	\$150 million	\$150 million	\$150 million	\$150 million	
<b>Federal Motor Carrier Safety Administration</b>	\$856 million	\$873 million	\$873 million	\$873 million	
Motor Carrier Safety Operations & Programs	\$360 million	\$367.5 million	\$367.5 million	\$367.5 million	
Motor Carrier Safety Grants	\$496 million	\$506.2 million	\$506.2 million	\$506.2 million	
<b>National Highway Traffic Safety Administration</b>	\$974 million	\$1.26 billion	\$1.22 billion	\$1.2 billion	
Operations and Research (discretionary)	\$200 million	\$272.7 million	\$230 million	\$210 million	
Highway Traffic Safety Grants	\$774.3 million	\$795.2 million	\$795.2 million	\$795.2 million	
<b>Federal Railroad Administration</b>	\$2.86 billion	\$4.7 billion	\$3.8 billion	\$3.6 billion	
Amtrak	\$2 billion	\$3 billion	\$2.35 billion	\$2.6 billion	
Safety and Operations	\$234 million	\$254 million	\$250.4 million	\$254 million	
Research and Development	\$41 million	\$58 million	\$47 million	\$44 million	
Consolidated Rail Infrastructure & Safety Improvements Grants	\$375 million	\$500 million	\$630 million	\$534 million	
Federal-State Partnership for State of Good Repair Grants	\$200 million	\$555 million	\$555 million	\$200 million	

<sup>36</sup> Includes \$200 billion from the General Fund.

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Restoration and Enhancement Grants	\$4.7 million	\$50 million	\$0	\$0	
Railroad Crossing Elimination Program	Created in the IJA	\$245 million	\$0	\$0	
<b>Maritime Administration</b>	\$1.25 billion	\$906 million	\$986 million	\$958 million	
Maritime Security Program	\$318 million	\$318 million	\$318 million	\$318 million	
Operations & Training	\$172.2 million	\$192 million	\$192 million	\$245 million	
Assistance to Small Shipyards	\$20 million	\$20 million	\$20 million	\$25 million	
Ship Disposal	\$10 million	\$6 million	\$6 million	\$10 million	
Maritime Guaranteed Loan Program	\$3 million	\$3 million	\$3 million	\$3 million	
<b>Pipeline and Hazardous Materials Safety Administration</b>	\$288 million	\$339 million	\$317 million	\$321 million	
Operational Expenses (Pipeline Safety Fund)	\$28.7 million	\$30.15 million	\$30.15 million	\$29.9 million	
Hazardous Materials Safety	\$62 million	\$74.2 million	\$70.7 million	\$70.7 million	
Pipeline Safety	\$182.65 million	\$187.8 million	\$187.8 million	\$193 million	
Emergency Preparedness Grants	\$28.3 million	\$46.8 million	\$28.3 million	\$28.3 million	

**FINANCIAL SERVICES**

**DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY (TREASURY)**

	<b>FY2022 FINAL</b>	<b>President's FY2023</b>	<b>House FY2023</b>	<b>Senate FY2023</b>	<b>FY2023 Final</b>
Community Development Financial Institutions Fund Program Account	\$295 million	\$331 million	\$336 million	\$324 million	

BRIEFING ROOM

# Statement from President Biden on Marijuana Reform

OCTOBER 06, 2022 • STATEMENTS AND RELEASES

As I often said during my campaign for President, no one should be in jail just for using or possessing marijuana. Sending people to prison for possessing marijuana has upended too many lives and incarcerated people for conduct that many states no longer prohibit. Criminal records for marijuana possession have also imposed needless barriers to employment, housing, and educational opportunities. And while white and Black and brown people use marijuana at similar rates, Black and brown people have been arrested, prosecuted, and convicted at disproportionate rates.

Today, I am announcing three steps that I am taking to end this failed approach.

First, I am announcing a pardon of all prior Federal offenses of simple possession of marijuana. I have directed the Attorney General to develop an administrative process for the issuance of certificates of pardon to eligible individuals. There are thousands of people who have prior Federal convictions for marijuana possession, who may be denied employment, housing, or educational opportunities as a result. My action will help relieve the collateral consequences arising from these convictions.

Second, I am urging all Governors to do the same with regard to state offenses. Just as no one should be in a Federal prison solely due to the possession of marijuana, no one should be in a local jail or state prison for that reason, either.

Third, I am asking the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Attorney General to initiate the administrative process to review expeditiously how marijuana is scheduled under federal law. Federal law currently classifies marijuana in Schedule I of the Controlled Substances Act, the classification meant for the most dangerous substances. This is the same schedule as for heroin and LSD, and even higher than the classification of fentanyl and methamphetamine – the drugs that are driving our overdose epidemic.

Finally, even as federal and state regulation of marijuana changes, important limitations on trafficking, marketing, and under-age sales should stay in place.



Too many lives have been upended because of our failed approach to marijuana. It's time that we right these wrongs.

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## 2022 NACo POLICY PRIORITIES

JANUARY 31, 2022

Counties play an instrumental role in the overall public administration and governance of federal, state and local policies, programs and services.

America's 3,069 county governments provide essential building blocks for healthy, safe and vibrant communities. Counties invest over \$600 billion each year in taxpayer resources, through the leadership of nearly 40,000 county elected officials and 3.6 million county employees. Counties support and maintain key public and community infrastructure, help nurture and sustain a skilled workforce to support dynamic local economies, and promote public health and safety to protect our citizens.

NACo supports federal policies and programs that equip county governments with the resources and flexibility needed to effectively serve our residents. NACo works to preserve local decision making and protect counties from unfunded mandates and preemption of local authority. Since counties implement many federal programs at the local level and must enforce many federal regulations, NACo encourages meaningful intergovernmental consultation with counties throughout all federal policy, program and regulatory development processes.

NACo policy positions are introduced, debated and voted on by 10 policy steering committees with over 1,400 county officials, as well as NACo Board of Directors and full membership.



Speaker of the House Nancy Pelosi joins NACo President Larry Johnson for a conversation <<https://www.naco.org/resources/video/speaker-house-nancy-pelosi-addresses-nacoann>> on COVID recovery, infrastructure and counties' indispensable public service at the 2021 NACo Annual Conference.

## Restore the Balance of Federalism and Optimize Intergovernmental Partnerships

NACo supports efforts that recognize and respect the unique roles and responsibilities of counties as essential partners—not just stakeholders—in our nation’s intergovernmental system of federal, state, local and tribal government officials. Consistent and meaningful engagement and consultation between intergovernmental partners is vital in the development and implementation of effective policies, programs and regulations. Counties support the reintroduction and passage of the Restore the Partnership Act and the Unfunded Mandates Information and Transparency Act to increase transparency, reduce the regulatory burden of unfunded federal mandates on the public, foster intergovernmental dialogue and unite all levels of government in supporting our system of federalism. NACo applauds the passage of legislation such as the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act and the American Rescue Plan that designated funds directly to county governments and will continue to advocate for further legislation that unites all levels of government in supporting our unparalleled system of federalism.



*At the White House, county leaders and administration officials discuss federal investments from the American Rescue Plan Act <[https://www.naco.org/resources/featured/s](https://www.naco.org/resources/featured/state-and-local-coronavirus-fiscal-recovery-funds) tate-and-local-coronavirus-fiscal-recovery-funds> and the bipartisan infrastructure package.*

## Pass Legislation to Provide Additional Flexibility for the American Rescue Plan Act's Fiscal Recovery Funds to Ensure Our Nation's Preparedness and Responsivity Continues

America’s counties are on the front lines of the nation’s response to the COVID-19 pandemic, operating over 1,900 public health departments and nearly 1,000 hospitals, facilitating critical infrastructure and responsibly investing ARPA funds to support our residents and drive recovery in our communities. The Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Recovery Fund), part of the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) allocated \$65.1 billion in direct, flexible aid to every county, parish and borough in the country. Throughout the pandemic and recovery from it, counties have invested these funds in public health response efforts, addressed negative economic impacts, increased essential worker pay, and had the opportunity to allocate their Recovery Funds to where their community needed them most. Counties support legislation and/or regulatory changes that provides additional flexibility for Fiscal Recovery Fund investments in order for county elected officials to choose how to best utilize their funds for both local and national recovery.



*Summit County, Ohio Executive Ilene Shapiro and U.S. Sen. Sherrod Brown discuss county infrastructure priorities and bipartisan federal investments.*

## Successful Implementation and Execution of the Bipartisan Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act for County Governments

NACo supports legislation that provides long-term, direct infrastructure investments to counties. As intergovernmental partners, federal policymakers should take action to provide meaningful and long-term investments directly to county governments to meet our many local infrastructure responsibilities.

It is critical that Congress prioritizes safety funding for roads and bridges, and flexibility for county elected officials to meet the varying needs of local communities in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Investments and Jobs Act as well as any new infrastructure bill. As public officials with significant infrastructure responsibilities, county officials support streamlining the federal permitting process to expedite the delivery of critical economic development projects and job growth.

Counties own and operate **44 PERCENT** of all public roads and almost **38 PERCENT** of the National Bridge Inventory and are directly involved in **40 PERCENT** of all public transportation systems and **34 PERCENT** of public airports

Counties also invest **\$134 BILLION ANNUALLY** in maintaining and operating public works, including transportation, water systems, ports, dams, hospitals, schools, libraries and courthouses



The Forsyth County, N.C. Public Health Department's Stepping Up <<https://stepuptogether.org/>> team promotes county programs that support residents with mental health and substance use issues.

## Promote Mental Health and Substance Use Treatment and Address Essential Criminal Justice Reforms

NACo supports the advance of legislation and administrative changes that will enhance counties' ability to provide comprehensive behavioral health services. Counties support federal funding applications for existing mental and behavioral health services through enhancements to programs like the Community Mental Health Services block grant and the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment block grant. County officials support the protection of the federal-state-local partnership structure for financing and delivering Medicaid services while maximizing flexibility to support local systems of care and improving health care access. Counties oppose "off-setting" funding through the reduction or elimination of other public health programs and support protecting the Public Health Prevention Fund, the only funding stream intended to be used at the local level for the public's health, from elimination or further cuts.

Furthermore, NACo supports prioritizing improving health outcomes for justice-involved individuals through legislative action to improve the federal, state and local partnership in providing safety-net services to pretrial incarcerated individuals that are currently denied access to federal benefits per the Medicaid Inmate Exclusion Policy (MIEP). Counties seek to also decrease mental illness in jails by fully funding the Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCPC) in FY2022 that facilitates cross-system collaboration for individuals with mental illnesses who come into contact with the justice system.

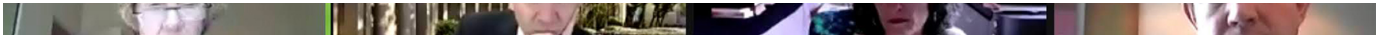
Counties own and support **903 HOSPITALS** and operate **1,943 LOCAL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS**

County governments operate **91 PERCENT** of local jails, serving as the front door to our criminal justice system

America's counties annually invest **OVER \$148 BILLION** in community health systems and justice and public safety services

**8.7 MILLION INDIVIDUALS** cycle in and out of more than **3,000 LOCAL JAILS** each year

At least **20 PERCENT** of jail inmates have a serious mental illness



Members of NACo's Rural Action Caucus meet virtually during the 2021 NACo Legislative Conference to discuss key rural county priorities.

## Secure the Inclusion of County Priorities in Farm Bill Reauthorization Legislation

The Farm Bill is an omnibus, multiyear law that governs an array of agricultural and food programs impacting counties, including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and grant funding and loan financing for water/wastewater infrastructure, community facilities, broadband, electric, telephone, housing, renewable energy and business development in rural communities. As Congress and the administration begin work to reauthorize the Farm Bill before it expires in September 2023, NACo urges Congress to prioritize rural development, including streamlining the grant and loan application process for individual Rural Development Programs under USDA while preserving program structure and funding authority. As the front line of the social safety net, counties are also responsible for administering SNAP in ten states representing 32 percent of total participants. NACo urges Congress to increase, benefit adequacy, employment and training resources and administrative flexibility within SNAP so we can better meet the needs of our vulnerable residents.



NACo's Broadband Task Force discusses their report <<https://www.naco.org/resources/broadband-task-force-high-speed-internet-essential-all-counties>> highlighting significant gaps in broadband access and recommendations to address the digital divide at the 2021 NACo Annual Conference.

## Boost Advanced Broadband Deployment and Accessibility While Preserving Local Decision-Making

Broadband is imperative to building resilient and future-ready communities in the 21st century. The COVID-19 pandemic has underscored the critical utility of broadband infrastructure. From the homework gap to workforce adaptations, to critical healthcare services and e-commerce – broadband is now the keystone to our nation's response to the global health pandemic. Counties are committed to bridging the digital divide by deploying accessible and reliable high-speed internet regardless of geographical location. Counties continue to support legislation that provide direct funds for broadband deployment and adoption, broadens eligibility for deployment and provides additional federal agency grant and loan authority. Strengthening local cybersecurity systems is critical to ensure that citizen's personal information and critical infrastructure are adequately protected, recoverable, and secured in the event of any potential breach. Furthermore, NACo strives to preserve the role of local governments as stewards of public property safety and welfare. We discourage our federal partners from undermining the intergovernmental partnership by preventing local governments from carrying out necessary regulatory processes such as historic preservation reviews, environmental reviews, and public comment periods.

In rural areas, just **65 PERCENT** of residents have high-speed internet access via both fixed wireless services and mobile LTE broadband

Data collected by NACo shows **77 PERCENT** of rural counties are experiencing broadband below Federal Communications Commission (FCC) standards

**11.2 MILLION AMERICANS** in rural areas and **OVER 846,000 AMERICANS** in tribal lands still lack access to broadband that meets the federal definition for minimum standards, as compared to only **3.2 MILLION AMERICANS** in urban areas



Coconino County, Ariz. officials examine federal investments in watershed restoration with U.S. Forest Service Chief Randy Moore (center).

## Support Full Funding for Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) and the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) Program

Counties support maintaining long-term full funding for the Payments in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) program, which compensates public lands counties for untaxable federal land. Without predictable mandatory funding, PILT will remain a discretionary program subject to the annual appropriations process. Counties urge the administration and members of Congress to support long-term, predictable full funding for PILT in FY 2022 and beyond.

Counties also support extending the Secure Rural Schools (SRS) program as a transitional funding mechanism until the federal government fully implements a sustainable, long-term forest management program with adequate revenue sharing for forest counties and schools. NACo supports legislation such as the Secure Rural Schools Reauthorization Act of 2021 that provides forest revenue sharing payments to counties, and promotes active natural resource management. NACo will continue to urge leadership in both chambers and on both sides of the aisle to work together to enact a long-term, sustainable solution.

Furthermore, counties support the promotion of active management, restoration and resources revenue sharing on federal lands. Counties support land management legislation to address the critical land management issues on our federal lands, including increased active management of timber and rangelands, and the reduction of statutory roadblocks that impede the production of oil, gas, mineral resources, timber, renewable energy and other natural resources on federal land.

**SIXTY-ONE PERCENT** of counties have federal land within their boundaries, and unlike other local property owners, the federal government does not pay traditional property taxes



NACo Immediate Past President Gary Moore (center) and EPA Administrator Michael Regan discuss the county role in environmental stewardship and county infrastructure priorities.

## Promote County Priorities and local decision-making in Future U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Other Federal Rulemaking

As owners and operators of public safety water conveyances, stormwater municipal separate sewer systems (MS4), green infrastructure construction and maintenance projects, water reuse and infrastructure, and emergency management readiness, the final definition of the Waters of the United States (WOTUS) rule has a direct impact on counties. Counties urge the EPA and U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to rewrite the WOTUS rule in a way that appreciates counties' role as owners and operators of key public safety and water infrastructure, and as an intergovernmental partner in implementing federal regulations under the Clean Water Act. Furthermore, counties support efforts by the EPA and other federal agencies to study health and environmental impacts of Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) compounds and urges the administration to work closely with state and local governments throughout the rule-making process.

On average, about **TWO-THIRDS** of public spending for capital investment in water infrastructure since the 1980s has been made by state and local governments



Montrose County, Colo. election workers welcome voters on Election Day 2021.

## Maintain Election Integrity and Strengthen Election Safety

In the United States, the nation's 3,069 counties traditionally administer and fund elections at the local level, including overseeing polling places and coordinating poll workers for federal, state and local elections. County election officials work diligently with federal, state and other local election officials to ensure the safety and security of our voting systems. County election officials strive to administer elections in a way that is accurate, safe, secure and accessible for all voters. Counties oppose legislation that imposes impractical requirements on the election process that adversely affect the conduct of state and local elections. Additionally, counties support legislation requiring federal entities to work with local governments to increase cybersecurity in elections and allocates funding directly to counties. Furthermore, counties oppose any new unfunded mandates and federal initiatives that fail to protect county revenues.

More than **191 MILLION PEOPLE** were registered to vote in the 2020 general election within jurisdictions where counties play a major role in administering and coordinating elections

Between the 2016 and 2018 general elections, county jurisdictions processed **OVER 73 MILLION** registration forms

In 2018, counties oversaw **MORE THAN 151,000 POLLING PLACES** and organized **OVER 593,000 POLL WORKERS**



Plaquemines Parish, La. President Kirk Lepine (center) and Sheriff Jerry Turlich coordinate Hurricane Ida response efforts with Louisiana Gov. John Bel Edwards (left) and other officials.

## Enhance Community Resilience Through Regional and Local Disaster Preparedness



NACo urges Congress and the administration to provide increased federal resources to counties for disaster planning, mitigation and recovery. Counties often serve as our nation's first line of defense before and after disasters strike. While state statutes and organizational structures vary, local emergency management responsibilities are commonly vested in county governments. Counties support a long-term reauthorization and reform of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) to improve affordability, mitigation assistance, flood risk mapping and program administration. The program aims to reduce the impact of flooding on private and public structures by providing affordable insurance to property owners, and by encouraging communities to adopt and enforce floodplain management regulations.

On average, **OVER 800 COUNTIES PER YEAR** experience a presidentially declared disaster

In 2021, the nation experienced **20 SEPARATE BILLION-DOLLAR DISASTERS** which totaled approximately **\$145 BILLION** in damages



King County, Wash. Executive Dow Constantine announces new permanent housing sites for chronically homeless individuals.

## Promote Workforce Opportunities and Supportive Services for County Residents to Support Economic Recovery

NACo supports federal investments and policies that help combat intergenerational poverty and advance and leverage both regional and local strategies for developing a competitive and quality workforce. Counties support increased funding for the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG), which assists urban, suburban and rural communities in improving housing and living conditions and expanding economic opportunities for low- and moderate-income persons. CDBG helps create jobs by expanding and retaining businesses and is an essential tool for helping local governments tackle serious challenges facing our communities. Counties also support reauthorization legislation of the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) that preserves local governance authority, while promoting innovation and flexibility to respond to local emerging economic realities and business needs. As the front line of the social safety net, counties urge Congress to provide increased resources and administrative flexibility for federal human services programs that help us meet the needs of vulnerable residents, including legislation authorizing flexible funding for local pilot programs that take a two-generation approach to poverty reduction.

**NEARLY THREE QUARTERS OF COUNTIES** have poverty rates exceeding the national average

Counties employ **3.6 MILLION RESIDENTS** and provide services to **320 MILLION COUNTY RESIDENTS**