# State of Alaska

Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act (IIJA) Overview

**Southeast Conference** 

Transportation Symposium

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#### **Preliminary Observations**

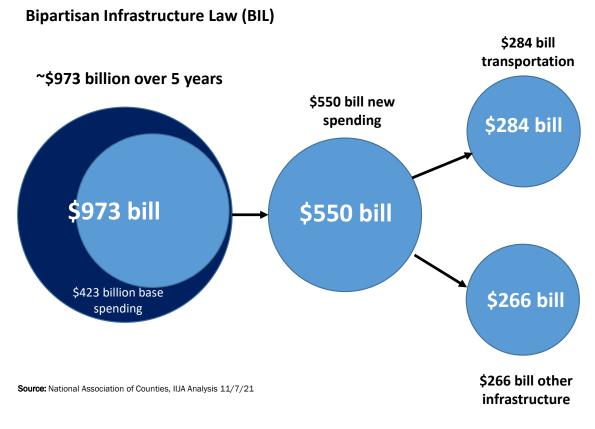
- Not a "stimulus" bill: long-term assets and core infrastructure
- Much less discretionary than recent stimulus: CARES, CRRSA, ARP
  - Shovel worthy vs shovel ready
- Spending largely directed by federal agencies
- 5-year reauthorization of established federal programs (FHWA, Transit, Safety, AIP, VSW, IHS, BIA)
- No real "earmarks"
- State/Local capital priorities largely ineligible for funding not CAPSIS
- Only a portion of "Alaska" funding will come through the State of Alaska
- Local governments, tribes and other entities eligible for most programs



Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act (IIJA) also referred to as Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

- Enacted Nov 15, 2021
- ~\$973 billion over five years: FFY22-26 (\$1.2 trill CBO 10-yr projection)
  - \$423 billion baseline program reauthorizations (43%)
    - Transportation (DOT/FAA) and public works (EPA)
  - \$550 billion above the line "new spending" (57%)
    - o Broadband, Energy & Power, Electric Vehicles, Cybersecurity, etc.
- Funds should begin arriving in 2022 and continue for 5 fiscal years





## **Transportation**

 Roads, bridges, airports, ports and waterways, rail, public transit, electric vehicles (EV), and safety programs

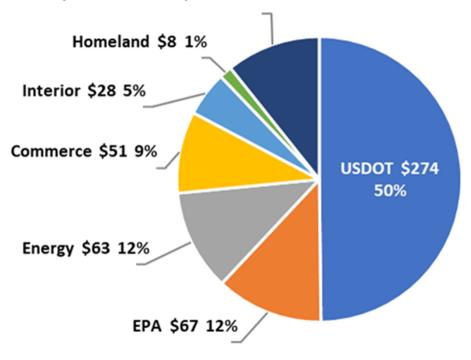
### Other Infrastructure

 Energy, power grid, broadband, water, resiliency, and environmental remediation



#### By Federal Agency

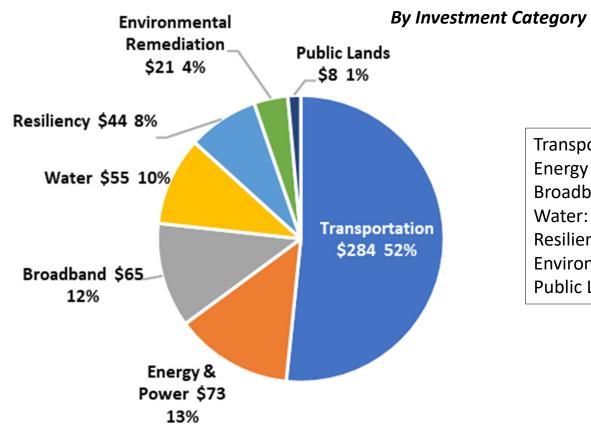
Other (USDA, FCC, HHS) \$59 11%



#### \$550 billion in BIL New Spending

USDOT:	\$274 bill
EPA:	\$ 67 bill
Energy:	\$ 63 bill
Commerce:	\$ 51 bill
Interior:	\$ 28 bill
Homeland:	\$ 8 bill
Other (USDA, FCC, HSS, etc.):	\$ 59 bill





# \$550 billion in BIL New Spending

Transportation:	\$2	284 billion
Energy & Power:	\$	73 billion
Broadband:	\$	65 billion
Water:	\$	55 billion
Resiliency:	\$	44 billion
<b>Environmental Remediation:</b>	\$	21 billion
Public Lands:	\$	8 billion



#### Overview: Availability of Funds

- Legislation includes both spending Authorizations and Appropriations
  - o Authorization: the amount of funding Congress may approve each year
  - Appropriations: funding Congress <u>has approved</u> to implement a program
- 5-year reauth (FFY22-26) of federal transportation (DOT/FAA) and public works (EPA) programs
- Authorized programs still subject to annual appropriation process FFY22-26
  - o Congress currently under FY21 Continuing Resolution Feb 18
  - House passed another CR extension until March 11 on Tuesday
  - No "new starts"
- Division J appropriates forward funding \$550 billion that's theoretically available...but
  - o New programs will require agency guidance: Broadband, Energy & Power, Electric Vehicles, Cybersecurity
  - o Guidance may not be available before 2Qrt or 3Qrt
  - o Plus-ups to existing programs may still be dependent on FY22 congressional appropriation



Overview: Funding Type

**Funding Type** (approximates)

Formula: ~ 65%

Apportionment – distribution by statutory formula

Allocation – distribution by administrative determination

Grant: ~ 30%

Discretionary – awarded at discretion of program administrators

Competitive – awarded through a competitive process

Loan: ~ 5%

Many programs will require non-federal match – typically 10%-20%



# **Overview: Spending Categories**

# Over Half of New Spending is Transportation

	\$284 billion over 5-years	<u>Natio</u>	nal 5-Yr Totals
Roads &	<u>Bridges</u>	\$:	110 billion
	31% increase first year, inflation adjusted after; Alaska ~20%		
<u>Rail</u>		\$	66 billion
	Amtrak, Northeast corridor, intercity passenger; AKRR benefits		
<b>Transit:</b>		\$	39 billion
	Public transit; zero-emission vehicle programs		
<b>Airports</b>	<u>:</u>	\$	25 billion
	35% nationally; AIP and New Terminal Facility program mostly competitive		
Ports & \	Waterways:	\$	17 billion
	USACE rivers, harbors, flood mitigation; MARAD port infrastructure grants		
Safety:		\$	11 billion
	Focus on vulnerable users (bikes, pedestrians, ADA), crash and fatality avoid	dance	
Electric \	<u>/ehicle Infrastructure</u>	\$	8 billion
	New formula and grant program		
Electric I	Buses:	\$	8 billion



# Overview: Spending Categories

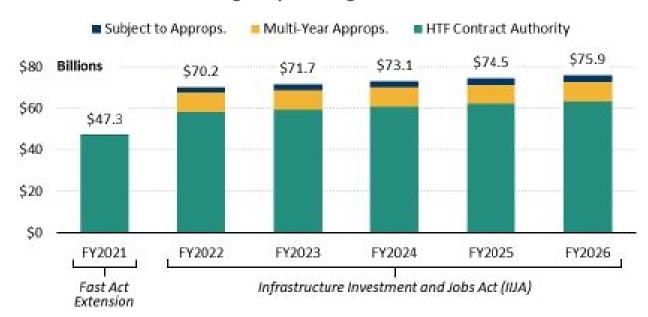
## **Other Infrastructure Spending**

\$266 billion over 5-years	National 5-Yr Totals
Energy & Power	\$ 73 billion
Efficiency, grid & transmission upgrades/resiliency, carbon mitigation projec	ts
<u>Broadband</u>	\$ 65 billion
\$45 construction, \$20 affordability/equity; targets underserved areas	
Water:	\$ 55 billion
3x increase to revolving loan funds; lead pipe; contaminants	
Resiliency:	\$ 44 billion
Storm/flood mitigation, natural disaster assistance; cybersecurity	
Environmental Remediation:	\$ 21 billion
Legacy wells; superfund sites; brownfield; abandoned mines; watersheds	
Public Lands	\$ 8 billion
Wildfire risk mitigation; remediation; secure rule schools; USFS roads	



## **National Federal Highway Program Funding**

#### Federal Highway Funding: FY21-FY26



Notes: Totals are unadjusted for inflation. Amount subject to appropriation for FY2021 was \$210 million, not visible in the figure.

Source: Congressional Research Service: Fed Highway Programs: In Brief 1/21/22

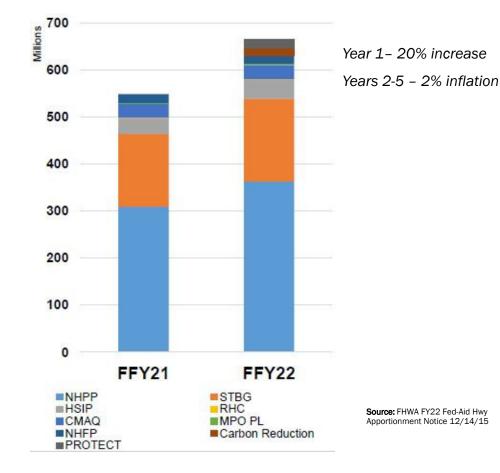


## Alaska Federal Highway Program Funding

AK FHWA Highways FFY21 vs 22 (\$ mill)

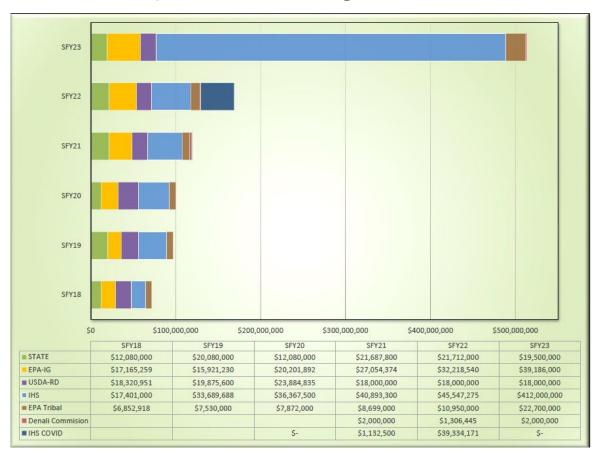
	FFY21	FFY22	Δ	Δ%	% of Total
NHPP	309.5	362.7	53.2	17.2%	54.6%
STBG	154.9	176.5	21.6	13.9%	26.6%
HSIP	32.6	39.9	7.3	22.2%	6.0%
RHC	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0%	0.2%
CMAQ	29.3	30.0	0.7	2.2%	4.5%
MPO PL	2.4	3.0	0.6	23.1%	0.5%
NHFP	18.9	17.4	-1.5	-8.0%	2.6%
Carbon Reduction	0	15.7	15.7		2.4%
PROTECT	0	17.9	17.9		2.7%
Total	555.8	664.3	108.4	19.5%	

PROTECT - Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation





## **Alaska Rural Water/Sanitation Funding**



Alaska will see increased spending on rural water and sewer through –

Indian Health Service – Domestic and Community Sanitation

EPA – Tribal and increased grants to State Revolving Loan Programs



#### **Infrastructure Bill Impact on GO Bond Project**

## Federal infrastructure bill does not negate the need for state GO Bond

- State funding allows more flexibility on project execution
- Federally eligible projects still require non-federal match: 10%-35%
- State match accelerates project timing and helps incentivize federal prioritization

Recently
announced U.S.
Army Corps of
Engineering
projects
requiring nonfederal match

USACE Projects in GO Bond Bill											
Project Titles	Total roject	(L	Fed JSACE)	\$1	Match	% Match		otal \$ on-Fed		GO Bond	% GO Assist
FY22 Construction Financed through IIJA/BIL											
Port of Nome Phase 1 - West Causeway Expansion*	\$ 333.0	\$	250.0	\$	83.0	25%	\$	147.0	\$	10.0	7%
Kenai River Bluff Erosion	\$ 30.0	\$	19.5	\$	10.5	35%	\$	10.5	\$	6.5	62%
Other USACE Assisted Projects  Craig Harbor	33.7	Ś	17.5	İs	4.4	25%	Ś	16.2	İs	8.3	51%
Cruig Huison	33.7	۲,		<u> </u>		2370	, Y		7	3.5	3270

<sup>\*</sup>Phase 1 Non-Federal match also includes \$64 mill for local facilities



#### Other Important Alaska Provisions

- AK Natural Gas Pipeline project definition for loan guarantees (Sec 40401)
  - Removed the limitation to a project that transported gas to the West Coast/Continental US for US Treasury loan guarantees
  - \$18 billion adjusted for CPI since Oct 2004 should now be ~ \$25 billion
- One Federal Decision (FAST-41 Permitting) (Sec 11301)
- Local Hiring Preference for Construction Jobs (Sec 25019)
  - Ends prohibitions on local hiring and allows recipients of federal transportation grants to implement a local hiring preference
- 3 Year Reauthorization of Secure Rural Schools Program (Sec 41202)



#### **Programs of Interest to Alaska:**

National 5-Yr Totals

### Energy & Power:

- \$ 34.0 bill Carbon Capture, Sequestration, Clean Hydrogen
- \$ 5.0 bill Electric Grid Financial Assistance Program
- \$ 3.5 bill Weatherization Assistance Program
- \$ 3.2 bill Advanced Reactor Demonstration Project
- \$ 2.5 bill Grid Resilience & Reliability grants
- \$ 1.0 bill Electric Grid Financial Assistance in Rural & Remote Areas
- \$750 mill Hydroelectric Production & Efficiency Incentive Programs
- \$550 mill Energy Efficiency & Conservation Block Grants
- \$320 mill Earth Mapping Resources Initiative
- \$ 50 mill Transmission Facilitation Program



### Programs of Interest to Alaska

National 5-Yr Totals

Alaska Native & Tribal:

- \$3.5 bill Indian Health Service (IHS) sanitation facilities
- \$2.0 bill Tribal Broadband Connectivity Program (TBCP) NTIA
- \$2.0 bill USDA RUS—Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband
- \$258 mill Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) road maintenance program
- \$130 mill BIA: Community Relocation Program
- \$ 86 mill BIA: Tribal Climate Resilience and Adaptation Projects



#### **Programs of Interest to Alaska**

National 5-Yr Totals

#### Federal Land:

- \$11.3 bill Abandoned Mine Reclamation
- \$ 3.4 bill Wildfire Mitigation & Fuel Breaks
- \$718 mill Wildfire Risk Reduction & Ecosystem Restoration (USFS)
- \$250 mill Legacy Road & Trail Remediation Program (USFS)
- \$200 mill Restoring Fish & Wildlife Stream Passage (USFW)
- \$ 88 mill State Fire Assistance (USFS)
- \$ 20 mill Volunteer Fire Assistance (USFS)



#### **Congressional Priorities**

Equity, resiliency, safety, climate mitigation, energy efficiency, deployment of technology and emphasis on multimodal projects

Statewide communication and coordination required

Alaska should be well positioned to be competitive:

- Tribal and Alaska Natives eligibility
- Historically underserved and hard-to-reach
- Multimodal transportation dependency
- High energy costs & microgrids
- Rural and disadvantaged communities
- Climate mitigation
- Fossil fuel industries
- Minority and low-income populations

