



LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS FOR COUNTIES:

THE CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT OF 2022



OVERVIEW

After almost six months since the beginning of the federal Fiscal Year (FY) FY 2022 and after relying on a series of Continuing Resolutions (CRs), Congress reached a bipartisan agreement on a FY 2022 omnibus appropriations bill on March 9, 2022, to fund the federal government through September 30, 2022. Both the U.S. House and U.S. Senate passed the omnibus by an overwhelming bipartisan vote on March 9 and March 10 respectively, and President Biden signed the 2,741-page, \$1.5 trillion spending bill into law on March 15.

Discretionary spending levels for FY 2022 were not limited by statutory spending caps specified under the Budget Control Act of 2011 for the first time in nearly a decade. In June 2021, the U.S. House passed a deeming resolution (H.Res.467) providing for \$1.506 trillion in total discretionary spending in FY 2022. However, this resolution did not prescribe topline defense and non-defense spending for the year. In August 2021, a formal FY 2022 budget resolution (S.Con.Res.14) was adopted by Congress, which did not include a topline discretionary budget agreement and instead included budget reconciliation instructions to authorizing committees to advance the White House's Build Back Better plan. While the U.S. Senate did not adopt a deeming resolution, in September 2021 the Senate Budget Committee filed a \$1.498 trillion FY 2022 topline spending allocation for the Senate Appropriations Committee.

Absent a bipartisan and bicameral budget agreement, the White House, congressional leadership and top appropriators negotiated for months over topline defense and non-defense spending levels. The president's FY 2022 Budget requested \$769 billion in non-defense discretionary funding, a 16 percent increase over the FY 21 enacted level, and \$753 billion for national defense programs, a 1.7 percent increase. However, Republican lawmakers uniformly rejected this request and argued for more parity between topline defense and non-defense spending. The final agreement provides for approximately \$1.5 trillion in total federal discretionary spending across all 12 appropriations bills, of which \$730 billion is in non-defense spending, a 6.7 percent increase over the FY 2021 level, and \$782 billion is in defense spending, a 5.6 percent increase. This analysis includes funding highlights for key programs impacting counties.

FY 2022 DISCRETIONARY FUNDING BY SPENDING BILL



Note: Reflects on-budget (non-emergency) spending only; does not include funds already directly appropriated under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (BIL)

The FY 2022 omnibus includes several key investments of importance to counties further detailed in this analysis. These include, but are not limited to, increased federal funding for rural development, broadband and public health programs, one-year of full, mandatory funding of the Payment in Lieu of Taxes Program (PILT), and an increased federal cost share for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Public Assistance programs. Of note, and as indicated throughout this analysis, several of the funding levels included in the omnibus for certain transportation, water, broadband, environmental remediation, power/energy and resiliency, programs are in addition to investments made in the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law (Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act; P.L. 117-58).

In addition to regular programmatic funding and extensions, the FY 2022 omnibus included nearly \$10 billion in earmarks (rebranded as community project funding and congressionally directed spending) for the

first time in nearly a decade, although with increased transparency and guardrails. In total, approximately 4,000 projects limited to certain spending accounts across 10 of the 12 appropriations bills were included in the final omnibus. As a result, hundreds of county programs and critical infrastructure projects aimed to better serve communities will directly receive federal investments.

Additionally, the final spending package included \$13.6 billion in supplemental spending for military, humanitarian and economic aid to Ukraine. While the initial version of the omnibus included \$15.6 billion in supplemental COVID-19 relief spending, these provisions were ultimately stripped from the bill prior to final passage over concerns related to spending offsets prescribed to these funds. Democratic Congressional leadership will instead move to pass the supplemental COVID-19 aid funding as standalone legislation (H.R. 7007).

OMNIBUS POLICY RIDERS OF INTEREST TO COUNTIES

Extension of the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) Authorization

Authorization for the National Flood Insurance Program (NFIP) is extended through September 30, 2022, allowing the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) to continue issuing new policies while long-term reauthorization is negotiated in Congress. Businesses and homes in nearly every county are covered by NFIP policies.

Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) Reauthorization

The FY 22 omnibus included the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 2022 (S. 3623) to reauthorize the program through 2027. VAWA authorizations lapsed in 2019, and the bipartisan reauthorization includes funding for grant programs utilized by state and local VAWA service providers.

Health and Human Services Provisions

The FY 22 omnibus includes: Funding to improve maternal health, including grants for Medicaid providers to provide integrated services to pregnant and postpartum women; Language waiving Drug-Free Communities Support Program matching funds requirements for certain grants for reducing substance use among youth; Extension and expansion of telehealth services, and temporary extension of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. The bill also includes \$2.5 million in funding to support the White House in convening a National Conference on Hunger and Health and directives to the CDC to ensure that local health departments receive federal funding and to strengthen rural health efforts.

Full Funding for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) Program

The omnibus bill includes the same full-funding language for the Payment in Lieu of Taxes (PILT) as in previous appropriations bills, which ensures counties will receive their full payment based on the PILT formula. NACo supports full funding of the PILT program.

H.R. 5735 ARPA Recovery Fund Flexibility

In October 2021, the State, Local, Tribal, and Territorial Fiscal Recovery, Infrastructure and Disaster Relief Flexibility Act (S. 3011/H.R. 5735), unanimously passed the U.S. Senate and now awaits consideration in the U.S. House of Representatives. This legislation would provide additional flexibility for the \$350 billion Coronavirus State and Local Fiscal Recovery Fund (Recovery Fund) authorized by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). While not included in the FY 22 omnibus, NACo urges the U.S. House of Representatives to pass H.R. 5735.

State and Local Tax (SALT) Deduction

Counties have supported a full restoration of the State and Local Tax (SALT) deduction since the establishment of the cap as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 (P.L. 115-97). While not included in the FY 2022 omnibus, NACo continues to work with Congress to reinforce local decision-making authority and prevent double taxation by supporting legislation to fully restore the SALT deduction.

Municipal Bonds

Tax-exempt bonds are a critical financing tool for counties nationwide. The FY 2022 omnibus did not include language in the House-passed FY 22 Financial Services appropriations bill directing Treasury to assess the feasibility and potential benefits of issuing "Green Bonds" to raise money for climate and environmental projects.

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
AGRICULTURE-FDA	\$25.125 B	\$1.426 B	6.00%
U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$21.427 B	\$1.247 B	6.20%
Rural e-Connectivity Program*	\$450 M	-\$200 M	-30.77%
Distance Learning, Telemedicine and Broadband Program*	\$60 M	0	0.00%
Farm to School Grants	\$12 M	0	0.00%
Community Connect Grant Program	\$35 M	0	0.00%
Water and Waste Disposal Program	\$1.45 B	0	0.00%
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)	\$6 B	0	0.00%
Rural Cooperative Development Grants	\$27.6 M	\$1 M	3.80%
Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Demonstration Program	\$45 M	\$3 M	7.10%
Rural Energy for America Program (REAP)	\$13 M	\$12.6 M	4200.00%
Rural Business Development Grant Program at USDA Business-Cooperative Service	\$73.1 M	\$16.6 M	29.40%
Rural Housing Loan and Rental Assistance Programs	\$2.846 B	\$182 M	6.80%
Rural Community Facilities Program at USDA Rural Housing Service	\$3.45 B	\$650 M	23.20%

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
COMMERCE, JUSTICE AND SCIENCE	\$75.8 B	\$4.68 B	6.60%
U.S. Department of Commerce	\$9.9 B	\$989 M	11.10%
Economic Development Assistance Programs	\$330 M	\$25 M	5.00%
Economic Development Administration	\$373.5 M	\$27.5 M	7.90%
U.S. Census Bureau	\$1.354 B	\$254 M	23.10%
U.S. Department of Justice	\$35.207 B	\$1.122 B	3.30%
State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)	\$234 M	-\$10 M	-4.10%
Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program (COAP)	\$185 M	0	0.00%
Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)	\$33 M	\$1 M	3.10%
Veterans' Treatment Courts	\$29 M	\$4 M	16.00%
Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHC)	\$40 M	\$5 M	14.30%
Drug Courts - DOJ	\$88 M	\$5 M	6.00%
Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDA)	\$360 M	\$14 M	4.00%
Second Chance Act Grants	\$115 M	\$15 M	15.00%
Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) Program	\$511 M	\$125 M	32.40%
Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)	\$674 M	\$190 M	39.30%
ENERGY-WATER	\$52.872 B	\$3.42 B	6.90%
Army Corps of Engineers	\$8.343 B	\$548 M	7.00%
Project Construction*	\$2.492 B	-\$199.8 M	-7.40%
Operation and Maintenance*	\$4.57 B	\$720 M	18.70%
U.S. Department of Energy	\$44.855 B	\$5.23 B	13.20%
Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Funding*	\$3.2 B	\$338 M	11.80%
Weatherization Assistance Program*	\$313 M	\$3 M	1.00%
FINANCIAL SERVICES	\$48.087 B	\$603.8 M	1.30%
Election Assistance Commission	\$95 M	\$78 M	458.80%
HAVA Election Security Grants	\$75 M	\$75 M	N/A

* Also received funding directly under BIL, see appendix I

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
HOMELAND SECURITY	\$57.5 B	\$5.6 B	10.80%
U.S. Department of Homeland Security	\$57.5 B	\$5.6 B	10.80%
Emergency Management Performance Grants (EMPG)	\$355 M	0	0.00%
Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG)	\$360 M	0	0.00%
Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants	\$360 M	0	0.00%
Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis (RISK MAP) Program	\$275 M	\$12 M	4.60%
State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)	\$645 M	\$35 M	5.70%
Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)	\$740 M	\$35 M	5.00%
FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)	\$18.79 B	\$1.65 B	9.60%
INTERIOR-ENVIRONMENT	\$38 B	\$1.9 B	5.30%
U.S. Department of Agriculture	\$21.427 B	\$1.247 B	6.20%
US Forest Service Land Acquisition	\$129.3 M	\$5.4 M	4.40%
US Forest Service Hazardous Fuels Treatment	\$187.4 M	\$7 M	3.90%
U.S. Forest Service Capital Maintenance and Improvement	\$159 M	\$18.7 M	13.30%
US Forest Service Wildland Fire Management	\$4.125 B	\$157.9 M	4.00%
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency	\$9.559 B	\$322 M	3.50%
National Estuary Program (NEP)*	\$35 M	\$3 M	9.40%
Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)*	\$69.5 M	\$4.5 M	6.90%
Brownfields Project Grant Program*	\$92 M	\$1 M	1.10%
Drinking Water State Revolving Fund*	\$1.126 B	0	0.00%
Clean Water State Revolving Fund*	\$1.639 B	0	0.00%
Superfund Cleanup	\$817 M	\$8 M	1.00%
Harmful Algal Blooms	\$6 M	0	0.00%
Leaking Underground Storage Tank (LUST) Program	\$92.3 M	\$90,000	1.00%
Coal Ash	\$13 M	\$1 M	8.30%

* Also received funding directly under BIL, see appendix I

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
Diesel Emission Reduction Grants	\$92 M	\$2 M	2.20%
Targeted Airshed Grants	\$62 M	\$3 M	5.10%
Environmental Justice	\$100 M	\$83 M	488.20%
U.S. Department of the Interior	\$14.1 B	\$776 M	5.80%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Construction	\$11.6 M	-\$6.6 M	-36.30%
Refuge Revenue Sharing Act (RRS) Payments	\$13.2 M	0	0.00%
BLM Land Acquisition	\$67.4 M	\$1.3 M	2.00%
Bureau of Land Management (BLM) Maintenance	\$79 M	\$1.37 M	1.80%
NPS Construction	\$226 M	\$2.1 M	0.90%
Recovery and Delisting of Threatened and Endangered Species	\$108.4 M	\$3.4 M	3.20%
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Land Acquisition	\$115.3 M	\$3.5 M	3.10%
DOI Fuels Management	\$227 M	\$7 M	3.20%
National Park Service (NPS) Land Acquisition	\$58.8 M	\$15.5 M	35.80%
Wild Horse and Burro Program	\$137 M	\$21 M	18.10%
DOI Wildland Fire Management	\$1.356 B	\$53 M	4.10%
Bureau of Indian Affairs	\$2.2635 B	\$104.2 M	4.80%

* Also received funding directly under BIL, see appendix I

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, AND EDUCATION	\$213.6 B	\$15.3 B	7.70%
U.S. Department of Education	\$76.4 B	\$2.9 B	3.90%
Full Service Community Schools	\$75 M	\$45 M	150.00%
Pell Grant Maximum Award	\$5835	\$400 M	7.40%
Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States	\$13.343 B	\$406.3 M	3.10%
Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies	\$17.536 B	\$1 B	6.00%
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services	\$108.3 B	\$11.3 B	11.60%
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)*	\$3.8 B	\$50 M	1.30%
Chafee Educational and Training Vouchers	\$43.257 M	0	0.00%
CDC & DOJ Community Based Violence Intervention Initiative	\$50 M	0	0.00%
Public Health Prevention Fund (PHPF)	\$160 M	0	0.00%
Child Welfare Services	\$268.74 M	0	0.00%
Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)	\$1.7 B	0	0.00%
National Health Service Corps (NHSC)	\$122 M	\$1.6 M	1.30%
Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)	\$787.383 M	\$12 M	1.50%
Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative	\$195 M	\$20 M	11.40%
Rural Communities Opioid Response	\$135 M	\$25 M	22.70%
Opioid State Target Response Grants	\$1.525 B	\$25 M	1.70%
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	\$747.7 M	\$35 M	4.90%
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant	\$1.82888 B	\$50 M	2.80%
Administration for Community Living	\$2.318 B	\$59.9 M	2.70%
Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers (CCBHCs) Program	\$315 M	\$65 M	26.00%
Community Health Centers Fund	\$5.74778 B	\$65 M	1.10%
Community Mental Health Services Block Grant	\$857.57 M	\$100 M	13.20%
Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)	\$6.165 B	\$254.3 M	4.30%
Head Start & Early Head Start	\$11.036 B	\$288.7 M	2.70%

* Also received funding directly under BIL, see appendix I

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	\$6.39994 B	\$530.09 M	9.00%
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)	\$8.4572 B	\$582.4 M	7.40%
Health Resources and Services Administration	\$8.89177 B	\$1.40774 B	18.80%
U.S. Department of Labor	\$13.2 B	\$653 M	5.20%
Veterans Employment and Training	\$264.8 M	-\$51.2 M	-16.20%
YouthBuild	\$99 M	\$2.5 M	2.60%
WIOA Adult Program	\$870.6 M	\$8 M	0.90%
WIOA Youth Formula Program	\$933.1 M	\$12.1 M	1.30%
WIOA Dislocated Worker Program	\$1.0755 B	\$15.1 M	1.40%
Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I Programs	\$2.9 B	\$34 M	1.20%
Apprenticeships	\$235 M	\$50 M	27.00%
MILITARY CONSTRUCTION - VETERANS AFFAIRS	\$284.6 B	\$32.7 B	13.00%
U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs	\$112.2 B	\$7.8 B	7.50%
Veterans Homeless Assistance Programs	\$2.1545 B	\$245.7 M	12.90%
Veterans Benefits Administration General Operating Expenses	\$3.4538 B	\$273.8 M	8.60%
Veterans Mental Health Programs	\$13.1767 B	\$2.8992 B	28.20%

* Also received funding directly under BIL, see appendix I

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
TRANSPORTATION - HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	\$81 B	\$6.4 B	8.60%
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development	\$53.7 B	\$4 B	8.00%
Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)	\$3.3 B	-\$150 M	-4.30%
HUD-VASH vouchers	\$50 M	\$10 M	25.00%
HOME Investment Partnerships Program	\$1.5 B	\$150 M	11.10%
Homeless Assistance Grants	\$3.213 B	\$213 M	7.10%
Project-Based Rental Assistance	\$13.94 B	\$475 M	3.50%
Section 8 Housing Vouchers	\$27.3696 B	\$1.6696 B	6.50%
U.S. Department of Transportation	\$27.1 B	\$1.6 B	6.30%
Airport Improvement Program (discretionary)*	\$554.9 M	\$154.9 M	38.70%
Ferry Service in Rural Communities*	\$13 M	0	0.00%
Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP)*	\$234.3 M	\$4.3 M	1.90%
Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Grants*	\$625 M	\$250 M	66.70%
Low or No Emissions Bus Grants*	\$75 M	-\$75 M	-50.00%
Rebuilding America's Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grants*	\$775 M	-\$225 M	-22.50%
Capital Investment Grants (CIG)*	\$2.248 B	\$248 M	12.40%
Airport Improvement Program (formula)*	\$3.35 B	0	0.00%
Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail (IPR)*	\$100 M	-\$100 M	-50.00%
Ferry Boat Competitive Grants	\$7 M	-\$1 M	-13.30%
Small Community Air Service Development Program	\$10 M	0	0.00%
Thriving Communities Program	\$25 M	0	0.00%
Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation (PROTECT) Program: At-Risk Coastal Grants*	\$50 M	0	0.00%
(PROTECT) Program: Resilience Improvement Grants*	\$200 M	0	0.00%
Areas of Persistent Poverty Competitive Grants	\$20 M	\$378,000	1.90%
Public Transportation Innovation Program	\$10 M	\$8 M	400.00%

* Also received funding directly under BIL, see appendix I

	FY 2022	CHANGE FROM FY 2021	PERCENT CHANGE FROM FY 2021
Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation Grants	\$1.145 B	\$37 M	3.30%
Bus and Bus Facilities Program	\$175 M	\$50 M	40.00%
Essential Air Service (EAS) Program	\$350 M	\$208.28 M	147.00%
Amtrak*	\$2.332 B	\$332 M	16.60%
Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF)	\$2.0423 B	\$362.3 M	21.60%
Transit Formula Grants	\$13.355 B	\$2.555 B	23.70%
EMERGENCY SPENDING	N/A	N/A	N/A
Assistance to Ukraine	\$13.6 B		



APPENDIX I: PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

Administration for Community Living

ACL is responsible for administering programs that help older adults and disabled individuals live independently and remain part of their community, activities that prevent elder neglect and abuse and local, conducting aging and disability research and administering Aging Disability and Resource Centers. The largest program within ACL is the Older Americans Act, which funds grants to states that they must directly pass on to local Area Agencies on Aging (AAAs), which coordinate programs and services for senior citizens at the local level. County governments are key recipients of OAA dollars and provide a wide range of services to the aging population.

Airport Improvement Program (discretionary)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$20 M

Counties can apply directly through US DOT for AIP discretionary funds as airport sponsors.

Airport Improvement Program (AIP/formula)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$3 B

Counties support continued federal funding for the Airport Improvement Program (AIP), which provides resources to make capital improvements at America's airports, including the 34 percent directly supported by counties.

Amtrak

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$4.4 B

Counties believe Congress should continue to provide subsidies to Amtrak at a level consistent with maintaining a reasonable level of service and to provide necessary capital improvements with appropriate accountability controls.

Areas of Persistent Poverty Competitive Grants

Areas of persistent poverty are newly defined in 49 U.S.C. 6702 and include counties in which, during the 30-year period ending 11/15/21, >20 percent of the population continually lived in poverty, as measured by the 1990 and 2000 decennial censuses, as well as the most recent annual small area poverty estimate by the Census Bureau. Local public agencies who meet this criteria and are normally eligible under 49 U.S.C. 5307, 5310, or 5311 are also eligible for this competitive funding.

Apprenticeships

Counties play an important role in providing access to apprenticeships and efforts to expand employment opportunities are supported by counties.

Assistance to Firefighters Grants (AFG)

AFG provides financial assistance for critically needed resources to equip and train emergency personnel and support community resilience.

Assistance to Ukraine

The FY 2022 omnibus spending deal includes \$13.6 billion in one-time, emergency funding to support the Ukrainian people and defend global democracy in the wake of Russia's unprovoked attack on Ukraine.

Bridge Replacement & Rehabilitation Grants

Counties own, operate and maintain four out of every ten of the nation's bridge, including many that are off the National Highway System. In 2020, nearly 44,000 bridges were structurally deficient, of which 53 percent were county-owned.

Brownfields Project Grant Program

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$240 M

Brownfields are abandoned or underutilized commercial and industrial sites that have environmental contamination issues related to their previous uses, yet are potential resources for community economic revitalization. Counties must be protected from liability for potential future environmental problems related to inadequately cleaned-up brownfields.

Bureau of Indian Affairs

The policy of NACo is to support government-to-government relations that recognize the role and unique interests of tribes, states, counties, and other local governments to protect all members of their communities and to provide governmental services and infrastructure beneficial to all – Indian and nonIndian alike. NACo recognizes and respects the tribal right of self-governance to provide for tribal members and to preserve traditional tribal culture and heritage and supports active participation by counties on issues and activities that have an impact on counties. NACo supports the reaching of enforceable agreements between tribes and local governments concerning the mitigation of impacts of gaming or other development and opposes any federal limitation on the ability of tribes, states, counties and other local governments to reach mutually acceptable and enforceable agreements or on the ability of these governments to fulfill the purposes for which they have selfgovernance.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Land Acquisition

Acquisition or disposal of new land, conservation easements and water rights by any federal agency should be subject to coordination with the county in which the land is located, and consistent with local land use or natural resource plans. Counties should be given the opportunity to participate in the development of terms and conditions of any such proposal before it is carried out.

Bureau of Land Management (BLM)

Maintenance

Counties support increased funding for overdue capital and deferred maintenance projects in national parks, national forests, and other public lands. This includes funding to support roads, bridges, trails, campgrounds, visitor centers, interpretive projects, and related facilities.

Bus and Bus Facilities Program

This program makes funding available to local public agencies and other eligible entities that operate fixed route bus service to replace, rehabilitate and purchase buses and related equipment and to construct bus-related facilities.

Byrne Memorial Justice Assistance Grants (JAG)

Byrne-JAG provides resources to counties across the country to utilize emerging and evidence-based approaches to the public safety challenges facing their jurisdictions.

Capital Investment Grants (CIG)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$1.6 B

Counties are directly eligible for CIG grants that ensure the 40 percent of public transit systems directly supported by counties can carry out vital capital projects, including heavy rail, commuter rail, light rail, streetcars and bus rapid transit.

CDC & DOJ Community Based Violence Intervention Initiative

This initiative supports the implementation of community violence interventions at the county level and invests in data collection and research aimed at the reduction of community violence.

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

Discretionary funding from the CDC assists counties in making large annual investments in community health systems, which work to prepare and respond to existing and emerging public health crises. Counties support building and maintaining a robust public health infrastructure through federal investments.

Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers (CCBHCs) Program

Helps counties and other local entities provide a comprehensive range of mental health and substance use disorder services to vulnerable individuals.

Chafee Educational and Training Vouchers

The Chafee Foster Care Independence program provides grants to states for services aimed at supporting current and former foster youth. While most of this funding is mandatory, the Chafee Education and Training Vouchers program provides discretionary funds to defray the cost of postsecondary education or training for eligible youth. Counties are fully or partially responsible for the child welfare system in 11 states (California, Colorado, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin) and support enhanced federal funding to improve outcomes for youth aging out of the foster care system.

Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG)

CCDBG is the discretionary portion of the Child Care and Development Fund, which provides benefits to low income families to help them access affordable, high quality child care. This program is county-administered in 8 states: Colorado, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Child Welfare Services

These grants support state programs that protect children, support, preserve, and reunite families and promote and support adoption. Counties are fully or partially responsible for the child welfare system in 11 states (California, Colorado, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nevada, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin).

Clean Water State Revolving Fund

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$1.9 B

Counties support the State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) programs, the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF), and the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, as supplements to, not a substitute for, federal grants program.

Coal Ash

Counties support a comprehensive and integrated approach to a national energy policy that accelerates development, research and incentives for alternative and renewable energy, clean energy, energy efficient programs and clean coal technologies.

Community Connect Grant Program

The purpose of the Community Connect Program is to provide financial assistance in the form of grants to eligible applicants that will provide, on a "community-oriented connectivity" basis, broadband service that fosters economic growth and delivers enhanced educational, health care, and public safety benefits.

Community Development Block Grant (CDBG)

Counties strongly support the CDBG program, which provides increased opportunities for elected county officials to plan, implement and evaluate local community development and housing assistance programs.

Community Health Centers Fund

The community health centers fund supports local health centers, many of which are county owned and operated, delivery comprehensive, culturally competent, high -quality health care services in areas with limited access to affordable health care.

Community Mental Health Services

Block Grant

Counties plan and operate community-based services for persons with mental illness and substance abuse conditions through 750 behavioral health authorities and community health providers. Counties utilize the Community Mental Health Service Block Grant to provide a range of services for adults and children with serious mental illnesses.

Community Oriented Policing Services

(COPS) Program

The COPS program supports local law enforcement agencies to ensure they have the tools, personnel and resources necessary to protect and serve their communities every day.

Community Services Block Grant (CSBG)

CSBG funds a network of 1,000 local public and private agencies to perform a range of eligible anti-poverty activities. CSBG agencies operate in 99 percent of the nation's counties and often involve local officials in their governing structures.

Comprehensive Opioid Abuse Program

(COAP)

Provide financial and technical assistance to states, units of local government and Indian tribal governments to plan, develop and implement comprehensive efforts to identify, respond to, treat and support those impacted by the substance abuse epidemic.

Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI) Grants

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$1 B

Counties are eligible for CRISI grants, which fund capital projects to improve rail infrastructure and safety.

Diesel Emission Reduction Grants

Counties call on Congress and the President to fully fund and reauthorize the Diesel Emissions Reduction Act (DERA) to help counties reduce particulate matter pollution, which is a factor in nonattainment.

Targeted Airshed Grants Counties recommend an increase in federal technical and financial assistance to states and local governments for the development and administration of local air pollution control programs, which includes expansion of federal air pollution research programs for development and local implementation of strategies designed to reduce air pollutants.

Distance Learning, Telemedicine and Broadband Program

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$2 B

These programs provide broadband services in rural communities to support critical health, workforce development and educational services.

DOI Fuels Management

County officials believe federal, state and local governments must work together to combat the threat of wildfire threat to communities, livelihoods and the environment. This effort must include accelerated harvest and fuels reduction, post-fire recovery and restoration efforts, addressing regulatory burdens, stopping frivolous lawsuits, and appropriating sufficient funds to effectively combat wildfire on public lands without jeopardizing other accounts.

DOI Wildland Fire Management

County officials believe federal, state and local governments must work together to combat the threat of wildfire threat to communities, livelihoods and the environment. This effort must include accelerated harvest and fuels reduction, post-fire recovery and restoration efforts, addressing regulatory burdens, stopping frivolous lawsuits, and appropriating sufficient funds to effectively combat wildfire on public lands without jeopardizing other accounts.

Drinking Water State Revolving Fund

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$1.9 B

Counties support the State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) programs, the Clean Water State Revolving Loan Fund (CWSRF), and the Drinking Water State Revolving Loan Fund, as supplements to, not a substitute for, federal grants program.

Drug Courts - DOJ

Provides grants to states, state courts, local courts and local governments for the development and establishment of drug courts.

Economic Development Administration

EDA makes investments in economically distressed communities to create jobs for U.S. workers, promote American innovation and accelerate long-term sustainable economic growth.

Economic Development Assistance

Programs

EDA grants are critical to county economic development, particularly in rural areas, where such resources are often scarce.

Emergency Management Performance

Grants (EMPG)

EMPG funds local programs to build and maintain core infrastructure needed to protect, mitigate and recover from disasters.

Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative

The Ending the HIV Epidemic Initiative currently provides funding and resources direct to 48 counties to reduce new HIV infections by 75 percent by 2025, and by 90 percent over the next 10 years.

Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy Funding

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$8.2 B

Counties support developing partnerships with utilities and private industry to develop energy efficiency and conservation programs which will result in cost savings for local businesses and a stronger local economy.

Environmental Justice

Counties support federal funding of research to scientifically evaluate cumulative environmental and health risks to all people, regardless of race or economic status, who live close to facilities that emit pollutants, and providing the results to local elected officials.

Essential Air Service (EAS) Program

Many small and isolated communities rely on EAS to ensure access to air service. Counties believe the federal government should continue subsidies for assisting airlines serving small communities and fully fund the EAS program.

Farm to School Grants

This program seeks to bring locally or regionally produced foods into schools, including sourcing local agriculture for school meal programs, providing hands-on learning activities and consolidating food-related education into standards-based classroom curriculum. Counties support initiatives that promote access to healthy food in schools while supporting local agriculture.

Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail (IPR)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$7.2 B

Counties are eligible to apply for IPR grants, formerly known as State of Good Repair Grants, which fund capital projects that replace and rehabilitate rolling stock, track infrastructure, communication and security systems and maintenance and related equipment and facilities.

FEMA Disaster Relief Fund (DRF)

The DRF allows FEMA to fund authorized federal disaster support activities as well as eligible state, local, tribal and territorial actions such as providing emergency protection, rebuilding, and debris removal.

Ferry Boat Competitive Grants

Under this competitive portion of the Urbanized Area Formula Grants Program (5307), USDOT is authorized to make discretionary grants for passenger ferry projects that meet certain criteria, including the requirement that the system be located in an urbanized area with a population over 200,000. No less than \$3.25 million can be awarded to low or zero-emission ferries, ferries utilizing electric batteries or fuel cell components, and the infrastructure needed to support such ferries.

Ferry Service in Rural Communities

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$200 M

Newly established by the BIL, this program provides funds to states to support ferry service in rural communities. A ferry service serving at least two rural areas with a single segment over 20 miles between the areas that is not otherwise eligible for discretionary ferry grants provided under the Urbanized Area Formula Grant Program are eligible for these funds.

Flood Hazard Mapping and Risk Analysis (RISK MAP) Program

RISK MAP drives national actions to reduce flood risk by addressing flood hazard data update needs, supporting local government hazard mitigation planning, and providing the flood risk data needed to manage the National Flood Insurance financial exposure.

Full Service Community Schools

These grants support the planning, implementation, and operation of full-service community schools, which involve community-level partnerships to provide wrap-around services to low-income students and their families. County governments can function as key partners and service providers within the community school model and support increased federal investment in strategies, including community schools, to promote social emotional learning in children.

Harbor Maintenance Trust Fund (HMTF)

Counties support the full expenditure of harbor maintenance trust fund collections on dredging and harbor maintenance, and providing equity for deep draft ports that contribute collections to the fund but do not have significant dredging needs by allowing them to utilize trust fund dollars for limited port-related uses other than dredging.

Harmful Algal Blooms

Counties support the renewal of the Harmful Algal Bloom and Hypoxia Research and Control act and encourages the U.S. Environmental Protection agency to collaborate with the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to identify nutrient reduction strategies and scalable Harmful Algal Bloom mitigation processes.

HAVA Election Security Grants

The FY 22 omnibus did not include language from the House-passed FY 22 Financial Services appropriations bill directing states to provide no less than 50 percent of their total Election Security Grant allocation to counties and other localities that administer elections. The EAC is authorized to issue these grants, which states can use to meet their most pressing priorities, including safeguarding the cybersecurity of federal elections. NACo supports efforts by Congress to address cybersecurity threats to elections and encourages Congress and the EAC to ensure cybersecurity funding for local governments is available and sustainable.

Head Start & Early Head Start

Head Start and Early Head Start promote school readiness for infants and children up to five years of age from low-income families by enhancing cognitive, social and emotional development. County governments play an important role in the operation of Head Start and Early Head Start programs, whether by directly serving as one of the nation's 1,600 local grantees and/or contributing local funding to the non-federal match requirement or to expand the program within the jurisdiction.

Health Resources and Services

Administration

Discretionary funding under the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) makes federal investments in the sustainability of healthcare providers, increases funding for residency programs, and ensures that coal miners and their families receive health benefits. The funding also assists in building the health care workforce by increasing the number of individuals attending medical schools or other training programs and returning or staying in their community to provide care.

HOME Investment Partnerships Program

The HOME Investment Partnerships program build upon the significant capacity and experience of county and other local and state governments to design and implement affordable housing programs for low and moderate-income persons.

Homeless Assistance Grants

Counties support full funding of federal homeless assistance programs.

HUD-VASH vouchers

Counties strongly recommend the continued appropriation of resources through HUD-VASH.

Individuals with Disabilities in Education Act (IDEA) Grants to States

Counties support the goal of free public education available to all children with disabilities and urges full federal funding for the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act so that states and Local Education Agencies can meet the law's requirements.

Justice and Mental Health Collaboration Program (JMHCP)

JMHCP provides state and local governments with grants for a broad range of activities, including jail diversion programs, mental health courts, creating or expanding community-based treatment programs and providing in-jail treatment and transitional services.

Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP)

JJDP is the principal federal program through which the federal government sets standards for the care and custody of juveniles and provides direct funding to counties to facilitate compliance with these standards.

Leaking Underground Storage Tank

(LUST) Program

Counties support full funding for the leaking underground storage tank (LUST) program, which should only be used for its intended purpose of remediating and preventing further contamination caused from LUST.

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$100 M

LIHEAP delivers short-term benefits to low-income households to afford home heating, cooling and weatherization costs. County governments fully or partially administer LIHEAP in 13 states: Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Virginia and Wisconsin.

Low or No Emissions Bus Grants [5339(c)]

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$1.05 B

Local public agencies and other eligible entities are eligible for funding under the Low-No Program, which is designed to support the transition of the nation's transit fleet to the lowest polluting and most energy efficient transit vehicles.

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant program provides federal funding to states to support access to quality maternal and child health services for pregnant women who are low income and at-risk. Counties may access funds through suballocations from the state.

National Estuary Program (NEP)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$26.4 M

Counties urge continued federal funding of the National Estuary Program.

National Health Service Corps (NHSC)

NHSC is administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and provides financial and other support to primary care providers in exchange for their service in underserved communities. It is a vital lifeline for rural counties and communities with large numbers of indigent and uninsured residents.

National Park Service (NPS) Land

Acquisition

Acquisition or disposal of new land, conservation easements and water rights by any federal agency should be subject to coordination with the county in which the land is located, and consistent with local land use or natural resource plans. Counties should be given the opportunity to participate in the development of terms and conditions of any such proposal before it is carried out.

NPS Construction

Counties support increased funding for overdue capital and deferred maintenance projects in national parks, national forests, and other public lands. This includes funding to support roads, bridges, trails, campgrounds, visitor centers, interpretive projects, and related facilities.

Opioid State Target Response Grants

Opioid State Target Response Grants are formula funds awarded to states, territories and jurisdictions to support the expansion of addiction treatment and recovery activities, with the aim of reducing unmet treatment needs and opioid overdose deaths.

Pell Grant Maximum Award

The county role in the post-secondary education sector varies, however counties are critical actors in administering programs and services that comprehensively address education and workforce development. According to the Center for American Progress, local appropriations provide significant community college revenue in 24 states. Several local governments also fund four-year colleges. Counties support federal programs that preserve equal educational opportunities to our residents, including Pell grants, which play a significant role in community college financial aid. Note--the maximum pell grant award is a per-pupil figure. This analysis reflects discretionary funds only. Pell grants also receive mandatory funding each year.

Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)

Funding for electronic databases that track controlled substance prescriptions. PDMPs help providers identify patients at risk of opioid misuse, abuse and/or overdose due to overlapping prescriptions, high dosages, or co-prescribing of opioids with benzodiazepines.

Port Infrastructure Development Program (PIDP)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$450 M

Annually, counties invest over \$550 million in the operation, maintenance and support of sea and inland port facilities. The PIDP assists counties with coastal and inland ports to improve port facilities and construct critical infrastructure that fosters economic benefits for local, regional, state and federal levels of government.

Project-Based Rental Assistance

Counties support expanding the limit for project-based vouchers from 20 to 35 percent of a locality's allocation.

Promoting Resilient Operations for Transformative, Efficient, and Cost-saving Transportation (PROTECT) Program: At-Risk Coastal Grants

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$25 M

The PROTECT program, recently established by the BIL, provides competitive grants that counties can apply for directly through USDOT to carry out projects that enhance resilience, improve evacuation routes and ensure continuity of operations and/or the rapid recovery of communities where a natural disaster has occurred.

PROTECT Program: Resilience Improvement Grants

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$175 M

The PROTECT program, recently established by the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law, provides competitive grants that counties can apply for directly through USDOT to carry out projects that enhance resilience, improve evacuation routes and ensure continuity of operations and/or the rapid recovery of communities where a natural disaster has occurred.

Public Health Prevention Fund (PHPF)

The PHPF is the only federal funding stream intended for use at the local level for the public's health. Counties rely on this federal aid for the provision of ongoing basic public health services such as immunizations, programs that address the social determinants of health, and preparedness and response efforts to address current and ongoing threats to the public's health and safety.

Public Transportation Innovation Program (5312)

Through this program, USDOT can make grants and enter into contracts and cooperative agreements with counties and other eligible entities for research and development, demonstration and deployments projects deemed to be of national significance to public transportation.

Rebuilding America's Infrastructure with Sustainability and Equity (RAISE) Grants

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$1.5 B

Counties own and maintain 44 percent of America's public roads miles and 38 percent of the National Bridge Inventory. To support these roads and the safety of our residents and the many urban dwellers who travel our local roads each day, and to ensure efficient commerce, counties must rely on the intergovernmental partnership and flexible programs, like RAISE, to ensure the operability of these essential local connections.

Recovery and Delisting of Threatened and Endangered Species

As coregulators and environmental stewards, counties believe the federal government should coordinate with state and local governments to decide jointly when and how to list species, designate critical habitat and plan and manage for species recovery and delisting.

Refuge Revenue Sharing Act (RRS)\ Payments

NACo supports additional payments over and above other payments to local governments based on the revenue generated from the natural resource use and extraction within those counties' jurisdiction.

Rural Business Development Grant Program at USDA Business-Cooperative Service

This program assists rural communities with creating and expanding new markets and products through strategic investments.

Rural Community Facilities Program at USDA Rural Housing Service

Counties support providing more flexibility under the Rural Housing program, as federal regulations often are inflexible and too restrictive in providing adequate quality housing for rural families and transient and permanent farm workers.

Rural Communities Opioid Response

The Rural Communities Opioid Response Program is administered by HRSA, and is a multi-year initiative that addresses barriers to treatment for substance use disorder, including opioid use disorder. The program provides direct funding to select counties to reduce the morbidity and mortality of SUD/OD in high-risk rural communities by strengthening and expanding prevention, treatment and recovery services.

Rural Cooperative Development Grants

This program helps rural communities create and expand new markets and products through strategic investments.

Rural e-Connectivity Program

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$1.926 B

The ReConnect Program increases access to broadband connectivity in unserved and underserved rural communities.

Rural Energy for America Program (REAP)

Biomass fuels (ethanol, bio-diesel) are paramount not only to the reduction of pollution in counties throughout the nation, but also serve as revenue generators for many farmers that are struggling with low prices for their crops and increased costs of production. Their use and development should be encouraged and enhanced by Congress.

Rural Housing Loan and Rental Assistance Programs

These programs provide home loan and rental assistance to low-income rural families.

Second Chance Act Grants

Second Chance Act grants provide counties with the resources needed to help individuals successfully reintegrate back into the community following their release from jail.

Section 8 Housing Vouchers

Counties support the expansion of the Section 8 voucher program in addition to full funding for existing Section 8 project-based and tenant-based contracts.

Small Community Air Service Development Program (SCASDP)

Counties support continued, sufficient and guaranteed funding of SCASDP to meet the needs of small communities to retain, expand and attract air service.

Social Services Block Grant (SSBG)

SSBG provides funding to states to support a wide range of social services for vulnerable children, adults and families. Counties administer the program in 9 states: Colorado, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. Though SSBG is funded via mandatory dollars, as a capped entitlement, Congress sets funding levels for the program each year during the appropriations process.

Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC)

WIC supports early childhood development, a key county priority, through nutrition assistance and service referrals. Though administered at the state level, WIC operates through 1,900 local agencies, including county health departments, at thousands of clinic sites.

Staffing for Adequate Fire and Emergency Response (SAFER) Grants

SAFER grants provide direct funding to fire departments and volunteer firefighter organizations to help increase or maintain the number of trained firefighters available in their communities.

State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP)

SCAAP reimburse states and local governments – including counties – for the cost of incarcerating undocumented immigrants who have been convicted of certain crimes.

State Homeland Security Grant Program (SHSGP)

This program assists state, local and tribal efforts to prevent acts of terrorism and prepare to respond to threats and hazards that pose security risks for localities.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Approximately 750 county behavioral health authorities receive block grant funding from SAMHSA to plan and operate and finance community-based services for people with mental illness, and substance use conditions or intellectual/developmental disabilities.

Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant

County behavioral health authorities rely on SAPT funding for the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders (SUD). Each state and jurisdiction is given flexibility to distribute SAPT funds to units of local government.

Summer Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Demonstration Program

This program supports state pilots providing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits to low-income children participating in the federal school meals programs during the summer months. Counties support increased federal investments in programs that help children access free, nutritious meals during the summer to safeguard their health and development.

Superfund Cleanup

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$3.5 B

Counties support the use of Superfund Trust Fund monies by EPA, with funds – preferably grants rather than loans – directly allocated to local governments for site assessments and brownfield site cleanups.

Thriving Communities Program

The FY 2022 omnibus creates the Thriving Communities Program that will allow USDOT to enter into cooperative agreements with counties and other eligible entities to provide and implement technical assistance, planning and capacity building for projects designed to foster thriving communities through transportation improvements.

Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies

County governments fully or partially fund school districts in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Alaska. Even in states where county governments are not responsible for overseeing school districts, we share a tax base with those school districts and often provide complementary services to students through other county programs. Counties urge the federal government to fully meet its commitment to fund Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, which provides federal resources to high-poverty school districts.

Transit Formula Grants

The FY 2022 omnibus sets the obligation limits for federal spending on transit formula grants, which is provided from the mass transit account of the Highway Trust Fund. The limits are consistent with the amounts authorized by the BIL.

Urban Area Security Initiative (UASI)

UASI Programs assists high-threat, high-density urban areas in efforts to build and sustain the capabilities necessary to prevent, protect against, mitigate, respond to and recover from acts of terrorism.

U.S. Army Corps Operation and Maintenance

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$2 B

Counties call for a reliable, long-term and substantially increased federal investment in water infrastructure, watershed protection, and the protection of water resources and facilities from physical and chemical security threats.

U.S. Army Corps Project Construction

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$100 M

Counties call for a reliable, long-term and substantially increased federal investment in water infrastructure, watershed protection, and the protection of water resources and facilities from physical and chemical security threats.

U.S. Census Bureau

NACo supports full funding for the ACS, the Census Bureau and the Bureau's Local Update of Census Addresses (LUCA) Program to ensure a complete and accurate list of addresses can be enumerated.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Construction

Counties support increased funding for overdue capital and deferred maintenance projects in national parks, national forests, and other public lands. This includes funding to support roads, bridges, trails, campgrounds, visitor centers, interpretive projects, and related facilities.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Land Acquisition

Acquisition or disposal of new land, conservation easements and water rights by any federal agency should be subject to coordination with the county in which the land is located, and consistent with local land use or natural resource plans. Counties should be given the opportunity to participate in the development of terms and conditions of any such proposal before it is carried out.

U.S. Forest Service Capital Maintenance and Improvement

Counties support increased funding for overdue capital and deferred maintenance projects in national parks, national forests, and other public lands. This includes funding to support roads, bridges, trails, campgrounds, visitor centers, interpretive projects, and related facilities.

U.S. Forest Service Hazardous Fuels

Treatment

County officials believe federal, state and local governments must work together to combat the threat of wildfire threat to communities, livelihoods and the environment. This effort must include accelerated harvest and fuels reduction, post-fire recovery and restoration efforts, addressing regulatory burdens, stopping frivolous lawsuits, and appropriating sufficient funds to effectively combat wildfire on public lands without jeopardizing other accounts.

U.S. Forest Service Land Acquisition

Acquisition or disposal of new land, conservation easements and water rights by any federal agency should be subject to coordination with the county in which the land is located, and consistent with local land use or natural resource plans. Counties should be given the opportunity to participate in the development of terms and conditions of any such proposal before it is carried out.

U.S. Forest Service Wildland Fire

Management

County officials believe federal, state and local governments must work together to combat the threat of wildfire threat to communities, livelihoods and the environment. This effort must include accelerated harvest and fuels reduction, post-fire recovery and restoration efforts, addressing regulatory burdens, stopping frivolous lawsuits, and appropriating sufficient funds to effectively combat wildfire on public lands without jeopardizing other accounts.

Veterans Benefits Administration General

Operating Expenses

In 29 states, counties fund County Veteran Service Officers (CVSOs) who help veterans access a range of service-connected federal benefits, including VA health care, housing and transition assistance programs. Operational funding for the Veterans Benefits Administration (VBA) supports the timely processing of benefits claims, directly impacting the ability of CVSOs to manage their caseloads.

Veterans Employment and Training

Counties support continued funding for veterans' vocational rehabilitation and apprenticeship opportunities.

Veterans Homeless Assistance Programs

Counties deliver a wide range of services to veterans, including federally-funded programs to address and prevent veterans homelessness. Note--this funding includes HUD-VASH, which is also accounted for within the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Veterans Mental Health Programs

Ending the veteran suicide epidemic is a key county priority. VA Mental Health programs support general and specialty mental health services for treatment of the broad range of mental health conditions, the Veterans Crisis Line, suicide prevention outreach and more.

Veterans' Treatment Courts

Provides grants and technical assistance for state, local and tribal governments interested in starting or expanding veteran treatment court programs.

Water and Waste Disposal Program

The Water and Waste Disposal Program helps counties make critical investments in our nation's water infrastructure.

Water Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (WIFIA)

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$75 M

Counties recognize the threat posed to the health and safety of our nation as it faces a crucial time of aging and crumbling water and wastewater infrastructure and an increased risk for both natural and human-made disasters.

Weatherization Assistance Program

ADDITIONAL FUNDING FROM BIL: \$3.5 B

Counties support federal funding and other incentives to promote nationwide energy conservation efforts. To facilitate decentralized energy conservation activities, the federal government should seek input from local governments on implementation and continue to adequately fund all conservation and fuel assistance programs, such as the Weatherization Assistance Program.

Wild Horse and Burro Program

Counties urge support for federal land agencies in the management of wild horse and burro populations to achieve appropriate management levels as authorized by federal law. Further, counties support the sale, adoption or humane slaughter of excess animals and the funding and utilization of sterilization technology and methods proven to be effective in controlling herd sizes.

WIOA Adult Program

Provides individualized career training services to jobseekers above the age of 18, with priority given to low-income individuals receiving public assistance.

WIOA Dislocated Worker Program

Provides training, job search aid and other assistance for workers that are about to be laid off or have been laid off.

WIOA Youth Formula Program

Provides training and education to individuals between the ages of 14 and 24, focusing primarily on youth who are out of school and face barriers to employment.

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Title I Programs

WIOA provides federal funding to states and counties for a wide range of workforce development and job training programs for jobseekers and employers. WI empowers state and local governments to connect individuals with in-demand skills training and education, and businesses to skilled jobseekers. WIOA Title I focuses on workforce development activities at the state and local level and establishes funding for three key formula grants - Adult, Dislocated Workers and Youth programs.

YouthBuild

The YouthBuild program serves counties and provides effective pathways to education, workforce training, community service and leadership training for low-income young adults who are unemployed or do not hold a high school diploma.

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Legislative Analysis for Counties:
The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2022
(naco.org)

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