**Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act Would Provide Billions in New Funding to Maryland**

The Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act passed by the United States Senate would bring billions in new funding to Maryland. Maryland can expect to receive substantial sums for highway and bridge projects, transit, broadband and safe drinking water. Smaller but still significant amounts are available for electric vehicle charging stations, cybersecurity, and weatherization. Precise allocations by state are not yet available for many of the programs and are complicated by the competitive nature of many of the new grants. Based on information from a variety of sources, the Department of Legislative Services (DLS) has compiled rough estimates of the money available from some of the largest programs. Overall, DLS estimates Maryland will receive at least $3.0 billion of enhanced funding over the next five years. Actual amounts are likely to substantially exceed this level. Details are provided below. DLS will provide updates as more complete information becomes available.

**Roads and Bridges (new funding of about $1.3 billion):** DLS estimates Maryland could receive about $1.3 billion over five years from increases in formula funding, funds dedicated to bridge repairs, and various competitive pots. About half ($650 million) of the estimated growth is through existing formula funding. About $410 million is available through a new bridge investment formula grant. The total amount ultimately received will depend on the criteria used to allocate funds (e.g. some money is likely to be allocated based on the number of poorly rated bridges, of which Maryland has very few) and Maryland’s success at obtaining competitive grants.

**Clean Water and Lead Pipe Replacement (estimated $844 million of new funding):** The White House estimates Maryland will receive $844 million of federal funding over five years through the Clean Water Revolving Loan Fund, Clean Drinking Water Revolving Loan Fund, funds targeted to replacing lead service lines (estimated at about $230 million), and various programs to address emerging contaminants including about $70 million targeted to small and disadvantaged communities. The White House estimate assumes Maryland’s share of the new money is about the same as its existing share of the two revolving loan funds. In contrast to the normal revolving loan appropriations, about half of the money is provided as grants/loan forgiveness.

**Transit (new funding of at least $200 million):** Available federal funding comes in the form of enhanced formula funding, competitive capital grants to support new and expanded transit services, and funds for zero and low-emission buses. The Maryland Transit Administration expects to receive roughly $200 million of additional formula funding over the next five years. Competitive grants for new and expanded service could substantially boost this amount. If Maryland obtains its typical share of federal transportation aid for zero and low emission bus projects, about $80 million would be received. The Senate bill also reauthorizes a $150 million annual grant for WMATA for ten years.

**Airport and Port (new funding of at least $100 million):** The Maryland Aviation Administration expects to receive over $100 million over five years and possibly more through discretionary grants. The Maryland Port Administration will pursue discretionary grants that could generate anywhere from $20 million to $50 million.

**Chesapeake Bay ($238 million):** The Senate bill earmarks $238 million to address the health of the Bay.

**Broadband (new funding of at least $100 million):** The Senate bill addresses barriers to high-speed internet in a variety of ways including:

* Allocating funds to the Federal Communications Commission to provide a $30 per month subsidy to low-income households. More than one million Marylanders are estimated to qualify for the program.
* Creating a $40 billion formula grant program for states for broadband deployment. Each state is guaranteed $100 million with the remaining allocation based on the number of unserved and high-cost locations in a state compared to other states. At this point, it is unclear how much Maryland will receive above the $100 million. A 25% match is required for spending that does not target high-cost areas, but the federal government can waive the match and American Rescue Plan funds can serve as the match. Maryland allocated $300 million of American Rescue Plan funds to broadband in the fiscal 2022 budget. Governor Hogan has announced an increase in that allocation to $400 million.
* Targeting an additional $2.6 billion to rural areas, including $600 million to enable states to issue private activity bonds to finance deployment in rural areas. Maryland’s share of this funding is uncertain but is unlikely to exceed $25-30 million.
* Providing $2.75 billion for grants to promote digital inclusion. A portion of this funding will flow directly to states.

**Electric Vehicle Charging Infrastructure ($63 million):** The White House estimates Maryland will receive $63 million to expand its electric vehicle charging network.

**Cybersecurity ($16 million):** The bill establishes a four-year grant program to assist states and local governments with cybersecurity initiatives. The White House estimates Maryland (including local governments) will receive about $16 million.

**Wildfire Prevention ($8 million):** A five-year wildfire prevention grant program is established that according to the White House will provide Maryland with about $8 million.

**Resiliency (TBD):** The Senate bill includes $50 billion for a wide range of resilience activities including the aforementioned cybersecurity and wildfire prevention programs. Other notable programs that may provide substantial resources to the State include:

* **Grid Infrastructure Resilience and Reliability: $**5 billion program to protect against extreme weather and natural disasters. As much as half of the money can be allocated to States through a formula devised by the Secretary of Energy.
* **Program Upgrading Our Electric Grid and Ensuring Reliability and Resiliency:** $5 billion over five years for use by States and local governments for regional grid resilience and transmission, storge, and distribution. Grants are competitive and states are not guaranteed a minimum amount.
* **Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) Flood Mitigation Assistance Program:**  $3.5 billion over five-years for states and communities to reduce risk of flood damage to homes and businesses through buyouts, elevation, and other activities.
* **Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities (BRIC) Program:** $1 billion over five years to support pre-disaster and hazard mitigation activities. Funds will flow to states and local governments.

**Other ($150 million to $250 million):** The Senate bill provides additional funding for states for weatherization ($3.5 billion), the State Energy Program ($500 million), low-income energy assistance ($500 million), the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant ($150 million), energy efficiency improvements at public schools ($500 million), and road safety activities ($11 billion), including Safe Streets for All and highway traffic safety programs. Much of the funding will flow through states and local governments. Maryland should receive at least 1% of the weatherization money, or about $35 million.