

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021

March 18, 2021

Aviation

- **\$8 billion** for airports
 - **\$6.49 billion** for primary commercial airports and certain cargo airports
 - **\$100 million** for general aviation and non-primary commercial airports
 - **\$608 million** to cover 100% federal share for grants awarded in FY 2021 or for grants awarded in FY 2020 that had less than a 100% federal share

Public Transportation

- **\$30.5 billion** for Transit (total funding)
- Highlighted Programs
 - **\$26.1 billion** for transit service in urbanized areas (5307)
 - **\$50.0 million** for transportation for seniors and persons with disabilities (5310)
 - **\$280.9 million** for states to support rural transit agencies (5311)
 - **\$100.0 million** for intercity bus service
 - **\$25.0 million** in route planning grants

Rail

- **\$1.7 billion** for Amtrak
 - **\$970 million** Northeast Corridor
 - **\$110 million** for payments of commuter rail
 - **\$729 million** National Network
 - Restoring daily long distance service (12) within 90 days
 - **\$174.85 million** for payments of state supported Amtrak Routes

General State and Local Aid

Contains \$350B in state, local, and tribal aid

- Eligible uses include increased expenditures, lost revenue replacement, and economic harm mitigation due to the COVID-19 pandemic
- State and local government recipients could use the funds to cover costs incurred by Dec 31, 2024
 - The funds would be distributed in two tranches, with 50% delivered no later than 60 days from the date of enactment, and the remainder delivered no earlier than one year later
 - States would have to distribute funds to smaller towns (“nonentitlement units of local government” which include cities less than 50,000 in population or counties less than 200,000 per CDBG program) within 30 days of receiving a payment from the department
 - States that miss the deadline would have to pay back any undistributed funds
 - A town cannot receive more than 75% of its budget as of Jan. 27, 2020. The Treasury Department could also withhold up to half of a state or territory’s allocation for as long as 12 months based on its unemployment rate and require an updated certification of its funding needs

General State and Local Aid

- Provides \$195.3 billion to states and the District of Columbia
 - \$25.5 billion would be equally divided to provide each state a minimum of \$500 million
 - \$169 billion would be allocated based on the states' share of unemployed workers over a three-month period, from October-December 2020
- Provides \$130.2 billion to Local Governments
 - \$65.1 billion for counties
 - \$45.6 billion for metropolitan cities
 - \$19.5 billion for towns with fewer than 50,000 people
- Provides \$4.5 billion to U.S. territories
- Provides \$20 billion to tribal governments

General State and Local Aid

- Provides \$10 billion for a Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund to carry out projects to support work, education and health monitoring during COVID-19. Eligible use include:
 - Response to the COVID-19 emergency and addressing its economic effects, including through aid to households, small businesses, nonprofits, and industries such as tourism and hospitality
 - Premium pay to essential employees or grants to their employers. Premium pay cannot exceed \$13 per hour or \$25,000 per worker
 - Provide government services affected by a revenue reduction resulting from COVID-19
 - Make investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure
- State and local governments cannot use the funds towards pensions or to offset revenue resulting from a tax cut enacted since March 3, 2021
- State and local governments could transfer funds to private nonprofit groups, public benefit corporations involved in passenger or cargo transportation, and special-purpose units of state or local governments