



Federal Funds and Bargaining

Leveraging Federal Investments

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Introductions



Name



Affiliate



Your job/sector



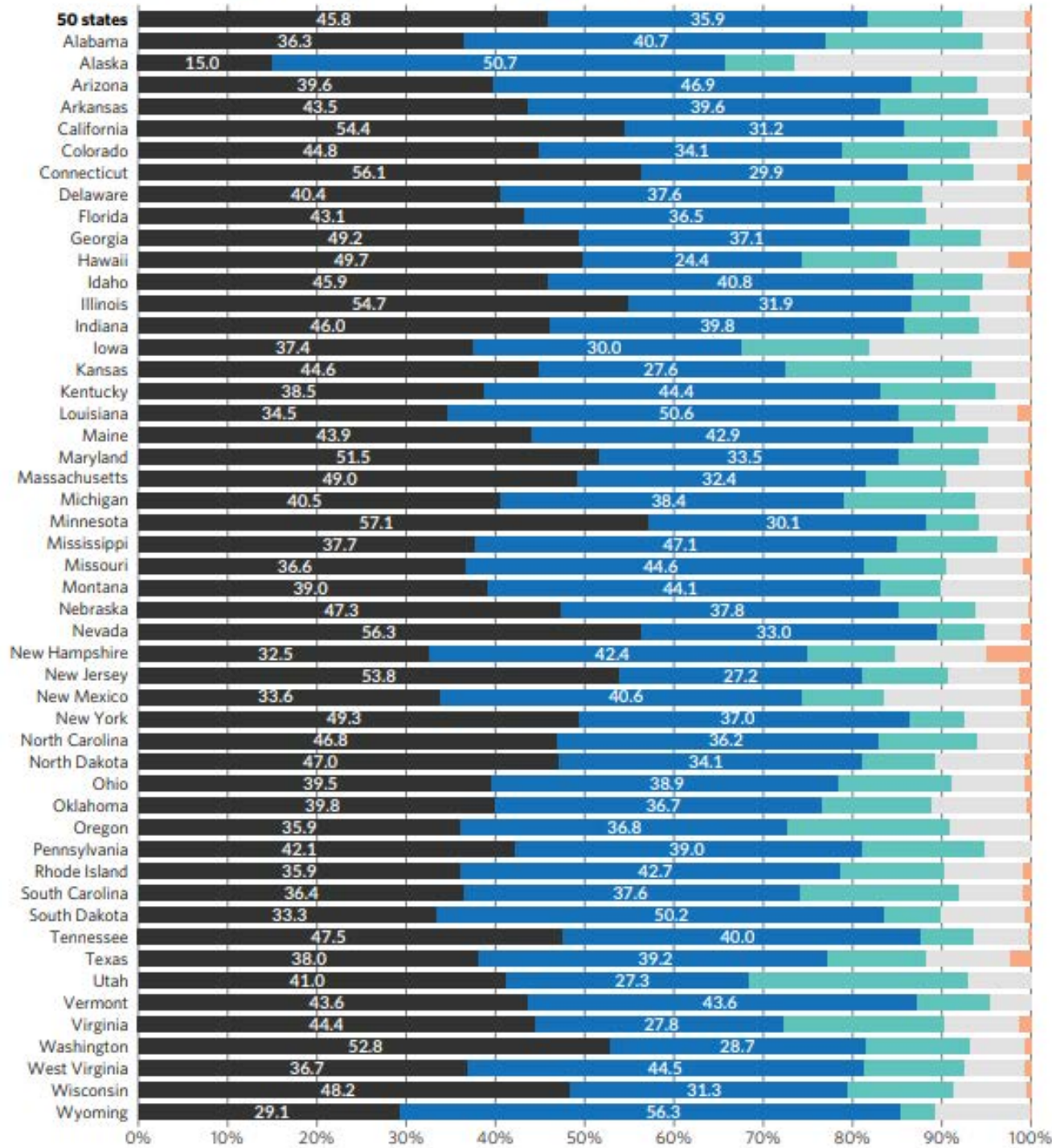
Have you been part of a bargaining team?

Where States Get Their Money

Where States Get Their Money

Pandemic relief aid increased the portion of state government revenue coming from federal dollars to nearly 36% in fiscal year 2020, the highest level on record. The federal share of revenue hit new highs in most states. Federal funds were the largest source of dollars in 18 states, up from just four states a year earlier. Taxes remained the largest revenue source in the other 32 states and overall, at 45.8% of state revenue.

This infographic displays a breakdown of each state's revenue by major categories.



Percentage of State Revenue by Source, FY 2020

■ Taxes ■ Federal funds ■ Service charges ■ Miscellaneous ■ Local funds

Notes: This analysis uses general revenue, which includes all state revenue sources except state-owned liquor stores, utilities, and insurance trust funds. Vermont received more federal funds than it collected in tax revenue, although the shares appear equal due to rounding.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 Annual Survey of State Government Finances

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Affiliate Examples

What's your sector?



Sustained Federal Sources

Annual Appropriations

- FY22 Omnibus
- FY23 pending

Mandatory Funds/Entitlements

- Medicaid, UI, SNAP, Child Nutrition



One-Time Federal Sources


Emergency Aid

- Covid Relief
- American Rescue Plan

Responding to Specific Needs

- Infrastructure
- Build Back Better





Identifying Federal \$\$\$ to Leverage

Research and Collective Bargaining Services (RCBS)

- Contact RCBS through your Staff Representative

Federal Government Affairs

- Becky Levin, blevin@afscme.org
- Ed Jayne, ejayne@afscme.org

American Rescue Plan- \$350 Billion in State and Local Aid

STATES

- \$195.3 billion total
- Base payment of \$500 million each
- Remaining \$169 billion allocated based on unemployment

CITIES

- \$65.1 billion total
- \$45.57 billion for cities 50,000+ based on CCDBG formula
- \$19.53 billion for cities <50,000 based on population

Counties

- \$65.1 billion total
- Allocations based on population



What Can We Negotiate For?

Respond to COVID-19 or its impact

Premium pay for essential workers

Supplemental pay for key sectors

Provide government services to the extent of lost revenue

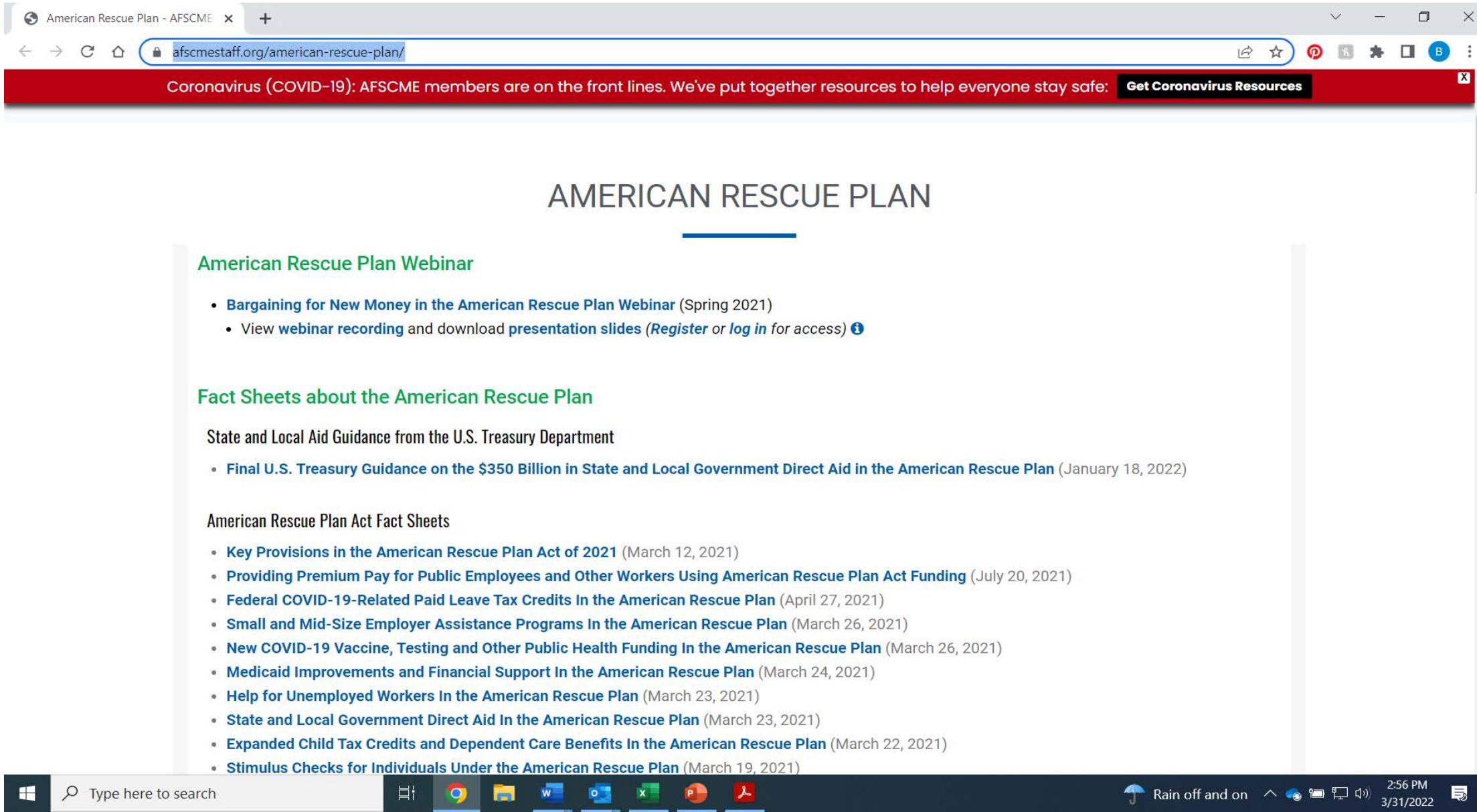
Investments in water, sewer or broad band



What isn't allowed...

NOT to make pension contributions

RCBS Resources for ARP and Covid Aid



A screenshot of a web browser displaying the AFSCME American Rescue Plan website. The browser's address bar shows the URL afscmestaff.org/american-rescue-plan/. A red banner at the top of the page reads: "Coronavirus (COVID-19): AFSCME members are on the front lines. We've put together resources to help everyone stay safe: [Get Coronavirus Resources](#)". The main heading on the page is "AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN". Below this, there are three sections of resources:

- American Rescue Plan Webinar**
 - [Bargaining for New Money in the American Rescue Plan Webinar](#) (Spring 2021)
 - View [webinar recording](#) and download [presentation slides](#) ([Register](#) or [log in](#) for access) ⓘ
- Fact Sheets about the American Rescue Plan**

State and Local Aid Guidance from the U.S. Treasury Department

 - [Final U.S. Treasury Guidance on the \\$350 Billion in State and Local Government Direct Aid in the American Rescue Plan](#) (January 18, 2022)
- American Rescue Plan Act Fact Sheets**
 - [Key Provisions in the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021](#) (March 12, 2021)
 - [Providing Premium Pay for Public Employees and Other Workers Using American Rescue Plan Act Funding](#) (July 20, 2021)
 - [Federal COVID-19-Related Paid Leave Tax Credits In the American Rescue Plan](#) (April 27, 2021)
 - [Small and Mid-Size Employer Assistance Programs In the American Rescue Plan](#) (March 26, 2021)
 - [New COVID-19 Vaccine, Testing and Other Public Health Funding In the American Rescue Plan](#) (March 26, 2021)
 - [Medicaid Improvements and Financial Support In the American Rescue Plan](#) (March 24, 2021)
 - [Help for Unemployed Workers In the American Rescue Plan](#) (March 23, 2021)
 - [State and Local Government Direct Aid In the American Rescue Plan](#) (March 23, 2021)
 - [Expanded Child Tax Credits and Dependent Care Benefits In the American Rescue Plan](#) (March 22, 2021)
 - [Stimulus Checks for Individuals Under the American Rescue Plan](#) (March 19, 2021)

The browser's taskbar at the bottom shows the Windows logo, a search bar with the text "Type here to search", and several application icons including Google Chrome, File Explorer, Word, Outlook, Excel, PowerPoint, and Adobe Reader. The system tray on the right indicates the weather as "Rain off and on" and shows the date and time as "2:56 PM 3/31/2022".

INFRASTRUCTURE

\$110 billion in new funding for roads, bridges and major projects;

\$55 billion to expand access to clean drinking water for households, businesses, schools and child care centers across the country, including funding to replace lead pipes;

\$65 billion to help ensure that every American has access to reliable high-speed internet;

\$66 billion in rail infrastructure, in addition to transit modernization funding;

\$39 billion in new money to modernize public transit (separate from rail);

\$17 billion in port infrastructure and waterways;

\$25 billion in airports.

FY22 Funding

We need your help
to make the case for
Investments.



Federal Government Affairs • TEL (202) 429-5021 or (800) 732-8120 • FAX (202) 223-3413 • E-MAIL federalaffairs@afscme.org • afscme.org

Fiscal Year 2022 Omnibus Appropriations Key AFSCME Issue Summary

- The \$1.5 trillion fiscal year (FY) 2022 Omnibus Appropriations bill provides federal spending for government programs and services for the remainder of the current fiscal year, which began on Oct. 1, 2021 and expires on Sept. 30, 2022. A detailed summary is available [HERE](#).
- The omnibus includes a 6.7 percent increase for non-defense discretionary, domestic programs, the largest increase in four years. The bill makes significant investments in communities around the country, funds critical programs supporting America's middle-class families, protects our nation's veterans, and invests in our national security. The omnibus marks the beginning of a period of reinvestment in domestic services, but more is still needed to fund vital programs and services and make up for past cuts.
- Emergency supplemental spending was included in the omnibus that includes about \$13.6 billion for Ukraine, including \$3 billion for U.S. forces and \$3.5 billion for military equipment to Ukraine, plus more than \$4 billion for U.S. humanitarian efforts.
- The omnibus includes reauthorization of the Violence Against Women Act's protections that lapsed in early 2019, providing needed resources for victims of domestic abuse and sexual violence.
- The omnibus unlocks more federal funding under the Bipartisan Infrastructure Law ([Public Law 117-58](#)) bringing transformational investments to roads, bridges, transit, water systems, airports, broadband and more across America. It will also invest in bipartisan Community Projects (known as earmarks) for the first time in over a decade.

SELECTED AFSCME FUNDING PRIORITIES WE WORKED ON

LABOR, HEALTH AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS – Labor, health and education programs – which include vital spending for many state and local government services that fund AFSCME members' jobs and meet the needs of communities – will receive \$213.6 billion, an increase of \$15.3 billion or 7.7% above FY 2021-enacted levels.

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO

1025 L Street, NW • Washington, DC 20006 • Len Saunders, President • Lilecia McBride, Secretary-Treasurer



FY23 Priorities

**We need your help
to make the case for
investments.**

AFSCME
Legislative Fact Sheet



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AFSCME FY 2022 Appropriations Priorities

From Hawaii to Maine, Florida to Alaska, and in cities and towns across the United States, the dedicated members of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME) are 1.4 million front-line workers providing essential public services and addressing urgent needs. Working in hundreds of different occupations, AFSCME members care for the sick and elderly; administer COVID tests and vaccines; help unemployed workers access needed benefits and services and find new employment; ensure that students have access to nutritious meals while classes are remote; ensure that school buildings are clean and safe; provide child care so that parents can work; maintain libraries as community resources; ensure clean drinking water; protect public safety; maintain our roads; and much more.

Public service is not just a job, it's a calling. AFSCME members don't do this work to get rich. They do it because it means something to be on the front lines of making a community safer, healthier and a better place to live, even if it means they are putting their own lives at risk. Robust investments are essential to enable the public services needed to recover from the current pandemic and be better prepared for future health emergencies; address the opioid epidemic and substance abuse; educate students and train our workforce; address inequities; and build back better for everyone. Without adequate federal funding, state and local governments simply cannot provide the services our communities and our country need.

Jobs We Do

Corrections
Early Childhood Education
Emergency Services
Environmental Stewardship
Health Care
Higher Education
Home Care
Housing
K-12 Education
Law Enforcement
Library Workers
Probation and Parole
Public Administration
Public Works
Transportation
Worker and Family Support

Federal grants to state and local governments play a critical role in funding health care, public education, job training, nutrition assistance, housing assistance, transportation, community development, and other critical government functions that support strong communities. Federal funding has historically accounted for more than 30% of state budgets, and more than 20% of state and local budgets combined.¹

In recent years, federal funding for many state and local discretionary grant programs has failed to keep pace with inflation, the needs of our growing population, and to prepare adequately for emergencies. At the beginning of the pandemic, non-defense discretionary (NDD) funding had dropped to the lowest point on record as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP) since it was first recorded in 1962, representing hundreds of billions in lost investment. From 2010-2021, indiscriminate budget caps cut NDD funding by \$496 billion below levels needed to keep up with inflation and by \$757 billion below levels needed to keep up with inflation and population growth. The consequences have been devastating, making us more vulnerable to a deadly

¹ https://www.pewtrusts.org/en/research-and-analysis/data-visualizations/2021/where-states-get-their-money?utm_campaign=2021-04-15+SPUS&utm_medium=email&utm_source=Few

American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO

1625 L Street, NW • Washington, DC 20036 Lou Saunders, President • Brian McBride, Secretary-Treasurer



Show Me the Money

**Examples of
Bargaining
Challenges Based on
Funding Shortfalls**

**Identifying funding
sources**



**Where Does This
\$\$\$\$ Come From?**

How a Bill Becomes a Law

Introduction
in the House
or Senate and
assignment to
a committee

Committee
holds public
hearings

Committee
marks up
the bill

Committee
issues its
reports

Full chamber
vote on the
measure

If the bill is passed, it moves to the next chamber for “Round Two” where the bill goes through much of the same process.

2nd Chamber
“Round Two”

Conference
Committee

To the President to be signed into law or vetoed



Budget and Appropriations Calendar

January

- The President outlines budget priorities.

February

- President sends budget proposal to Congress.

Budget and Appropriations Calendar



February-March/April

- Congressional Budget Committees hold hearings on the budget.

April

- Budget Committees issue “budget resolutions.”



Budget and Appropriations Calendar

May-June

- Appropriations Committees divide up the budget pie.

June-July

- Committees “mark-up” the spending bills.



Budget and Appropriations Calendar

August

- Markups and votes can continue until recess begins.

September

- Congress must finish appropriations work by Sept. 30

Budget and Appropriations Calendar



**October, November,
December.....**

Until It's Done!

Federal Funding Makes a Difference

- **Speak up to support federal funds.**
- **At least 1/3 of your state budget comes from federal sources.**
- **Shout out your support to your congressional delegation!**
 - **For overall funding.**
 - **For specific funds that impact your job/sectors.**

Conclusion

Federal funding is a key component of state and local budgets-especially now.

Find out how federal funds impact your sector and could influence your bargaining efforts.

Reach out to AFSCME for help.

Help us make the case to Congress to fight for investments in your sector's programs and all public services.