



NCGA 2021 Legislative Session Budget and Fiscal Policy Highlights

Fiscal Brief

January 20, 2022

Executive Summary

In the 2021 Regular Session, the General Assembly enacted a comprehensive State budget for the FY 2021-23 biennium that provides \$26.0 billion in net FY 2021-22 General Fund appropriations. The FY 2021-22 budget represents a 4.3% increase over the comparable FY 2020-21 base operating budget, after adjusting the base operating budget for recurring items funded with nonrecurring receipts, the use of other one-time federal funds, and net General Fund support of debt service. The FY 2022-23 net General Fund appropriation totals \$27.0 billion, an increase of 4.1% over the FY 2021-22 total.

Session Law 2021-180 (S.B. 105), [2021 Current Operations Appropriations Act](#) (2021 Appropriations Act), is the first comprehensive State budget bill signed into law since 2018. It provides salary increases and bonuses for educators and State employees, directs the use of billions of dollars in federal support provided through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), reserves billions of dollars for significant Statewide purposes, and substantially revises North Carolina's revenue and tax laws. More specifically, the major components of the Act include:

- **Compensation increases of 5% for most State employees** over the biennium totaling \$516.1 million in FY 2021-22 and \$899.9 million in FY 2022-23. These totals include \$32.1 million to implement an experience-based salary schedule for Correctional Officers and \$18.1 million to implement an experience-based salary schedule for Probation Parole Officers in Adult Correction.
- A new \$100 million **public school funding allotment** to counties with fewer resources **to increase pay for teachers and instructional support personnel.**
- A guaranteed **\$13 per hour minimum wage in FY 2021-22 and a \$15 per hour minimum wage in FY 2022-23** for State-funded local employees of public schools and community colleges.
- **A bonus of \$1,000 for all State employees and local education employees and an additional \$500 bonus for certain employees** totaling \$545 million from federal State Fiscal Recovery Funds.
- **Reduction of the personal income tax rate from 5.25% to 3.99%** over 6 years and as well as other changes to deductions to further reduce taxes on individuals.
- **Simplification and reduction of the franchise tax base** for corporations that have significant real and personal property investments in the State and **phase out of the corporate income tax over 6 years**, beginning in 2025.
- \$900 million for **capital repairs and renovations for State agencies and the UNC System.**
- \$878 million in authorized **capital projects for State agencies**, \$1.0 billion in **capital projects for the UNC System**, and \$400 million in **capital funding for Community Colleges.**
- \$5.7 billion in **federal State Fiscal Recovery Funds** for priorities such as **broadband expansion, housing, and water/sewer projects.**
- An \$800 million transfer to the **State Emergency Response and Disaster Relief Fund**, from which \$411.8 million is appropriated for **disaster recovery** for previous events and for mitigation efforts to prepare for future natural disasters. This appropriation includes \$124.4 million for **Tropical Storm Fred relief.**
- A \$2.3 billion transfer to the **Savings Reserve Account**, which will bring its total anticipated balance to \$4.25 billion in 2023.

Appropriations by Area

The FY 2021-22 State Budget includes \$26.0 billion in net General Fund appropriations to State agencies, and the FY 2022-23 State Budget includes \$27.0 billion in net General Fund appropriations to State agencies. The following table summarizes all net General Fund appropriations by area:

Table 1: FY 2021-23 Net General Fund Appropriations

Area Committee & Reserves	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23	
	\$	%	\$	%
Education	15,447,205,362	59.3%	15,907,737,115	59.0%
Health & Human Services	5,769,608,993	22.2%	6,321,703,715	23.4%
Agriculture, Natural & Economic Resources	861,519,482	3.3%	734,456,308	2.7%
Justice & Public Safety	3,342,604,705	12.8%	3,388,091,287	12.6%
General Government	517,803,580	2.0%	494,113,913	1.8%
Information Technology	89,434,160	0.3%	69,925,602	0.3%
Statewide Reserves	-	0.0%	64,646,670	0.2%
Net General Fund Appropriations	\$26,028,176,282	100.0%	\$26,980,674,610	100.0%

Note: Net General Fund appropriations include S.L. 2021-180 and S.L. 2021-189. Does not include funds provided to the State Capital and Infrastructure Fund, nor other appropriations made in non-General Fund budget codes.

In addition to these net General Fund appropriations, the 2021 Appropriations Act also appropriates all other State Funds, which includes federal funds, fees, tuition, and other departmental receipts. The following table summarizes all State Fund appropriations by area:

Table 2: All FY 2021-23 State Fund Appropriations

Area Committee & Reserves	FY 2021-22		FY 2022-23	
	\$	%	\$	%
Education	21,119,400,133	35.2%	20,501,299,865	39.4%
Health & Human Services	27,773,097,694	46.3%	25,103,539,865	48.3%
Agriculture, Natural & Economic Resources	3,591,897,508	6.0%	1,170,370,962	2.3%
Justice & Public Safety	3,836,480,712	6.4%	3,712,973,734	7.1%
General Government	1,711,030,895	2.9%	667,067,510	1.3%
Information Technology	1,060,618,295	1.8%	86,621,172	0.2%
Statewide Reserves	849,624,208	1.4%	738,912,381	1.4%
Total General Fund Budget	\$59,942,149,445	100.0%	\$51,980,785,489	100.0%

Note: All State Funds appropriations include S.L. 2021-180 and S.L. 2021-189. Does not include funds provided to the State Capital and Infrastructure Fund, nor other appropriations made in non-General Fund budget codes.

Revenue Picture and General Fund Availability

The Fiscal Research Division and the Office of State Budget and Management estimate General Fund revenue through a consensus revenue forecasting process. Actual FY 2020-21 General Fund revenue exceeded budgeted revenue by an unprecedented \$6.2 billion. FY 2020-21 budgeted revenue was based on the consensus revenue forecast released in May 2020, in the initial months of the Covid-19 pandemic amid tremendous uncertainty. At that time, most economic forecasts projected a prolonged and widespread economic downturn that would presumably significantly reduce revenue collections. The actual recession that ensued in the wake of the pandemic was highly unusual and had limited impacts on tax revenue. FY 2020-21 revenue was also boosted by significant federal stimulus and delays in anticipated FY 2019-20 taxpayer payments as the result of extended tax filing deadlines.

The consensus forecast for the FY 2021-2023 biennium was produced in February 2021 and revised upwards in May 2021. The May 2021 forecast anticipates total General Fund revenue of \$29.7 billion in FY 2021-22 and \$30.7 billion in FY 2022-23. After adjusting for \$1.1 billion in delayed taxpayer payments received in FY 2020-21, the consensus forecast expects revenue growth of 3.8% in the first year and 3.4% in the second year, respectively.

The tax law changes enacted during the 2021 Legislative Session and described below are expected to reduce General Fund revenue by \$1.3 billion in FY 2021-22 and \$2.0 billion in FY 2022-23. Non-tax adjustments are expected to add \$33.7 million in FY 2021-22 and \$34.7 million in FY 2022-23. After incorporating these changes, General Fund revenue is projected to be \$28.4 billion in FY 2021-2022 and \$28.8 billion in FY 2022-23.

Finance Overview and Changes

The 2021 Appropriations Act changes several of the State's tax laws:

Personal Income Tax

The Act reduces the Personal Income tax rate from 5.25% to 3.99% over 6 years and increases the standard deduction to \$25,500 for tax returns that are filed Married Filing Jointly; the Standard Deduction for other tax return statuses is also increased by varying amounts. The Act also increases the child deduction by \$500 and expands eligibility for the deduction to more families. It exempts most military retirement income from taxation effective January 1, 2021. It also conforms to the permanent 7.5% federal medical expense deduction threshold. Except as noted, these changes all are effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022. Combined, they will reduce General Fund revenue by \$650 million in FY 2021-22 and by \$1.7 billion in FY 2022-23; however, the full fiscal impact will not be realized until the changes are fully implemented in 2027, when the Personal Income tax rate drops to 3.99%.

Corporate Income Tax

The Act phases out the Corporate Income tax over 6 years beginning in 2025. This change is projected to reduce General Fund revenue by \$60 million in its first year of implementation, but the full fiscal impact will not be realized until the changes are fully implemented in 2030, when the tax is eliminated.

Franchise Tax

The Act simplifies the franchise tax base calculation and, for some taxpayers, reduces the amount of franchise tax due by eliminating the two tax bases calculated using property values. This change is effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2023 and is applicable to the calculation of franchise tax reported on the 2022 and later corporate income tax returns. This change will reduce FY 2022-23 General Fund revenue by approximately \$173 million in its first full year of implementation.

Excise Tax

The Act subjects all cigar sales, whether sold online or in-person, to the existing rate of excise tax, which is 12.8% of the cost price per cigar; it also places a cap on the excise tax in the amount of 30¢ per cigar. This section is effective July 1, 2022 and applies to sales or purchases occurring on or after that date. These changes are expected to increase General Fund revenue by \$25 million annually beginning in FY 2022-23, the first year of implementation.

Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits

The Act both reenacts the Mill Rehabilitation/Railroad Tax Credit and extends the deadline to complete previously eligible mill rehabilitation projects and rehabilitation railroad station projects. Also, it expands the Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credit to include historic schools and extends the tax credit through 2030. The fiscal impact of these changes varies by year. In FY 2021-22, they are expected to increase State revenue by \$5 million and in FY 2022-23 are expected to reduce revenue by \$16 million.

IRC Conformity

The Act updates the State's adopted reference date to the federal Internal Revenue Code to April 1, 2021, and conforms to:

- The permanent 7.5% federal medical expense deduction threshold.
- The deductibility of expenses using funds from forgiven Pandemic Protection Program (PPP) loans and from similar pandemic-related loan and grant programs.

The cost of conforming to the medical expense threshold is included in the previously-discussed costs of the overall personal income tax changes. The cost of allowing PPP and similar loans to be deducted is limited to the two years of the FY 2021-2023 biennium. The deduction is expected to reduce General Fund revenue by \$610 million in FY 2021-22 and by \$50 million in FY 2022-23.

Other Tax Changes

Other tax law changes effective for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2022 with no estimated State fiscal impact or relatively minor impacts include:

- Limiting the gross premiums tax on surety bonds for bail bonds to the amount remitted by the surety bondsman to the bond insurer. This change will reduce General Fund revenue by up to \$1 million annually.
- Allowing pass-through entities to elect to pay State income taxes at the entity level, and thereby not be subject to the federal state and local tax (SALT) cap of \$10,000.
- Creating a separate North Carolina Net Operating Loss (NOL) calculation to more closely align to the calculation of North Carolina taxable income for individual income tax purposes.

Reserves and General Fund Availability

After accounting for the tax changes described above, North Carolina's statutes require reservations of General Fund tax revenue for the Savings Reserve and State Capital and Infrastructure Fund (SCIF). In addition to these required reservations, the 2021 Appropriations Act includes other discretionary reservations into these reserves/funds.

Savings Reserve

The 2021 Appropriations Act makes significant deposits into the State's Savings Reserve. At the start of the 2021 legislative session, the Savings Reserve's balance was approximately \$1.1 billion. Per statute, the State Controller must adjust the transfer to the Savings Reserve at the end of each fiscal year to achieve an amount equivalent to 15% of the actual growth in State tax revenues deposited in the General Fund. This statutory requirement resulted in a one-time transfer of \$877.7 million from the General Fund unreserved fund balance at the end of FY 2020-21 fiscal year, which brought the Savings Reserve's balance close to \$2 billion to start FY 2021-22.

The tax law changes enacted during the 2021 legislative session are projected to reduce State tax revenue each year of the biennium such that there is not forecasted growth in net General Fund tax revenues year over year. As a result, there will be no statutorily-required transfers to the Savings Reserve in this biennium, per G.S 143C-4-2. Recognizing this situation, the General Assembly directed the additional transfers of \$1.1 billion from the General Fund to the Savings Reserve in each year of the 2021-23 biennium to bring the anticipated total balance to a record \$4.25 billion by June 30, 2023, assuming no withdrawals are authorized before then. This anticipated balance would exceed the 2021 recommended Savings Reserve target amount of \$2.67 billion by nearly \$1.6 billion.

State Capital and Infrastructure Fund (SCIF) Revenues

The SCIF was first authorized in the 2017 Appropriations Act, S.L. 2017-257. It was intended to modify the State's approach to funding capital projects by annually reserving General Fund revenue to pay down existing State debt service and transition to funding State capital projects on a cash-flow basis as opposed to the historical practice of using debt and large lump-sum net General Fund appropriations to support major projects. Although the 2017 Appropriations Act anticipated that the SCIF would first become operational in FY 2019-2020, the lack of a comprehensive budget in the FY 2019-2020 biennium prevented full SCIF implementation.

The 2021 Appropriations Act fully implements the SCIF for the first time by reserving the following General Fund revenue for use in the SCIF:

Table 3: SCIF Revenue Reservations (\$ in Millions)

<u>Fiscal Year</u>	<u>Required Reservation</u>	<u>Additional Reservation</u>	<u>Total Revenue</u>
2021-22	1,315.0	2,349.3	3,664.3
2022-23	1,360.5	1,039.5	2,400.0
Total, SCIF Revenues	\$2,675.5	\$3,388.8	\$6,064.3

It also modifies the statutorily-required reservations of revenue for the SCIF by changing the funding requirement from 25% of the year-end fund balance and 4% of annual tax revenue to a new method. Initially, it specifies annual reservations as follows:

Table 4: Annual SCIF Revenue Reservations (\$ in Millions)

<u>FY 2021-22</u>	<u>FY 2022-23</u>	<u>FY 2023-24</u>	<u>FY 2024-25</u>	<u>FY 2025-26</u>
\$1,300.0	\$1,345.5	\$1,392.6	\$1,441.3	\$1,100.0

In future years, the SCIF reservation will increase annually by 3.5% over the prior year’s amount. A later section of this brief summarizes the use of SCIF revenues in the 2021 Appropriations Act to fund debt service, capital projects, and repairs and renovations of State-owned buildings.

All Other Reserves

In addition to reserving \$8.3 billion for the Savings Reserve and SCIF, the 2021 Appropriations Act reserves the following additional amounts:

Table 5: All Other Reserves (\$ in Millions)

<u>Reserve Name</u>	<u>FY 2021-22</u>	<u>FY 2022-23</u>	<u>Purpose of Reserve</u>
Medicaid Contingency	125.0	-	Set-aside to offset Medicaid costs that exceed budgeted estimates
Medicaid Transformation	215.8	246.0	Support for the one-time costs associated with transitioning Medicaid from a fee for service to a managed care model
Information Technology	110.0	165.0	Fund major information technology projects at four State agencies
State Emergency and Disaster Response	425.0	375.0	Support disaster relief, recovery, mitigation and resiliency efforts
Economic Development Project	338.0	-	Fund expenditures associated with economic development projects meeting or exceeding high-yield project metrics
Unfunded Liability Solvency	40.0	10.0	Dedicate additional funds to offset long-term liabilities for employee benefits
Wilmington Harbor Enhancements	283.8	-	Set-aside to fund cost of State match for an anticipated federal grant to improve capacity at Port of Wilmington

In all, the 2021 Appropriations Act reserves approximately \$10.6 billion in total, with more than \$6.3 billion reserved in FY 2021-22 and over \$4.3 billion in FY 2022-23.

The enacted State Budget provides net General Fund appropriations of \$26.0 billion in FY 2021-22 and \$27.0 billion in FY 2022-23. The remainder of this Brief will review major funding actions taken in the 2021 Appropriations Act and related legislation. Appendix A provides an Availability Statement that reflects the availability of revenues prior to the beginning of FY 2021-22 and details the actions taken by the General Assembly, including tax changes, reservations of revenues, and appropriations.

Salaries and Benefits

Salary Adjustments for State Employees and Community College Employees

The 2021 Appropriations Act provides net General Fund appropriations of \$516.1 million in FY 2021-22 and \$899.9 million in FY 2022-23 to support salary increases for State employees and State-funded local employees. The following list summarizes notable funding items in this category:

- \$171.4 million in FY 2021-22 and \$362.0 million in FY 2022-23 to fund a 2.5% across-the-board increase in each year of the biennium for most State employees, University employees, and Community College employees.
- \$8.7 million in FY 2021-22 and \$12.3 million FY 2022-23 to establish a Community College Faculty Recruitment/Retention Fund.
- \$5 million to increase funding for the UNC Faculty Recruitment/Retention Fund.
- An enhanced minimum wage for all State-funded Public School and Community College employees to \$13/hour in FY 2021-22 and \$15/hour in FY 2022-23
- \$32.1 million to implement an experience-based salary schedule for Correctional Officers in the Department of Adult Correction (DAC), which will increase salaries by an average of 7% (see Appendix B for a Corrections Officer Salary Schedule); also, \$5.2 million to alleviate salary compression for other DAC certified staff. This increase is partially offset in FY 2022-23 by a \$15 million reduction resulting from the elimination of the High Needs Facility Salary Supplements program, which had provided salary supplements to correctional personnel in prisons with high vacancy rates.
- \$18.1 million to implement an experience-based salary schedule for Probation/Parole Officers (see Appendix C for a Probation/Parole Officer Salary Schedule), which will increase salaries by approximately 17%, on average.

Salary Adjustments for Teachers and Instructional Support Personnel

The 2021 Appropriations Act increases each experience level of the base teacher salary schedule by 1.3% in FY 2021-22 and appropriates funds to provide an additional 1.3% increase to each step in FY 2022-23 (see Appendix D for a Teacher Salary Schedule Comparison). Including step increases, the average teacher salary increase is approximately 2.5% in each year of the biennium. Other major actions for this category include:

- \$100 million to increase salary supplements provided to teachers and instructional support personnel employed in counties with less ability to provide local salary supplements. The funding for each LEA varies depending on the county's tax base, median household income, and effective tax rate. Counties with a property tax base greater than \$40 billion are not eligible for this allotment. The estimated allocations from this allotment may be found in Appendix E.
- \$4.3 million for a matching recruitment bonus (1:1, State/Local) for teachers accepting employment in school systems that receive funding from the small county or low-wealth allotments. The maximum State-funded bonus is \$1,000.
- A \$1,000 bonus in FY 2021-22 from federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER III) funds for teachers receiving training related to COVID-19.
- An additional \$350 per month to the salary schedule for school psychologists, audiologists, and speech pathologists (Equates to \$3,500 annually, as these employees are hired on 10-month contracts).
- An additional \$100 per month to the salary schedule for school counselors (Equates to \$1,000 annually, as these employees are hired on 10-month contracts).
- A revision to the teacher personal leave requirements to allow teachers an option to avoid paying for substitutes when using personal leave.
- An across-the-board bonus of \$300 in FY 2021-22 from repurposed funds previously appropriated for performance bonuses that cannot be paid due to COVID-19 related data issues.

Salary Adjustments for Other Public School Personnel

As with public school teachers and instructional support personnel, other public school personnel are also local employees but many of these staff are paid with State funds. In addition to the compensation increases specified above, the 2021 Appropriations Act appropriates funds to support compensation increases for other State-funded local employees of public schools:

- **Noncertified Personnel** - A pay increase that is the greater of 2.5% or increase to \$13/hour in FY 2021-22 and another increase in FY 2022-23 that is the greater of 2.5% or increase to \$15/hour.
- **Central Office** - A 2.5% across-the-board salary increase in each year of the biennium.
- **Principals** - A 2.5% increase to the salary schedule in each year of the biennium and an across-the-board \$1,800 bonus from funding for performance bonuses that can't be paid due to COVID-caused data quality issues.
- **Assistant Principals** - Pay for these personnel remains 19% greater than the commensurate base teacher salary schedule level.

American Rescue Plan – Premium Pay Bonuses

The 2021 Appropriations Act appropriates \$545 million in FY 2021-22 from the federal State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) to provide premium pay bonuses to State employees and local education employees, regardless of funding source. The maximum bonus an employee could receive is \$1,500, which is determined as follows:

- \$1,000 for State employees and local education employees.
- An additional \$500 for the same employees if they meet any of the following criteria:
 - Annual salary is less than \$75,000,
 - Is a law enforcement officer,
 - Works in the Division of Adult Correction and Juvenile Justice and has frequent in-person contact, or
 - Works in a position at a 24-hour residential or treatment facility operated by DHHS.

The 2021 Appropriations Act also allocates \$133 million from the SFRF for bonuses to direct care workers employed by providers that participate in certain Medicaid programs and who worked at least 1,000 hours in a direct care setting since the beginning of the pandemic. It is estimated that these funds will be sufficient to support a bonus of approximately \$2,000 per eligible worker.

Benefits Adjustments and Related Items of Interest

The 2021 Appropriations Act provides net appropriations of \$308.3 million in FY 2021-22 and \$521.9 million in FY 2022-23 to support increasing costs associated with benefits provided to State-funded employees and provide a 2.0% retiree supplement in FY 2021-22 and a 3.0% retiree supplement in FY 2022-23. The specifics of these additional appropriations are as follows:

- \$174.9 million in FY 2021-22 and \$270.7 million in FY 2022-23 to increase employer premiums to the State Health Plan for active employees.
- \$60.7 million in FY 2021-22 and \$142.1 million in FY 2022-23 to increase contributions to State retirement systems and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund for retiree medical benefits.
- \$72.8 million in FY 2021-22 and \$109.1 million in FY 2022-23 to provide a 2.0% one-time supplement (bonus) in December 2021 and another 3.0% supplement in the fall of 2022 to State retirees.
- Up to \$101 million from the State Fiscal Recovery Fund and up to \$114 million from remaining funds in the Coronavirus Relief Fund to reimburse the State Health Plan for COVID-19 testing, treatment, and vaccination administration.

The Act also transfers \$40.0 million in FY 2021-22 and \$10.0 million in FY 2022-23 to the Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve to increase contributions to State retirement systems and the Retiree Health Benefit Fund.

State Fiscal Recovery Fund Program

The federal American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARPA) provided flexible funding to states through its newly established State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) program. SFRF funds may be used for the following purposes:

1. **Public Health and Economic Impacts.** Support urgent COVID-19 response efforts to continue to decrease spread of the virus and respond to the economic challenges caused by the pandemic.
2. **Premium Pay.** Compensate essential workers for heightened risk due to COVID-19.
3. **Revenue Loss.** Offset lost revenue for eligible state, local, territorial, and Tribal governments to strengthen support for vital public services and to help retain jobs.
4. **Investments in Infrastructure.** Make necessary investments in water, sewer, and broadband infrastructure.

North Carolina is allocated \$5.4 billion in SFRF funding; the State has already received half of these funds, with the other half to be received in May 2022. Additionally, ARPA allocated to North Carolina \$277 million in Coronavirus Capital Projects funding. These two federal funding sources provided the State a combined total of \$5.7 billion.

The 2021 Appropriations Act appropriates nearly all of this \$5.7 billion for a multitude of purposes; however, almost 70% of the funding is targeted to these 4 areas:

- Water/Sewer/Stormwater - \$1.7 billion (31%).
- Broadband - \$960 million (17%).
- Bonus Pay for State and local employees and certain direct care workers - \$678 million (12%).
- Business Recovery Grants - \$500 million (9%).

State Fiscal Recovery Funds appropriated in the budget do not revert at the end of each fiscal year but remain available to be expended until the date set by federal law or guidance. For a complete listing of programs and projects funded from the State Fiscal Recovery fund, please see Appendix F.

Other American Recovery Plan Act Funding

In addition to State Fiscal Recovery Fund support, ARPA provided billions of dollars to North Carolina through a number of other federal grants. These include funds for education, homeowner and rental assistance, food and other income assistance, child care, and transportation. Approximately \$6.4 billion of these funds were appropriated in S.L. 2021-25, [Additional COVID Response and Relief](#). The 2021 Appropriations Act appropriates an additional \$1.4 billion in non-SFRF ARPA grant funds not previously appropriated in S.L. 2021-25. Additional detail on these grants is available in Appendix G.

State Emergency Response and Disaster Relief Fund (SERDRF) and Related Activities

The 2021 Appropriations Act transfers \$800 million into the SERDRF, of which \$411.8 million is appropriated for various disaster recovery, flood mitigation, and emergency preparedness purposes, such as:

- \$287.4 million for projects across the State aimed at recovery from previous hurricanes and flooding events and enhanced preparation for future disasters.
- \$124.4 million is dedicated specifically to recovery from 2021's Tropical Storm Fred.

Disaster recovery and flood mitigation funds are distributed across several agencies, including but not limited to:

- \$60 million to the Division of Emergency Management (NCEM) at the Department of Public Safety (DPS). These funds are distributed into three new Special Funds:
 - A State Match fund to house the State's share of costs for FEMA projects (\$30 million).
 - The Disaster Relief and Mitigation Fund, which will support a new competitive grant program for disaster and flood preparedness projects across the State (\$15 million).
 - The Transportation Infrastructure Resiliency Fund, which will provide competitive grants for transportation-related preparedness and mitigation projects (\$15 million).

- \$70.4 million to the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) for various projects, including support for the Coastal Storm Damage Mitigation Fund (\$40 million) and the creation of a Flood Resiliency Blueprint to guide long-term planning and best practices for flood mitigation statewide (\$20 million).
- \$39.5 million to the Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services (DACS), primarily for the new Streamflow Rehabilitation Assistance Program that will provide competitive grants for stream debris removal, stabilization and restoration of streams and streambanks, and rehabilitation/improvement of small watersheds.
- \$124.4 million for Tropical Storm Fred recovery, including \$72 million to NCEM for needs unmet by federal aid related to housing reconstruction and repairs, local government projects, privately owned roads and bridges, and emergency response equipment, and \$50 million to DACS for Crop Loss Assistance Grants.

Major Budget Issues of Interest

Given the breadth and scope of new funding provided in the 2021 Appropriations Act, the remainder of this Budget Brief will provide additional detail on certain major topic areas. These sections will not provide an exhaustive review for each area, but instead will provide highlights of significant funding actions.

Education

This Budget Brief previously detailed increased appropriations for the salaries and benefits of education personnel, which is the largest investment within the education section of the 2021 Appropriations Act. However, the Act also provides significant funding to other education priorities.

Elementary and Secondary Education

The 2021 Appropriations Act includes targeted funding increases in the Department of Public Instruction and University of North Carolina (UNC) budgets to support students in grades kindergarten through twelfth (K-12) and responds to the COVID-19 pandemic using multiple approaches, such as:

- A “hold harmless” for K-12 public school units to address enrollment decreases below anticipated FY 2021-22 Average Daily Membership (ADM).
- \$35.0 million to fund the impact of additional children with disabilities and other students if actual enrollment exceeds projected levels.
- \$338.7 million in federal Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund (ESSER III) funds from the American Rescue Plan Act to multiple statewide programs, which are largely focused on addressing learning loss and the particular needs of students especially impacted by the pandemic, such as economically disadvantaged students, students with disabilities, and English language learners.

Another major priority of the 2021 Appropriations Act is continued support for K-12 students’ school choice options. The North Carolina State Education Assistance Authority (NCSEAA) is part of the UNC system and administers all K-12 school choice programs. The State’s largest K-12 school choice program is the Opportunity Scholarship Program (OSP), which provides private school scholarships to K-12 students based on household income eligibility. In this regard, the 2021 Appropriations Act:

- Increases the income level a household may have for a student to be eligible for an Opportunity Scholarship, raising it from 150% to 175% of the income level needed to qualify for the National School Lunch Program’s reduced-price meals.
- Increases the maximum OSP award from \$4,200 to 90% of the prior year State-funded per pupil allocation for public schools (the maximum amount in FY 2022-23 will be \$6,168).
- Provides NCSEAA \$19.0 million nonrecurring for the Opportunity Scholarship Grant Reserve in FY 2021-22 and an additional \$30.0 million recurring in FY 2022-23 to support additional OSP awards.
- Expands the scheduled OSP statutory appropriations increases beyond the biennium. The revised appropriation to the Opportunity Scholarship Grant Reserve totals \$120.5M in FY 2023-24 and increases by \$15.0M in each subsequent year until FY 2032-33.
- Creates a consolidated K-12 scholarship program for children with disabilities called Personal Education Student Accounts, which streamlines two existing programs with that purpose. It provides an additional \$5.0 million in FY 2021-22 and \$15.6 million recurring in FY 2022-23 for the newly consolidated program.

In addition to salaries and benefits enhancements for public school personnel, COVID-19 response, and School Choice expansion, the 2021 Appropriations Act also supports other initiatives intended to benefit K-12 students. It creates a new funding allotment for school psychologists that will provide support for 115 new school psychologist positions, one for every local school administrative unit (LEA) in the State. It also provides \$13.2 million in additional recurring funds to serve a greater percentage of school-age children with disabilities. School districts will receive \$4,600 for each child identified with disabilities up to 13% of the school district's ADM. Previously the funding was capped at 12.75% of ADM. These funds enable school districts to address the individual needs of students with disabilities.

Higher Education

In addition to compensation increases for higher education personnel, the 2021 Appropriations Act directs federal and State funds to several significant higher education priorities, including \$80.0 million from federal State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) to community colleges that experienced enrollment declines due to the COVID-19 pandemic. In addition, \$31.5 million of SFRF proceeds is directed to expand the Longleaf Commitment Grant program to include Class of 2022 high school graduates with an expected family contribution below \$15,000. This program provides scholarship support to North Carolina community college students.

The 2021 Appropriations Act also supports affordable access to the UNC system. It provides an additional \$15.0 million in FY 2021-22 and \$31.5 million recurring in FY 2022-23 for the NC Promise Tuition Plan. This program reduces tuition costs to \$500 per semester for resident students and \$2,500 per semester for nonresident students at four participating UNC institutions (Elizabeth City State University, Fayetteville State University, the University of North Carolina at Pembroke, and Western Carolina University). The additional funds support the costs associated with underlying program growth as well as the addition of Fayetteville State University to the program in FY 2022-23.

Health and Human Services

The 2021 Appropriations Act provides major allocations of federal and State funds to the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) to respond to COVID-19 impacts. The two most significant focus areas are in child care and Medicaid.

Child Care

During the 2021 Session, the General Assembly appropriated over \$1.6 billion in one-time federal funds that were specifically designated to support child care and early education. In addition, the General Assembly provided \$170 million from the State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF) towards child care and early education-related initiatives. The details are as follows:

- S.L. 2021-3, [2021 COVID-19 Response & Relief](#), appropriates \$336 million from federal Child Care and Development Fund (CCDF) block grant funds provided in December 2020. This law stipulated that these funds may be spent on copayment assistance for families receiving subsidized child care, cleaning needs, operational grants for providers, learning loss, and summer enrichment activities.
- S.L. 2021-25, [Additional COVID Response and Relief](#), allocates \$806 million in federal Child Care Stabilization Grants, which directly support child care providers; providers can spend these funds on a variety of key operating expenses, including wages and benefits, rent and utilities, cleaning and sanitization supplies and services, and many other goods and services necessary to maintain or resume child care services.
- The 2021 Appropriations Act allocates another \$507 million from the federal CCDF block grant, provided to the State through the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA). The Act stipulates that these funds may be spent on subsidized child care services, copayment assistance for families receiving subsidized child care, improving early childhood technology infrastructure, and workforce initiatives meant to build the State's supply of qualified child care teachers.
- The Act also provides \$150 million from the SFRF for lead and asbestos remediation in public schools and child care facilities, as well as \$20 million from the SFRF for start-up and capital grants for NC Pre-K classrooms and child care facilities.

Medicaid

In addition to fully funding the projected costs of the State share of Medicaid services over the FY 2021-23 biennium, the 2021 Appropriations Act also supports an enhancement of Medicaid Home and Community-Based Services (HCBS). HCBS services and supports help Medicaid beneficiaries avoid institutionalization and remain in their homes or other community settings. The HCBS enhancements are funded through March 31, 2024, initially from funds made available in the ARPA and subsequently with funds to be collected from hospitals. ARPA provides a 10 percentage-point increase in the federal match for Medicaid HCBS claims paid between April 1, 2021 and March 31, 2022 for states that agree to use the savings to strengthen, expand, and enhance HCBS.

The 2021 Appropriations Act deposits an estimated \$275 million in State savings from this enhanced federal match into a new HCBS Fund, which will be used this biennium to fund the State share of:

- Enhanced Medicaid HCBS reimbursement rates that will be used to increase HCBS direct care worker wages, as well as an enhanced private duty nursing rate.
- Greater participation in Medicaid waiver programs, including at least 1,000 additional Innovations waiver slots.
- Increases to the State-County Special Assistance (SA) In-Home program income eligibility that bring it into parity with the SA Adult Care Home program, effectively merging the two programs.
- Other HCBS enhancements.

The HCBS Fund will retain an estimated \$98 million at the end of the biennium that is expected to be used to continue funding the State share of the enhancements into FY 2023-24. Beginning April 1, 2024, approximately \$142 million in recurring HCBS costs from these enhancements will be supported with an increase in hospital assessments and intergovernmental transfers.

The 2021 Appropriations Act also creates a Joint Legislative Committee on Access to Healthcare and Medicaid Expansion (Committee) to consider ways to improve access to health care and health insurance. The Committee may submit proposed legislation before its termination following final adjournment of the 2021 General Assembly. Although the Act does not authorize broad Medicaid expansion, it does support the following new initiatives that increase the State's Medicaid program eligibility and are expected to increase monthly Medicaid enrollment by nearly 35,000 participants:

- Beginning April 1, 2022, Medicaid benefits for new mothers are extended from 60 days postpartum to 12 months postpartum for a 5-year period authorized by the ARPA. The State cost for the additional enrollment (approximately \$50 million annually) is funded by an increase in hospital assessments and transfers.
- DHHS is directed to seek federal approval to allow the parents of children temporarily placed in the foster care system to retain Medicaid benefits if they are making reasonable efforts to comply with court-ordered reunification plans. The Act provides \$8.1 million in FY 2021-22 and \$18 million recurring in FY 2022-23 to fund the impact of this anticipated change.
- The previously discussed SA program changes that merge the In-Home and Adult Care Home programs will increase Medicaid enrollment because all SA participants, including those who qualify for the expanded SA In-Home program, automatically qualify for Medicaid.

Capital Investments

State Capital and Infrastructure Fund (SCIF) Allocations

The 2021 Appropriations Act provides \$6.1 billion from General Fund revenues to the State Capital and Infrastructure Fund and appropriates \$5.8 billion of these funds over the FY 2021-23 biennium. As discussed earlier in this Budget Brief, it also modifies the statutorily-required revenue reservations to the SCIF.

From the \$6.1 billion made available to the SCIF this biennium, the 2021 Appropriations Act makes a variety of authorizations to begin new capital projects at State-owned facilities as well as appropriations for all manner of capital-related activities. Of particular note, the Act authorizes a total of \$878.3 million in capital projects for State Agencies and a total of \$1.0 billion in capital projects for the UNC system. SCIF project authorizations allow projects to commence that will take more than the length of the biennium to complete. Appropriations of SCIF revenues for those projects may only be made for the FY 2021-23 budget, in keeping with the duration of the 2021 Appropriations Act; projects with a projected life cycle beyond FY 2022-23 will require additional appropriations in future years from projected SCIF revenues. Total SCIF authorizations in the Appropriations Act represent the full estimated cost of the projects, including funds the General Assembly intends to appropriate in future biennia to complete the projects. The following chart summarizes all SCIF-funded appropriations in the 2021 Appropriations Act for the FY 2021-2023 biennium.

Table 6: SCIF Budget Appropriations by Area (\$ millions)

Area	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
State Debt Service	661.6	637.8
State Debt Elimination/Avoidance	229.7	58.0
State Agency Repairs & Renovations	200.0	200.0
UNC System Repairs & Renovations	250.0	250.0
State Agency Capital Projects	313.6	244.4
UNC System Capital Projects	279.8	302.5
Water Resources Development Projects	44.5	35.2
Land and Water Trust Fund	37.5	37.5
Parks and Recreation Trust Fund	37.5	37.5
Airports	115.1	11.5
Stream Debris Removal	96.1	-
Community Colleges	317.2	177.8
Courthouses	133.9	15.5
Dams	63.1	-
Historic Sites	20.8	-
Hospitals	53.0	-
K-12 Athletic Facilities	44.0	-
Local Government Infrastructure	119.0	-
Parks and Recreation	87.4	-
Other Non-State Entities	533.2	136.7
Total, Net SCIF Appropriations	\$3,652.0	\$2,159.5

Lottery Funding Support for Public School Capital

The 2021 Appropriations Act also provides a total of \$510.3 million in FY 2021-22 and \$303.3 million in FY 2022-23 from the Education Lottery Fund to support K-12 public school capital. The notable additional funding available in FY 2021-22 is driven by actual Lottery revenue that exceeded FY 2020-21 budgeted Lottery revenue by \$235.1 million. Pursuant to G.S. 18C-164(b3), these surplus funds are statutorily appropriated to the Needs-Based Capital Fund. Furthering investment of Lottery revenues for school capital purposes, the 2021 Appropriations Act also creates a new Public School Repairs and Renovations (Public School R&R Fund) program. Funding by program for public school capital is summarized as follows:

Table 7: Public School Capital Funding (\$ millions)

Program	FY 2020-21 Surplus	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
Public School Building Capital Fund	N/A	100.0	100.0
Needs-Based Capital Fund	235.1	145.3	153.3
Public School R&R Fund	N/A	30.0	50.0

The 2021 Appropriations Act makes several notable programmatic changes to the Needs-Based Capital Fund, including:

- Increasing the maximum grant award from \$15 million to \$50 million.
- Increasing the number of counties eligible to receive a grant from 80 to 95 in FY 2021-22 by repealing the use of the Tier system and replacing it with an evaluation based on the size of the county tax base.
- Reducing the county funding match requirement in most cases by examining the county tax base instead of applying a match requirement dependent on Tier designation.
- Allowing grants to be provided for repair and renovation of schools instead of only for new construction.

In addition to the changes made to the Needs-Based Capital Fund, the 2021 Appropriations Act creates a new Public School R&R Fund that will provide each county an equivalent amount of funding based on the amount of funding appropriated to the Fund. As a result, all 100 counties will receive \$300,000 in FY 2021-22 and \$500,000 in FY 2022-23 for public school repairs and renovations.

Environmental Priorities

The 2021 Appropriations Act provides over \$2.0 billion to address environmental issues using a variety of funding sources, including the General Fund, the SFRF, the SERDRF, and the SCIF. As the following sections discuss, funds are allocated for the following purposes: 1) flood mitigation and coastal resiliency, 2) stream debris removal, 3) land preservation, parks and trails expansion, and 4) water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure.

Flood Mitigation and Resiliency

Nearly \$120 million is allocated from the State Emergency Response and Disaster Relief Fund to the Departments of Agriculture (DACS), Environmental Quality (DEQ), and Natural and Cultural Resources (DNCR) for environmental needs related to disaster mitigation and resiliency as follows:

- \$38 million to DACS for the Streamflow Rehabilitation Assistance Program, a new program which will provide grants to local governments, nonprofits, and soil and water conservation districts for routine maintenance to streams and drainage ways by removing accumulated debris or sediment and restoring streambanks.
- \$20 million to DEQ’s Division of Mitigation Services to develop a statewide Flood Resiliency Blueprint to increase community resiliency, provide a resource for stream management, and support the establishment of local government stormwater maintenance programs.
- \$41.5 million to DEQ’s Division of Coastal Resources for the local coastal planning and management grants, two time-limited coastal resiliency planners, and funding for the Coastal Storm Damage Mitigation Fund.
- \$15 million to the NC Land and Water Fund (NCLWF) in DNCR for grants to reduce flood risks in floodplains or wetlands across the State.

Land Preservation, Parks, and Trails Expansion

General Fund appropriations and SCIF allocations are provided for the NCLWF (\$48.5 million in FY 2021-22; \$51.5 million in FY 2022-23) and the Parks and Recreation Trust Fund (\$45.5 million per year). In addition, a new Trails Grants program is created to provide planning, land acquisition, and construction grants for State trails (\$29.3 million).

Water, Sewer, and Stormwater Infrastructure

The 2021 Appropriations Act allocates \$1.8 billion for water, sewer, and stormwater infrastructure from the SFRF. Of those funds, \$82 million is provided to the Department of Commerce (Commerce) for water and sewer projects related to economic development, including \$40 million for motorsports venues. An additional \$40 million is provided to DNCR for water and sewer projects at State parks. A new stormwater grant program in DEQ is allocated \$100 million to provide funding to local governments for stormwater infrastructure. Lastly, \$1.5 billion is provided to DEQ for grants to local water and sewer utilities to be distributed as follows:

- \$456.4 million to the Viable Utility Reserve to assist units identified by the State Water Infrastructure Authority as being distressed.
- \$317.5 million for systems at risk of becoming distressed.
- \$732.5 million for all other systems.
- \$80.0 million for grants for asset inventory assessments and training.

Economic Development

The 2021 Appropriations Act provides over \$1 billion to support economic development from a variety of funding sources, including the General Fund and the State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF). As the sections below discuss, funds are allocated across these economic development areas: 1) small business support, 2) industry support, and 3) site and infrastructure development.

Small Business Support

Funds are allocated from the General Fund and the SFRF to the Departments of Commerce, Revenue (DOR), and Administration (DOA) for small business support programs as follows:

- \$500 million to DOR for the Business Recovery Grant Program, a new program to aid businesses in the State that suffered substantial economic damage from the COVID-19 pandemic.
- \$20 million to DOA for RETOOL NC Grants, which support small, historically underutilized businesses.
- \$5 million in FY 2021-22 and \$2 million in FY 2022-23 to Commerce for the One NC Small Business Program, which provides matching and incentive grants to small businesses applying for the competitive federal Small Business Innovation Research (SBIR) and Small Business Technology Transfer (STTR) grants.

Industry Support

General Fund and SFRF appropriations are provided to Commerce for programs supporting industries in the State, including:

- \$5 million each year for the E-Sports Industry Grant Fund to encourage e-sports events to be held in the State.
- \$5 million for grants to sanctioned motorsports venues and \$1 million for grants to small motorsports venues to offset the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, and funds may be used to support planned expansions or upgrades delayed due to the pandemic.
- \$500,000 each year for the Shellfish Growers Loan Program, which provides low-interest loans to shellfish growers in the State.

Site and Infrastructure Development

The 2021 Appropriations Act establishes an Economic Development Project Reserve and reserves \$338 million for this purpose. Of these funds, \$135 million is appropriated to Commerce to be transferred to the Department of Transportation (DOT) for site and roadwork at the Guilford-Randolph megasite to support the location of the Toyota electric vehicle battery plant at the site. An additional \$18 million is allocated to Commerce for a grant to relocate utility lines at the megasite.

S.L. 2021-189, [2021 Budget Technical Corrections](#), modifies the 2021 Appropriations Act and appropriates \$106.8 million in net General Fund appropriations to Commerce for site work, road work, and the construction of new hangars at the Piedmont Triad International Airport should an airplane manufacturer receive a Job Development Investment Grant (JDIG) award to locate at that site.

In addition to the investments in these sites, the 2021 Appropriations Act also transfers \$15 million in both years of this biennium from Commerce to DOT for an interchange project in Buncombe County. The 2021 Appropriations Act also supports enhanced infrastructure development through North Carolina's ports by establishing a new Wilmington Harbor Enhancement Reserve with \$283.8 million reserved for this purpose. The funds are intended to be used to match anticipated federal grant funds for deepening the Wilmington Harbor to enable access by heavier vessels.

Justice and Public Safety Restructuring and Other Significant Items

The 2021 Appropriations Act changes the organization of Department of Public Safety (DPS) by transferring the functions of Prisons, Community Corrections (renamed Community Supervision and Reentry), Prison and Community-based Substance Abuse Treatment Services, and Correction Enterprises from DPS to a new Cabinet-level agency, the Department of Adult Correction. This new Department will be dedicated to the care, custody, and supervision of all adults convicted of violating North Carolina laws. As part of the reorganization, the Act also establishes Juvenile Justice as a standalone division within DPS to focus attention and resources on at-risk youth and offenders under its supervision.

To address longstanding budgetary deficits in inmate medical costs, the 2021 Appropriations Act provides an additional \$45 million in State Fiscal Recovery Funds and \$60.6 million in net General Fund appropriations over the biennium to the new Department of Adult Correction. In addition to funding inmate medical deficits, this amount includes \$7.2 million to staff and operate a long-term care facility at Central Prison and \$3.4 million to address budgetary shortfalls in prison pharmacy services. These appropriations are intended to help the new agency avoid cost overruns, which have been offset in recent years using lapsed salary funds from across DPS divisions.

Affordable Housing and Housing Assistance

The 2021 Appropriations Act includes over \$244 million in total funding for affordable housing and housing assistance across the State. This amount includes \$230 million from the State Fiscal Recovery Fund (SFRF), \$12 million from the State Emergency Response and Disaster Relief Fund, and just over \$2 million from net General Fund appropriations. The majority of the funding, \$227 million, is for production of affordable housing units, including \$170 million to the NC Housing Finance Agency for the Workforce Housing Loan Program (WHLP). The WHLP provides 0% interest loans for multi-family housing developments that receive federal low-income housing tax credits. It helps reduce rents for families and individuals with low and moderate incomes. The 2021 Appropriations Act also includes funding for Habitat for Humanity and for affordable housing projects in Dare County, Robeson County, and the City of Winston-Salem.

The 2021 Appropriations Act also provides \$17 million to the NC Department of Health and Human Services for housing assistance. Of that amount, \$15 million from the SFRF is directed for rapid rehousing services for individuals and families at risk of homelessness. These funds may be used to provide financial assistance to cover the cost of rent, utilities, temporary housing, and home repairs. The Appropriations Act also increases the base budget for the Key Rental Assistance program by \$2 million from the General Fund to a total of \$7.3 million in recurring funds. This program provides rental subsidies for low-income, disabled individuals living in integrated community settings.

In addition to the \$244 million in the 2021 Appropriations Act, S.L. 2021-25 includes \$830 million in federal American Rescue Plan Act funds to provide financial assistance to renters, via the Emergency Rental Assistance Program, and homeowners, via the Homeowner Assistance Fund, who were negatively impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Transportation

The 2021 Appropriations Act provides a total of \$4.2 billion in FY 2021-22 and \$4.3 billion in FY 2022-23 from the Highway Fund and Highway Trust Fund for transportation operations, maintenance, and construction. The transportation revenues are comprised of motor fuels tax, highway use tax, and Division of Motor Vehicle fees. As part of the Act, the General Assembly increased the revenues for the Department of Transportation by \$70 million in FY 2021-22 and \$75 million for FY 2022-23 by permanently transferring short-term lease vehicle tax revenues from the General Fund into the Highway Fund. Increased revenue is appropriated for highway maintenance, bridges, and small construction projects.

As noted in the Site and Infrastructure section of this Budget Brief, the 2021 Appropriations Act establishes the Wilmington Harbor Enhancement Reserve and provides it with \$283.8 million from the General Fund. These funds are set aside for the Wilmington Harbor Navigation Improvement Project, which would deepen the 40.2-mile channel to the Port of Wilmington by up to 5 feet, thereby allowing heavier vessels to call the Port. The balance provided to the Reserve would fully fund the projected State match for this anticipated federal project.

Appendices

Appendix A: FY 2021-23 Revised General Fund Availability Statement

	<u>FY 2021-22</u>	<u>FY 2022-23</u>
1 Unappropriated Balance Remaining FY 2020-21	457,272,694	2,362,641,444
2 Actual/Anticipated Reversions	523,224,136	200,000,000
3 Actual Over Collections ¹	6,212,632,914	-
4 S.L. 2021-19: UNC Building Reserves/Certain Projects	(2,359,159)	-
5 Actual Transfer to Savings Reserve	(877,717,564)	-
6 Total, Prior Year-End Fund Balance	6,313,053,021	2,562,641,444
7		
8 Tax Revenue		
9 Personal Income	15,388,100,000	15,998,900,000
10 Sales and Use	9,681,100,000	9,830,000,000
11 Corporate Income	1,300,500,000	1,343,600,000
12 Franchise	840,000,000	861,300,000
13 Insurance	808,900,000	961,800,000
14 Alcoholic Beverages	453,300,000	461,700,000
15 Tobacco Products	258,300,000	256,900,000
16 Other Tax Revenues	155,800,000	152,700,000
17 Subtotal, Tax Revenue	28,886,000,000	29,866,900,000
18		
19 Non-Tax Revenue		
20 Judicial Fees	216,600,000	224,200,000
21 Investment Income	29,600,000	36,100,000
22 Disproportionate Share	115,400,000	122,500,000
23 Master Settlement Agreement	139,400,000	134,100,000
24 Insurance	100,500,000	103,400,000
25 Other Non-Tax Revenues	217,900,000	220,000,000
26 Subtotal, Non-Tax Revenue	819,400,000	840,300,000
27		
28 Total, Net Revenue	29,705,400,000	30,707,200,000
29		
30 Adjustments to Tax Revenue		
31 Personal Income Tax Changes		
32 Deduction for PPP Loans, EIDL, & similar programs	(427,000,000)	(35,000,000)
33 Changes to Mill Rehabilitation Tax Credits	1,400,000	(3,700,000)
34 Changes to Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits	(200,000)	(200,000)
35 Reduce Rate, Change Certain Deductions	(650,000,000)	(1,700,600,000)
36 Sales and Use Tax Changes		
37 Credit Short-term Car Rental Proceeds to Highway Fund	(69,800,000)	(74,600,000)
38 Corporate Income Tax Changes		
39 Deduction for PPP Loans, EIDL, & similar programs	(183,000,000)	(15,000,000)
40 Changes to Mill Rehabilitation Tax Credits	2,900,000	(7,500,000)
41 Changes to Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits	(500,000)	(500,000)

Appendix A: FY 2021-23 Revised General Fund Availability Statement

42	Franchise Tax Changes		
43	Eliminate Alternate Property Bases	-	(173,300,000)
44	Insurance Tax Changes		
45	Changes to Mill Rehabilitation Tax Credits	1,500,000	(3,800,000)
46	Changes to Historic Rehabilitation Tax Credits	(300,000)	(300,000)
47	Limit Gross Premiums Tax on Surety Bonds	(700,000)	(1,000,000)
48	Tobacco Products Tax Changes		
49	Expand Cigar Excise Tax	-	25,200,000
50	Subtotal, Adjustments to Tax Revenue	(1,325,700,000)	(1,990,300,000)
51			
52			
53	Statutorily Required Reservations of Revenue		
54	NC GREAT Program (S.L. 2019-230)	(15,000,000)	(15,000,000)
55	State Capital and Infrastructure Fund (SCIF)	(1,300,000,000)	(1,345,500,000)
56	Subtotal, Statutorily Required Reservations of Revenue	(1,315,000,000)	(1,360,500,000)
57			
58	Reserves		
59	Medicaid Contingency Reserve	(125,000,000)	-
60	Medicaid Transformation Reserve	(215,820,000)	(246,000,000)
61	Information Technology Reserve	(109,661,155)	(165,000,000)
62	Transfer to Savings Reserve	(1,134,006,723)	(1,134,006,722)
63	Additional Transfer to SCIF	(2,349,334,999)	(1,039,500,000)
64	State Emergency and Disaster Response Reserve	(425,000,000)	(375,000,000)
65	Economic Development Project Reserve	(338,000,000)	-
66	Unfunded Liability Solvency Reserve	(40,000,000)	(10,000,000)
67	Wilmington Harbor Enhancements Reserve	(283,800,000)	-
68	Subtotal, Reserves	(5,020,622,877)	(2,969,506,722)
69			
70	Other Adjustments to Availability		
71	Adjustment to Transfer from State Treasurer	2,320,420	3,337,657
72	Adjustment from Insurance Reg. Fund	61,578	101,285
73	UNC/Medicaid Receiveables Transfer	31,305,584	31,305,584
74	Subtotal, Other Adjustments	33,687,582	34,744,526
75			
76	Revised Total General Fund Availability	28,390,817,726	26,984,279,248
77			
78	Less General Fund Net Appropriations ²	26,028,176,282	26,980,674,610
79	Unappropriated Balance Remaining	2,362,641,444	3,604,638

¹ Reflects actual over collections as reported by the Office of State Budget and Management and the Office of the State Controller, including a \$20 million adjustment to account for S.L. 2020-28, Funding for Workforce Housing Loan Program.

² Net General Fund appropriations include S.L. 2021-180 and S.L. 2021-189.

Appendix B: Correctional Officer Salary Schedule

Years of Experience	FY 2021-22			FY 2022-23		
	COI	COII	COIII	COI	COII	COIII
0	33,130	34,220	36,598	33,958	35,076	37,513
1	35,449	36,615	39,160	36,335	37,530	40,139
2	37,576	38,812	41,510	38,515	39,782	42,548
3	39,455	40,753	43,586	40,441	41,772	44,676
4	41,033	42,383	45,329	42,059	43,443	46,462
5	42,264	43,654	46,689	43,321	44,745	47,856
6+	43,109	44,527	47,623	44,187	45,640	48,814

Appendix C: Probation/Parole Office Salary Schedule

Years of Experience	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
0	40,000	41,000
1	42,600	43,665
2	45,369	46,503
3	48,318	49,526
4	51,459	52,745
5	54,804	56,173
6+	58,366	59,824

Appendix D: Teacher Salary Schedule Comparison

Current Years of Experience	FY 2020-21 "A" Schedule	FY 2021-22	Schedule Increase	FY 2021-22 %Δ w/Step Increase	Intended FY 2022-23	FY 2022-23 %Δ w/Step Increase v. FY 2020-21
0	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,546	1.3%	4.2%	\$ 3,592	8.5%
1	\$ 3,600	\$ 3,647	1.3%	4.1%	\$ 3,694	8.3%
2	\$ 3,700	\$ 3,748	1.3%	4.0%	\$ 3,797	8.2%
3	\$ 3,800	\$ 3,849	1.3%	4.0%	\$ 3,899	8.0%
4	\$ 3,900	\$ 3,951	1.3%	3.9%	\$ 4,002	7.9%
5	\$ 4,000	\$ 4,052	1.3%	3.8%	\$ 4,105	7.7%
6	\$ 4,100	\$ 4,153	1.3%	3.8%	\$ 4,207	7.6%
7	\$ 4,200	\$ 4,255	1.3%	3.7%	\$ 4,310	7.5%
8	\$ 4,300	\$ 4,356	1.3%	3.7%	\$ 4,413	7.4%
9	\$ 4,400	\$ 4,457	1.3%	3.6%	\$ 4,515	7.3%
10	\$ 4,500	\$ 4,559	1.3%	3.6%	\$ 4,618	7.2%
11	\$ 4,600	\$ 4,660	1.3%	3.5%	\$ 4,721	7.1%
12	\$ 4,700	\$ 4,761	1.3%	3.4%	\$ 4,823	7.0%
13	\$ 4,800	\$ 4,862	1.3%	3.4%	\$ 4,925	6.9%
14	\$ 4,900	\$ 4,964	1.3%	3.4%	\$ 5,029	4.7%
15	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
16	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
17	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
18	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
19	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
20	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
21	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
22	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	2.6%
23	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,131	6.7%
24	\$ 5,000	\$ 5,065	1.3%	5.4%	\$ 5,131	6.7%
25+	\$ 5,200	\$ 5,268	1.3%	1.3%	\$ 5,336	2.6%

Notes:

- Reflects base "A" teacher salary schedule and does not include any of the various State or locally-funded salary supplements.
- Schedule Increase column displays the increase in the monthly salary amount for an experience-level compared to the same experience-level from the prior fiscal year.
- % Change (w/Step) column displays the increase a teacher with referenced experience level in FY 2020-21 will receive under revised schedule if continuing to work as teacher in upcoming biennium.

Appendix E: Estimated Allocations from Teacher Supplement Assistance Allotment

County	Teacher Supplement Assistance (per State-Funded Teacher)	Total County Allocation (Salaries + Benefits)
Alamance County	771	1,595,412
Alexander County	2,117	893,429
Alleghany County	3,349	442,399
Anson County	3,589	995,661
Ashe County	1,672	454,097
Avery County	1,442	283,257
Beaufort County	1,463	789,194
Bertie County	4,250	798,295
Bladen County	2,609	964,413
Brunswick County	542	566,238
Buncombe County	0	0
Burke County	1,193	1,216,369
Cabarrus County	601	1,904,204
Caldwell County	1,268	1,295,947
Camden County	4,153	763,137
Carteret County	655	442,005
Caswell County	3,595	810,901
Catawba County	753	1,458,582
Chatham County	765	579,113
Cherokee County	1,857	552,476
Chowan County	4,086	731,341
Clay County	2,867	344,657
Cleveland County	1,222	1,583,694
Columbus County	2,058	1,348,084
Craven County	944	1,051,487
Cumberland County	770	3,468,647
Currituck County	949	327,268
Dare County	661	280,566
Davidson County	773	1,593,186
Davie County	1,478	815,479
Duplin County	1,659	1,363,408
Durham County	0	0
Edgecombe County	2,559	1,321,696
Forsyth County	613	2,831,249
Franklin County	1,279	933,085
Gaston County	724	1,991,138
Gates County	4,250	757,850
Graham County	4,250	527,832
Granville County	1,610	965,468
Greene County	4,250	1,163,017
Guilford County	0	0
Halifax County	2,249	1,165,270
Harnett County	1,015	1,816,665
Haywood County	969	612,869

Appendix E: Estimated Allocations from Teacher Supplement Assistance Allotment

County	Teacher Supplement Assistance (per State-Funded Teacher)	Total County Allocation (Salaries + Benefits)
Henderson County	709	828,270
Hertford County	4,250	1,002,958
Hoke County	1,903	1,448,365
Hyde County	4,250	321,781
Iredell County	570	1,262,174
Jackson County	919	313,141
Johnston County	693	2,291,800
Jones County	4,250	461,423
Lee County	1,447	1,289,056
Lenoir County	2,153	1,596,430
Lincoln County	818	828,188
Macon County	1,025	411,288
Madison County	2,313	536,179
Martin County	4,250	1,199,300
McDowell County	1,748	961,755
Mecklenburg County	0	0
Mitchell County	3,312	574,556
Montgomery County	2,097	618,338
Moore County	728	776,732
Nash County	1,176	1,457,699
New Hanover County	528	1,140,658
Northampton County	3,491	541,702
Onslow County	809	1,923,814
Orange County	641	1,072,640
Pamlico County	3,165	389,397
Pasquotank County	1,930	854,948
Pender County	1,023	824,011
Perquimans County	3,772	530,285
Person County	1,868	730,974
Pitt County	865	1,801,594
Polk County	1,801	360,577
Randolph County	932	1,654,222
Richmond County	2,725	1,663,613
Robeson County	1,562	2,967,046
Rockingham County	1,364	1,360,875
Rowan County	883	1,460,258
Rutherford County	1,307	886,501
Sampson County	1,714	1,642,140
Scotland County	3,535	1,811,344
Stanly County	1,362	1,011,474
Stokes County	1,828	962,131
Surry County	1,400	1,269,323
Swain County	2,941	539,932
Transylvania County	1,112	322,084
Tyrrell County	4,250	319,118

Appendix E: Estimated Allocations from Teacher Supplement Assistance Allotment

County	Teacher Supplement Assistance (per State-Funded Teacher)	Total County Allocation (Salaries + Benefits)
Union County	486	1,625,971
Vance County	2,490	1,141,555
Wake County	0	0
Warren County	2,690	446,968
Washington County	4,250	474,794
Watauga County	849	357,958
Wayne County	1,202	1,945,213
Wilkes County	1,455	1,164,468
Wilson County	1,405	1,282,153
Yadkin County	2,263	1,014,290
Yancey County	2,489	527,449

Appendix F: State Fiscal Recovery Fund Appropriations

State Allocation	\$5,439,309,692
Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund (estimate)	\$277,060,856
Estimated Interest	\$2,000,000
Total Availability	\$5,718,370,548

#	Appropriation Item	Committee	Agency	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
1	Budget Stabilization (Community Colleges)	Education	NCCCS	79,983,422	
2	Broadband Access for Rural Community Colleges	Education	NCCCS	15,000,000	
3	Apprenticeship Program Expansion	Education	NCCCS	12,000,000	
4	Longleaf Commitment Student Support Services	Education	NCCCS	6,000,000	
5	Cape Fear Botanical Gardens	Education	NCCCS	321,000	
6	Smart School Bus Pilot	Education	DPI	18,148,000	
7	Crosby Scholars	Education	DPI	500,000	
8	North Carolina Arboretum COVID-19 Expenses	Education	UNC	138,000	
9	PBS North Carolina COVID-19 Expenses	Education	UNC	22,500	
10	Project Kitty Hawk	Education	UNC	97,000,000	
11	Ultraviolet-C Sterilization Units	Education	UNC	2,000,000	
12	Longleaf Commitment Grants	Education	UNC	25,500,000	
13	Private Colleges and Universities COVID-19 Support	Education	UNC	51,000,000	
14	Patriot Foundation Recovery Scholarship Program	Education	UNC	10,000,000	
15	Marine Corps Scholarship Foundation Recovery Program	Education	UNC	3,000,000	
16	COVID-19 Research Grants	Education	UNC	30,000,000	
17	Innovative Highly Treated Wastewater Pilot Program	Education	UNC	20,000,000	
18	Rapidly Emerging Antiviral Drug Development Initiative	Education	UNC	18,000,000	
19	4-H Centers and Camps COVID-19 Support	Education	NCSU	1,700,000	
20	Mobile Medical Units	Education	UNC	500,000	
21	UNC School of the Arts COVID-19 Expenses	Education	UNCSA	364,253	
22	NCSSM COVID-19 Expenses	Education	NCSSM	1,360,230	
23	Rapid Rehousing for Individuals and Families at Risk of Homelessness	HHS	DHHS	15,000,000	

Appendix F: State Fiscal Recovery Fund Appropriations

#	Appropriation Item	Committee	Agency	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
24	Nutrition Services for Older Adults	HHS	DHHS	3,585,000	
25	Hospice of Davidson County, North Carolina, Inc.	HHS	DHHS	125,000	
26	Camino Community Development Corporation, Inc.	HHS	DHHS	7,500,000	
27	Winston-Salem Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program	HHS	DHHS	500,000	
28	Duke University Hospital-Based Violence Intervention Program	HHS	DHHS	375,232	
29	Trellis Supportive Care	HHS	DHHS	250,000	
30	The North Carolina Association of Free & Charitable Clinics (NCAFCC)	HHS	DHHS	15,000,000	
31	Virtual Behavioral Health Services	HHS	DHHS	10,000,000	
32	Atrium Health School-Based Virtual Health	HHS	DHHS	1,000,000	
33	NC Statewide Telepsychiatry Program	HHS	DHHS	1,500,000	
34	Start-up and Capital Grants (Pre-K & Child Care Centers)	HHS	DHHS	20,000,000	
35	Temporary Funding Assistance for ICF/IIDs	HHS	DHHS	12,600,000	
36	Forsyth & Mecklenburg Counties Crisis Behavioral Health Program Joint Partnerships	HHS	DHHS	25,000,000	
37	Incident Response Improvement System	HHS	DHHS	2,500,000	
38	Brynn Marr Hospital	HHS	DHHS	500,000	
39	Communicable Diseases (Funding for Local Health Department)	HHS	DHHS	36,000,000	
40	Lead and Asbestos Remediation in School and Child Care Facilities	HHS	DHHS	150,000,000	
41	Temporary Assistance for Facilities that Serve Special Assistance Recipients	HHS	DHHS	48,000,000	
42	Cleveland Vocational Industries Inc.	HHS	DHHS	350,000	
43	Food Distribution	AgNER	DACS	10,000,000	
44	State Fair Receipt Replacement	AgNER	DACS	12,770,000	
45	Western North Carolina Agricultural Center Receipt Replacement	AgNER	DACS	2,030,000	
46	Food Banks	AgNER	DACS	40,000,000	
47	Golden L.E.A.F. (Grants to nonprofits for food security)	AgNER	DACS	10,000,000	
48	Reinvestment Partners	AgNER	DACS	5,000,000	
49	Meat and Seafood Processing Grants	AgNER	DACS	17,000,000	
50	Swine and Dairy Assistance Program	AgNER	DACS	30,000,000	

Appendix F: State Fiscal Recovery Fund Appropriations

#	Appropriation Item	Committee	Agency	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
51	Carolina Farm Stewardship Association	AgNER	DACS	2,000,000	
52	Rural Downtown Transformation Grants	AgNER	Commerce	50,000,000	
53	DWS Work-Based Learning Opportunities	AgNER	Commerce	10,000,000	
54	DWS Re-entry Program	AgNER	Commerce	2,000,000	
55	DWS Substance Abuse Program	AgNER	Commerce	2,000,000	
56	DWS Technology and Online Services	AgNER	Commerce	2,000,000	
57	Capacity-Building for CDFIs	AgNER	Commerce	5,000,000	
58	Carolina Small Business Development Fund	AgNER	Commerce	7,000,000	
59	High Point Furniture Market	AgNER	Commerce	1,510,000	
60	Prospera	AgNER	Commerce	250,000	
61	River City Community Development Center	AgNER	Commerce	250,000	
62	Tourism Education Foundation of NC	AgNER	Commerce	200,000	
63	Travel and Tourism Marketing	AgNER	Commerce	30,000,000	
64	Business Marketing	AgNER	Commerce	30,000,000	
65	Rural Tourism Recovery	AgNER	Commerce	1,500,000	
66	Motorsports	AgNER	Commerce	46,000,000	
67	Viable Utility Reserve	AgNER	DEQ	456,400,000	
68	State Drinking Water/Wastewater Reserve Infrastructure Grants	AgNER	DEQ	1,049,975,000	
69	State Drinking Water/Wastewater Reserve Asset Inventory and Technical Assistance Grants	AgNER	DEQ	80,000,000	
70	Local Assistance for Stormwater Infrastructure Investment (LASII)	AgNER	DEQ	103,625,000	
71	State Parks Water and Sewer Projects	AgNER	DNCR	40,000,000	
72	Aquariums Receipt Replacement	AgNER	DNCR	5,700,000	
73	Roanoke Island Festival Park (RIFP) Receipt Replacement	AgNER	DNCR	300,000	
74	Transportation Museum Receipt Replacement	AgNER	DNCR	280,000	
75	Tryon Palace Receipt Replacement	AgNER	DNCR	370,000	
76	USS North Carolina Battleship Commission	AgNER	DNCR	1,400,000	
77	Zoo Receipt Replacement	AgNER	DNCR	1,850,000	
78	Moonshine and Motorsports Trails	AgNER	DNCR	1,000,000	
79	NC Arts Council General Grants	AgNER	DNCR	5,000,000	
80	Grassroots Arts Grants	AgNER	DNCR	10,000,000	
81	State Aid to Public Libraries	AgNER	DNCR	10,000,000	
82	Science Museum Grants	AgNER	DNCR	3,500,000	3,500,000

Appendix F: State Fiscal Recovery Fund Appropriations

#	Appropriation Item	Committee	Agency	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
83	NC Symphony Society	AgNER	DNCR	5,000,000	
84	NC Museum of History Foundation	AgNER	DNCR	3,000,000	
85	Carolina Ballet	AgNER	DNCR	4,000,000	
86	Flat Rock Playhouse	AgNER	DNCR	100,000	
87	Laurel Ridge Camp, Conference, and Retreat Center	AgNER	DNCR	100,000	
88	Natural Science Center of Greensboro	AgNER	DNCR	500,000	
89	Paul J. Ciener Botanical Gardens	AgNER	DNCR	100,000	
90	The Lost Colony	AgNER	DNCR	500,000	
91	Personal Protective Equipment (Courts)	JPS	AOC	200,000	
92	Mobile Wi-Fi Hotspot Equipment	JPS	AOC	300,000	
93	Video Conferencing for Courtroom Proceedings	JPS	AOC	4,755,600	
94	Court Overtime Expenses	JPS	AOC	3,936,330	
95	Temporary Courthouse Resources	JPS	AOC	2,397,510	
96	Human Trafficking Grants	JPS	AOC	8,800,000	
97	Economic Assistance Funds (for organizations that provide services to victims of domestic violence and sexual assault)	JPS	AOC	15,000,000	
98	VIPER Equipment Upgrades	JPS	DPS	19,325,000	
99	State Highway Patrol Computer Aided Dispatch (CAD) System	JPS	DPS	11,100,000	
100	Transitional Living Support for Youth Re-entering	JPS	DPS	2,500,000	
101	Treatment for Effective Community Supervision	JPS	DPS	1,000,000	
102	Inmate Medical Deficits	JPS	DPS	45,000,000	
103	RETOOLNC Grants	GG	DOA	20,000,000	
104	Division of Nonpublic Education - Data Improvement	GG	DOA	750,000	
105	ARPA Auditing Funds	GG	Auditor	3,500,000	
106	Continuity of State Operations	GG	OSBM	25,335,471	
107	Pandemic Recovery Office - Extension of Operations	GG	OSBM	11,700,000	
108	Construction Training and Apprenticeship Program	GG	OSBM	3,500,000	
109	Contractor Business Academy for HUBs	GG	OSBM	3,000,000	
110	City of Winston Salem (Affordable housing)	GG	OSBM	10,000,000	
111	Dare County (Affordable housing)	GG	OSBM	35,000,000	
112	League of Municipalities Grants for Audit Software	GG	OSBM	15,000,000	

Appendix F: State Fiscal Recovery Fund Appropriations

#	Appropriation Item	Committee	Agency	FY 2021-22	FY 2022-23
113	Local Government Capacity Assistance	GG	OSBM	53,500,000	
114	State Recognized American Indian Tribes	GG	OSBM	10,000,000	
115	Truck Driver Shortage	GG	OSBM	5,000,000	
116	YMCA Grants	GG	OSBM	11,400,000	
117	Pandemic Recovery and Mitigation	GG	NCGA	21,800,000	
118	Workforce Housing Loan Program	GG	HFA	170,000,000	
119	Grants to Volunteer Fire Departments	GG	DOI	8,000,000	
120	Mainframe Migration	GG	Revenue	2,538,000	
121	Business Recovery Grant Program	GG	Revenue	500,000,000	
122	Driver License Extended Operations	Trans	DOT	3,000,000	
123	NC GREAT Grant - Federal Broadband Funds	Statewide	DIT	72,939,144	
124	NC GREAT Grant (Coronavirus Capital Projects Fund)	Statewide	DIT	277,060,856	
125	Completing Access to Broadband	Statewide	DIT	400,000,000	
126	Stopgap Solutions - Federal Broadband Funds	Statewide	DIT	90,000,000	
127	Broadband Make Ready Accelerator	Statewide	DIT	100,000,000	
128	Awareness and Digital Literacy	Statewide	DIT	12,500,000	12,500,000
129	Broadband Administration	Statewide	DIT	3,750,000	3,750,000
130	Carolina Cyber Network	Statewide	DIT	11,000,000	
131	Broadband Mapping	Statewide	DIT	1,000,000	
132	DPS HVAC for State Facilities	Statewide	Statewide	30,000,000	
133	DHHS HVAC for State Facilities	Statewide	Statewide	20,000,000	
134	Premium Pay Bonuses - State and Local Education Employees	Statewide	Statewide	545,000,000	
135	Premium Pay Bonuses - Direct Care Workers	Statewide	Statewide	133,000,000	
136	State Health Plan (COVID-19 Related Costs)	Statewide	Statewide	101,000,000	
137	Total Appropriations			5,666,120,548	19,750,000
138	State Recovery Funds Remaining				32,500,000

Note: Remaining funds are for 2 additional years for awareness and digital literacy (128) and broadband administration (item 129).

Appendix G: Estimated State Allocations in the American Rescue Plan

#	Program	Amount
1	Higher Education Emergency Relief Fund	701,279,800
2	Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief Fund	3,601,780,364
3	Emergency Assistance to Non-Public Schools	82,952,000
4	IDEA: Grants to States	81,359,400
5	IDEA: Preschool Grants	5,961,100
6	IDEA: Infants & Toddlers	6,298,200
7	Child Care Stabilization Grants	805,767,400
8	Child Care Entitlement to States	16,096,000
9	Child Care and Development Block Grant	502,777,789
10	Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention	7,695,000
11	Child Abuse State Grants	3,067,000
12	Supportive Services	13,984,000
13	Preventive Services	1,363,000
14	Family Violence Prevention and Services	3,691,782
15	Family Caregiver	4,463,000
16	Title VII Long-Term Care Ombudsman	310,000
17	Nursing Home and Long Term Care Strike Teams	14,144,928
18	Elder Justice – Adult Protective Services	2,579,576
19	Congregate and Home Delivered Meals	23,045,000
20	SNAP Administrative Expense Grant	35,443,000
21	WIC Cash Value Vouchers Increase	19,930,600
22	Commodity Supplemental Foods Program	119,000
23	Pandemic Emergency Assistance	16,782,875
24	Mental Health Block Grant	41,535,246
25	Substance Abuse Block Grant	36,420,651
26	Crisis Response Workforce	62,340,758
27	Disease Intervention Workforce	27,361,745
28	Public Health Laboratory Preparedness	142,473
29	Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	625,310
30	Immunization and Vaccines for Children	102,468,748
31	Community Health Centers Expanded Access to COVID-19 Vaccines, Build Vaccine Confidence	4,057,900
32	Detection and Mitigation of COVID-19 in Homeless Populations	1,439,232
33	Detection and Mitigation of COVID-19 in Confinement Facilities	20,230,000
34	Epidemiology and Lab Capacity for School Testing	315,895,900
35	Expand Genomic Sequencing	6,662,900
36	Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program - Testing and Mitigation	4,909,144
37	Homeless Children and Youth	23,576,625
38	HOME Investment Partnerships Program	137,414,000
39	Emergency Rental Assistance	556,611,000
40	Homeowner Assistance Fund	273,337,000

Appendix G: Estimated State Allocations in the American Rescue Plan

#	Program	Amount
41	Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	86,970,460
42	Low Income Household Water Assistance Program	17,105,002
43	Emergency Management Performance Grants	2,660,000
44	National Endowment for the Arts - State Arts Agencies	912,000
45	Institute for Museum and Library Services	4,309,000
46	State Small Business Credit Initiative	120,461,927
47	FTA Urbanized Area	4,696,400
48	FTA Nonurbanized Area	13,833,386
49	FTA Rural Transit Assistance Program	209,718
50	FTA Intercity Bus	4,183,036
51	Enhanced Mobility of Seniors and Persons with Disabilities-State	781,873
52	FAA Airport Rescue Grants	2,471,000
53	Total	\$ 7,824,513,248
54	Total in bill	\$ 7,834,552,821

Note: This schedule above is meant to be illustrative of federal grants that have been, or will be, received by the State in addition to the Coronavirus State Fiscal Recovery Fund funds under the American Rescue Plan Act. These amounts are not inclusive of federal funds distributed or paid directly to individuals, businesses, health care providers, or private postsecondary institutions.

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