117th CONGRESS 1st Session

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- To promote long-term economic recovery and job creation in underserved communities by providing for investment in catalytic local predevelopment projects for resilient climate infrastructure innovation and to provide assistance to support State and local project development, and for other purposes.

### IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. MARKEY introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on \_\_\_\_\_

# A BILL

- To promote long-term economic recovery and job creation in underserved communities by providing for investment in catalytic local predevelopment projects for resilient climate infrastructure innovation and to provide assistance to support State and local project development, and for other purposes.
  - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
  - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

#### **3** SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

- 4 This Act may be cited as the "Local Infrastructure
- 5 Funding & Technical Assistance Act" or the "LIFT Act".

#### 1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS.

2 (a) FINDINGS.—Congress finds that—

3 (1) infrastructure systems in the United States
4 are in a period of significant disrepair and are in5 creasingly vulnerable due to climate change;

6 (2) aging infrastructure, new technologies, in-7 creasing complexity, and increasing incidents of se-8 vere weather due to climate change pose new chal-9 lenges to the resilience of those infrastructure sys-10 tems;

(3) the climate resilience challenge is most
acute in underserved communities in the United
States, which face a chronic underinvestment in infrastructure systems and require restorative investments to rebuild with equity;

16 (4) in purchasing infrastructure, the Federal 17 Government typically accepts a low-cost capital bid 18 without a plan for maintaining an asset that is de-19 signed to last 30 to 40 years, such that investing in 20 local best practices and capacity for better procure-21 ment, asset management, design, lifecycle finance, 22 and innovative data and sensor systems will partially 23 address the resilient infrastructure funding crisis in 24 the United States;

25 (5) experts have determined that26 predevelopment funding at the local and project lev-

1	els is the critical gap in accelerating efforts of the
2	Federal Government—
3	(A) to support climate-resilient infrastruc-
4	ture systems and regional economies; and
5	(B) to create a steady stream of "shovel-
6	worthy" and well-maintained community
7	projects;
8	(6) economic analyses have determined that ex-
9	isting Federal and State predevelopment programs
10	generate as much as \$16 to \$20 in economic activity
11	for every \$1 of public funds expended;
12	(7) studies demonstrate that the development of
13	stronger lifecycle infrastructure methods by State
14	and local project sponsors will likely help local gov-
15	ernments better leverage current and future Federal
16	taxpayer investment in public infrastructure through
17	partnerships with impact investors;
18	(8) well-managed and resilient regional, State,
19	and local infrastructure assets will lower future Fed-
20	eral taxpayer costs for recovery and restoration ef-
21	forts;
22	(9) States and regions have unique infrastruc-
23	ture systems and challenges, such as—
24	(A) wildfires and droughts in the West;

1	(B) failing dams and levees in the Midwest
2	and Mississippi regions;
3	(C) stormwater management issues in the
4	East; and
5	(D) broadband connectivity in the Inter-
6	mountain region;
7	(10) the interconnected nature of energy, water,
8	building stock, transportation, and communication
9	systems demands new investments and innova-
10	tions—
11	(A) to prepare for mitigating risks and
12	cyberattacks; and
13	(B) to carry out integrated deployment
14	strategies;
15	(11) the basic infrastructure needs of many
16	communities are changing during the COVID-19
17	era to emphasize distance learning and public
18	health, while much of the infrastructure stock of the
19	United States created in the 1950s, 1960s, and
20	1970s is aging;
21	(12) $\frac{2}{3}$ of United States infrastructure is fund-
22	ed at the State and local levels;
23	(13) the Federal Government, in the role of a
24	long-term strategic infrastructure partner, should
25	focus on making catalytic investments that—

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(A) promote local best practices in resilient
 infrastructure through performance-based in vestments in States and communities;

(B) encourage regional innovation, innovative partnerships, and economic resilience strategies and outcomes that fund long-term capacity building and economic recovery; and

8 (C) provide strategic capacity building re-9 sources, technical assistance, and flexible 10 predevelopment support for resilient infrastruc-11 ture project development that allows States and 12 communities to accelerate the most critical 13 State and community infrastructure needs; and 14 (14) grantees and applicants of the Assistance 15 for Coal Communities program of the Economic De-16 velopment Administration have expressed financial 17 hardship with meeting all project predevelopment 18 costs needed to be eligible for that program and to 19 transition away from fossil fuel infrastructure.

(b) PURPOSE.—Recognizing that pressing climate-resilient infrastructure needs differ by State and region, and
that Federal program support for project predevelopment
is limited or inflexible due to programmatic silos, the purpose of this Act is to establish new, flexible funding
streams and expedited processes—

1 (1) to accelerate timely, resilient infrastructure 2 deployment, specifically in underserved communities; 3 (2) to reduce taxpayer costs in response to dis-4 asters involving infrastructure; and 5 (3) to preserve existing jobs and to create new 6 jobs. 7 **SEC. 3. DEFINITIONS.** 8 In this Act: 9 (1) CAPACITY BUILDING.—The term "capacity 10 building" includes all activities associated with early 11 community-based project formation stage and 12 conceptualization, prior to project predevelopment 13 activity, including stipends to local community orga-14 nizations for planning participation, community out-15 reach and engagement activities, grant writing, re-16 search, and mentorship support to move projects 17 from formation and conceptualization to project 18 predevelopment. 19 (2) ELIGIBLE RECIPIENT.—The term "eligible recipient" means-20 21 (A) an eligible recipient (as defined in sec-22 tion 3 of the Public Works and Economic De-23 velopment Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 3122); and 24 (B) a private individual, a non-profit orga-25 nization, or a for-profit organization.

1 (3) INSTITUTION OF HIGHER EDUCATION.—The 2 term "institution of higher education" has the 3 meaning given the term in section 101 of the Higher 4 Education Act of 1965 (20 U.S.C. 1001). (4) LEAD APPLICANT.—The term "lead appli-5 6 cant" means the eligible recipient that is primarily 7 responsible for the preparation, conduct, and admin-8 istration of the project for which a grant is provided 9 under section 4(b)(2). 10 (5) MINORITY OR WOMAN-LED ENTITY.—The 11 term "minority or woman-led entity" means an or-12 ganization, as determined by the Secretary— 13 (A) for which a majority of the governing 14 board of directors and executive leadership of 15 the organization are women or minority per-16 sons; 17 (B) that is not dependent on or influenced 18 by another non-eligible person or organization; 19 and 20 (C) that has not been established for the 21 purpose of this Act. 22 (6) **PROJECT PREDEVELOPMENT.**—The term "project predevelopment" means a measure required 23 24 to be completed before construction of a project may 25 occur, such as—

1	(A) architectural or engineering work;
2	(B) a market assessment;
3	(C) community outreach and engagement;
4	(D) an economic feasibility study;
5	(E) the acquisition of a site or lease;
6	(F) preparation of a business plan;
7	(G) any activity relating to permitting;
8	(H) any activity relating to the writing of
9	grant applications;
10	(I) capacity building in local governments,
11	community institutions, and nonprofit organiza-
12	tions; and
13	(J) training for unionized labor to execute
14	on such activities.
15	(7) Secretary.—The term "Secretary" means
16	the Secretary of Commerce.
17	(8) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITY.—The term
18	"underserved community" means—
19	(A) a community—
20	(i) with significant representation of
21	communities of color, low-income commu-
22	nities, or indigenous communities; and
23	(ii) that experiences, or is at risk of
24	experiencing, higher or more adverse

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1	human health or environmental effects, as
2	compared to other communities;
3	(B) Tribal communities;
4	(C) a community facing economic transi-
5	tion, deindustrialization, and historic under-in-
6	vestment; or
7	(D) a community with a high rate of pov-
8	erty or unemployment.
9	SEC. 4. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.
10	(a) IN GENERAL.—In addition to amounts otherwise
11	available, there is authorized to be appropriated for fiscal
12	year 2022, \$15,000,000,000, to remain available until
13	September 30, 2027, to the Secretary of Commerce for
14	economic adjustment assistance under section 209 of the
15	Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42
16	U.S.C. 3149) to provide grants for project predevelopment

17 and technical assistance.

COSTS.—In 18 (b) Administrative addition to 19 amounts otherwise available, there is authorized to be ap-20 propriated for fiscal year 2022, \$300,000,000, to remain available until September 30, 2027, to the Secretary of 21 22 Commerce for the administrative costs of carrying out this section, including the costs of utilizing temporary Federal 23 24 personnel as may be necessary.

(c) TYPE OF GRANTS.—Of the amounts made avail able under subsection (a)—

3 (1) \$5,000,000,000 shall be for technical assist4 ance and grants to eligible recipients to perform ca5 pacity building; and

6 (2) \$10,000,000,000 shall be for grants to eligi7 ble recipients to perform project predevelopment ac8 tivities to assist States and communities that need
9 support with climate infrastructure investments,
10 subject to the requirements of section 5.

(d) UNDERSERVED COMMUNITIES.—Of the amounts
made available under subsection (a), not less than 50 percent shall be used for activities described in subsection (c)
that are carried out in underserved communities.

## 15 SEC. 5. LOCAL INFRASTRUCTURE FUNDING & TECHNICAL

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#### ASSISTANCE GRANT REQUIREMENTS.

17 (a) LIMITATIONS.—In making grants with amounts
18 made available under section 4(c)(2), the Secretary may
19 not—

20 (1) provide to an eligible recipient more than 1
21 grant for which the eligible recipient is the lead ap22 plicant; or

23 (2) make a grant in an amount of more than24 \$500,000.

1 (b) PARTNERSHIPS.—An eligible recipient seeking to 2 receive a grant under section 4(c)(2) may partner with 3 1 or more— 4 (1) eligible recipient; or 5 (2) any other entity, as determined by the Sec-6 retary. 7 (c) USE OF GRANT.—An eligible recipient may use 8 a grant under section 4(c)(2) for project predevelopment 9 including— 10 (1) project planning, community outreach and 11 engagement, and feasibility studies; 12 (2) demonstrations of innovative activities or 13 strategic economic development investments; 14 (3) management and operational assistance; 15 (4) establishment of university centers; 16 (5) establishment of business outreach centers; 17 (6) studies evaluating the needs of, and devel-18 opment potential for, economic growth of areas that 19 the Secretary determines have substantial need for 20 the assistance; 21 (7) studies that evaluate the effectiveness of co-22 ordinating projects funded under the Public Works 23 and Economic Development Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 24 3121 et seq.) with projects funded under other Acts;

1	(8) assessment, marketing, and establishment
2	of business clusters;
3	(9) other activities determined by the Secretary
4	to be appropriate; and
5	(10) making a grant to an organization to carry
6	out any of the activities described in paragraphs (1)
7	through (9).
8	(d) Selection.—
9	(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may award a
10	grant under section $4(c)(2)$ only after an evaluation
11	of—
12	(A) the merits of the application;
13	(B) the likely low- to no-carbon opportuni-
14	ties described in the application that align with
15	any Federal climate and resiliency goals;
16	(C) the extent to which the proposed ac-
17	tivities would create efficiency of operations
18	across services; and
19	(D) the extent to which the proposed ac-
20	tivities would promote resources to invest in
21	community infrastructure.
22	(2) PRIORITY.—In awarding grants under this
23	section, the Secretary shall give priority to eligible
24	recipients that—
25	(A) are minority or women-led entities;

1	(B) are partnerships between an institu-
2	tion of higher education and a labor organiza-
3	tion;
4	(C) are located in an underserved commu-
5	nity;
6	(D) propose to carry out activities that
7	would—
8	(i) result in predicted large green-
9	house gas reductions; or
10	(ii) reduce air pollution;
11	(E) propose to carry out activities that
12	would result in large improvements to public
13	health;
14	(F) propose to carry out activities that
15	would improve community adaptation and resil-
16	iency; or
17	(G) propose to carry out activities that
18	would modernize communities and community
19	connectivity.