



# FIRST 100 DAYS

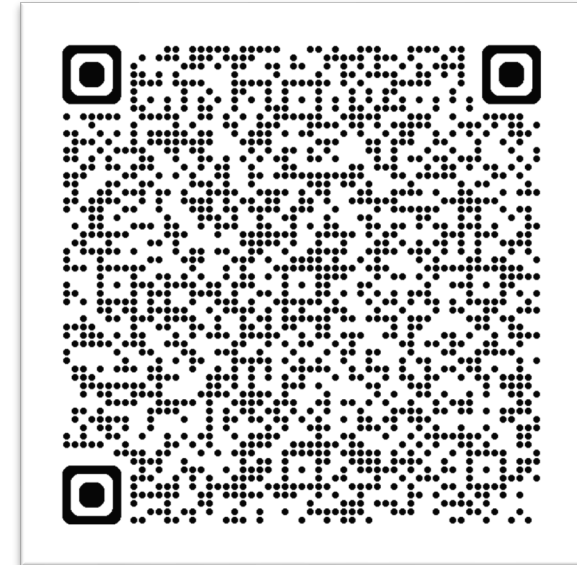
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## NACo Webinar Series | Week 3

FEBRUARY 7, 2025

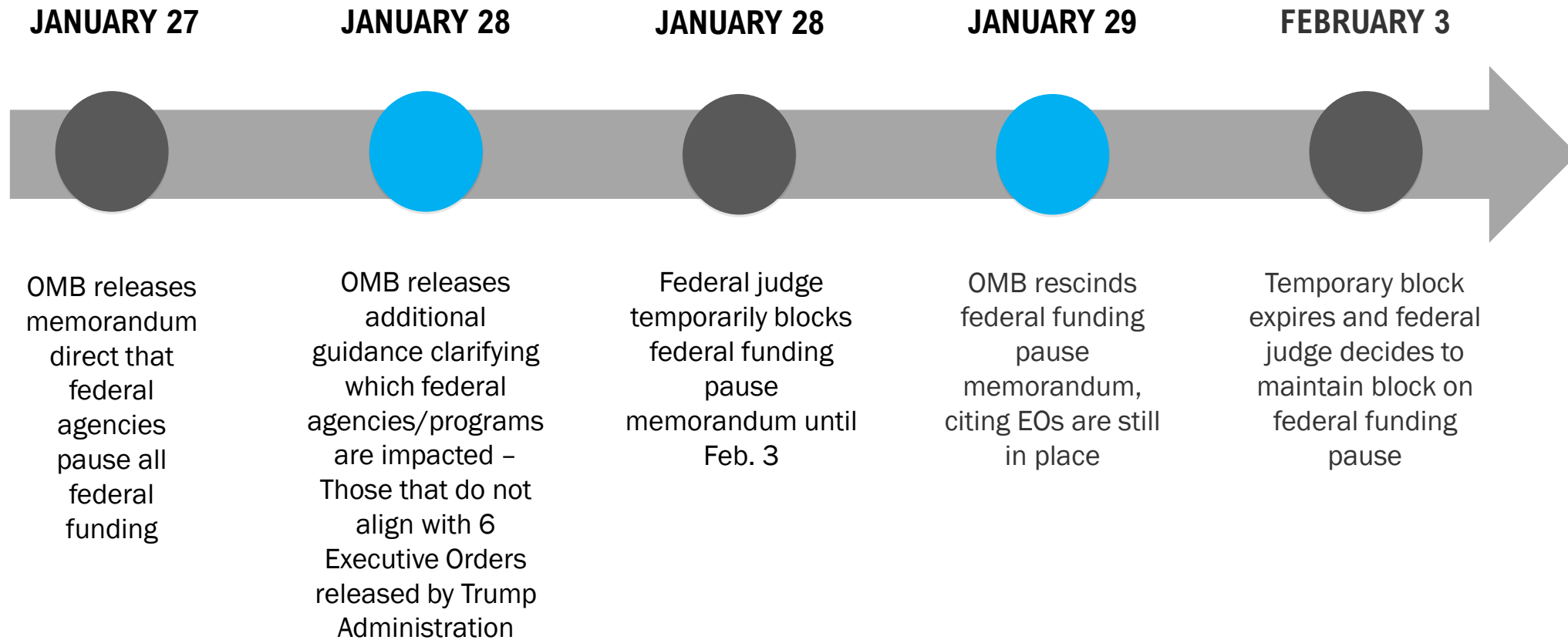
# FIRST 100 DAYS

- Provide timely updates and analysis on key developments from the administration and Congress
- Focus on policies and actions that directly impact counties
- Questions will be answered if there is ample time at the end – **If your question isn't answered, email [questions@naco.org](mailto:questions@naco.org), Mark or Eryn.**
- NACo will announce future First 100 Day webinars as soon as scheduled (usually Fridays)



*Scan the QR code to visit the NACo  
First 100 Days Landing Page*

# FIRST 100 DAYS: FEDERAL FUNDING PAUSE



# FIRST 100 DAYS: COUNTY EXPENDITURES

## *What Are Expenditures?*

All amounts of money paid out by a government during its fiscal year, excluding debt retirement, investment purchases, loans, and intra-governmental transfers.

These include:

- Community Health and Human Services
- Public Safety
- Education
- Public Amenities (e.g.: parks, libraries, etc.)
- Transportation and Infrastructure

Nearly  
**\$743**  
**BILLION**

Total county expenditures in 2022.  
Money being used to **deliver essential services** to our communities.

2017 Figure: Over \$600 billion

# FIRST 100 DAYS: COUNTY INVESTMENTS

	2022 Figure	2017 Figure
<b>Health and Human Services</b>	More than \$193 billion	\$163 billion
<b>Infrastructure Expenditures</b>	More than \$146 billion	\$134 billion
<b>Justice and Public Safety</b>	More than \$124 billion	\$107 billion
<b>Educational Expenditures</b>	More than \$121 billion	\$103 billion
<b>Transportation</b>	More than \$60 billion	More than \$60 billion
<b>Administrative Expenditures</b>	\$29 billion	More than \$22 billion
<b>Sewerage and Solid Waste Management</b>	More than \$26 billion	More than \$22 billion
<b>Public Amenity Expenditures</b>	More than \$22 billion	\$20 billion
<b>Financial Expenditures</b>	More than \$20 billion	More than \$20 billion
<b>Housing and Community Development</b>	\$17.7 billion	\$12.8 billion
<b>Utilities</b>	\$17.6 billion	\$16.3 billion

COUNTY INVESTMENTS HAVE INCREASED OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS. MAJOR INVESTMENT CATEGORIES INCLUDE:

- Health and Human Services
- Infrastructure
- Justice and Public Safety
- Education

# FIRST 100 DAYS: DIRECT COUNTY INVESTMENTS

- Airport Improvement Program
- Consolidated Rail Infrastructure and Safety Improvements (CRISI)
- Federal Lands Access Program
- Transportation Infrastructure Finance and Innovation Act (TIFIA) Program
- FTA Capital Investment Grants
- Rail Crossing Elimination Grant Program
- Federal Transit Formula Grants
- Formula Grants for Rural Areas and Tribal Transit Programs
- Federal-State Partnership for Intercity Passenger Rail (FSP) Grant
- Essential Air Service
- Small Community Air Service Development Program
- National Infrastructure Investments Program (RAISE/BUILD/TIGER)
- Rural Surface Transportation Grant Program
- Nationally Significant Freight and Highway Projects (INFRA) Program
- National Infrastructure Project Assistance
- Safe Streets for All Program
- Reconnecting Communities
- Port Infrastructure Development Program
- Passenger Ferry Grant Program
- Good Neighbor Authority
- State and Private Forestry Hazardous Fuel Reduction Program
- Rural e-Connectivity Pilot Program (ReConnect Loan and Grant Program)
- Human Services grants in 10 states.
- Community Connect Grant Program
- Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination
- Direct Subsidy Bonds (Build America Bonds, Qualified Zone Academy Bonds and Qualified School Construction Bonds)
- Digital Equity Competitive Grant Program
- Broadband Equity, Access, and Deployment (BEAD) Program
- Broadband Infrastructure Program
- Middle Mile (Broadband) Grant Program
- State and Local Cybersecurity Grant Program
- Universal Service Fund – Schools and Libraries
- Universal Service Fund – Lifeline Program
- Weatherization Assistance Program for Low-Income Persons (WAP)
- Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant (EECBG)
- Clean School Bus Program
- Clean Heavy-Duty Vehicles Program
- Clean Ports Program
- Climate Pollution Reduction Grants
- Healthy Communities Grant Program
- Reducing Lead in Drinking Water Grant Program
- Drinking Water System Infrastructure Resilience and Sustainability Program
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF)
- Drinking Water State Revolving Fund (DWSRF)
- Brownfields Program
- Water Infrastructure Financing and Innovation Act (WIFIA) Program



# FIRST 100 DAYS: CABINET NOMINATIONS

- Tulsi Gabbard – U.S. National Intelligence Director
- Robert Kennedy Jr. – U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
- Brooke Rollins – U.S. Department of Agriculture
- Lori Chavez-DeRemer – U.S. Department of Labor
- Linda McMahon – U.S. Department of Education
- Howard Lutnick – U.S. Department of Commerce
- Scott Turner – U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
- Pam Bondi – U.S. Attorney General
- Russ Vought – Office of Management and Budget
- Scott Bessent – U.S. Department of Treasury
- Doug Burgum – U.S. Department of Interior
- Sean Duffy – U.S. Department of Treasury
- Pete Hegseth – U.S. Department of Defense
- Kirsti Noem – U.S. Department of Homeland Security
- Marco Rubio – U.S. Department of State
- Lee Zeldin – Environmental Protection Agency Administrator
- Chris Wright – U.S. Department of Energy
- John Ratcliffe – Central Intelligence Agency Director

18 OUT OF  
PRESIDENT  
TRUMP'S 22  
CABINET-LEVEL  
NOMINEES  
HAVE BEEN  
CONFIRMED BY  
THE SENATE

# FIRST 100 DAYS: RECONCILIATION



## Budget Reconciliation Process



*“The purpose of the reconciliation process is to enhance Congress’s ability to bring existing spending, revenue, and debt limit laws into compliance with current fiscal priorities established in the annual budget resolution.”*





# FIRST 100 DAYS: RECONCILIATION



## Budget Reconciliation Process

### 1. Pass Budget Resolution

- House & Senate approve a budget resolution with reconciliation instructions (no presidential signature needed)

### 2. Committees Draft Legislation

- Directed committees write legislative text to meet budget targets.
- Submissions sent to the Budget Committees for compilation.

### 3. House & Senate Consideration

- Reconciliation bill introduced, debated, and amended.
- Senate debate limited to 20 hours; "vote-a-rama" follows.

### 4. Byrd Rule Compliance

- Senate rules ensure provisions relate to revenue/spending.
- Deficit increases beyond 10 years must be offset.

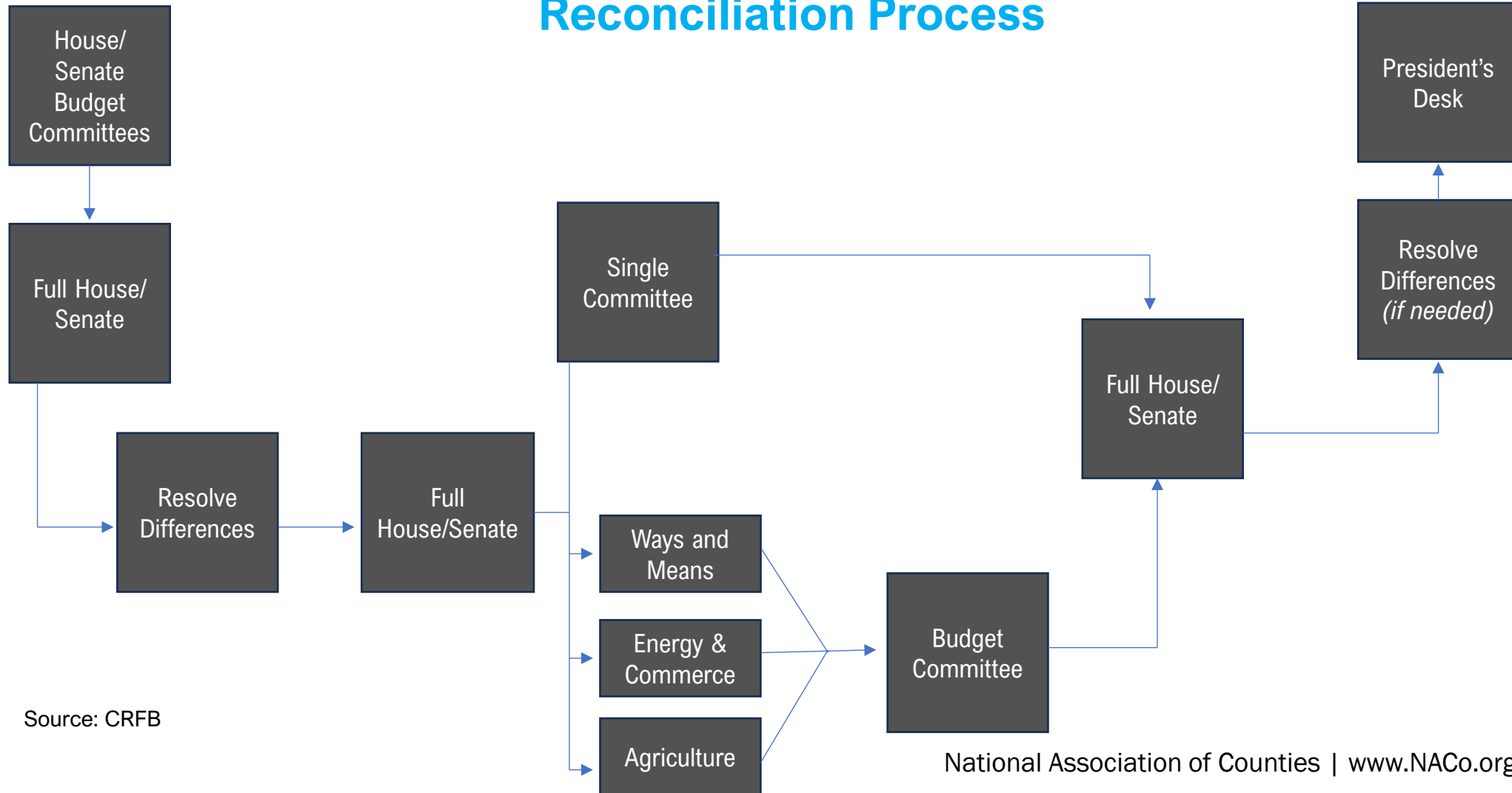
### 5. Final Passage & Presidential Signature

- House & Senate must pass identical text with simple majorities.
- Sent to the president for approval or veto.

# FIRST 100 DAYS: RECONCILIATION



## Reconciliation Process



Source: CRFB

# FIRST 100 DAYS: RECONCILIATION



## Reconciliation measures take about 3 months to go from introduction to law

Congressional passage and presidential signature of reconciliation measure, from first introduction in either chamber



1: Reconciliation measures were vetoed in: 2000, 2001, 2016. 2: Three reconciliation measures became law for fiscal 2006. One measure, to raise the debt ceiling, is not shown above. 3. The introduction date for this reconciliation measure is for H.R. 4241, parts of which were used in the final measure; all other dates are for S. 1932.

# FIRST 100 DAYS: RECONCILIATION

U.S. House	U.S. Senate
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 reconciliation bill preference                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tax cuts, border/defense spending and mandatory program savings</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Disagreement around budget cuts - \$1 trillion vs. \$900 billion</li> <li>• Cuts to nondiscretionary programs</li> <li>• Projected budget agreement next Tuesday</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 2 reconciliation bills                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Defense, immigration and energy (\$342 billion new spending)</li> <li>• Tax</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Expected mark up next week</li> </ul>

# FIRST 100 DAYS: RECONCILIATION



## House Ways and Means Tax Proposals

Policy	Revenue Impact	Details
Establish Medicaid Work Requirements	\$100 billion savings (10 years)	Mandates work participation for able-bodied Medicaid recipients without dependents.
Repeal Title I of IRA (Excluding 45Q, 45U, 45Z, and EV Tax Credit)	\$404.7 billion savings (10 years)	Reduces subsidies in renewable energy while maintaining select IRA provisions.
Medicaid Per Capita Caps	\$900 billion savings (10 years)	Limits federal Medicaid payments to states based on population-specific caps.
Eliminate the Cap on SALT deductions	\$144 billion cost in FY 26, \$197 billion in FY27 (Approx 1 trillion over 10 years)	Other options include modifying the level of the cap
Eliminate exclusion of interest on state and local bonds	\$250 billion savings (10 years)	Ends exclusion, making income from municipal bond interest taxable and impacting local infrastructure
Eliminate the Social Services Block Grant	\$15 billion savings (10 years)	Ends funding for SSBG, which funds services to protect older adults, children and promotes self-sufficiency
Increase SNAP work requirements	\$5 billion savings (10 years)	Implements work requirements from LSG to raise age limit for exemption to 56

# FIRST 100 DAYS: GOVERNMENT FUNDING

- Federal funding expires March 14
- House leaning towards a yearlong funding deal
- Projected final decision on path forward next week
- Senate and House are looking to \$170 billion for annual funding
- 2023 debt limit deal – outlines 1 percent increase in for nondefense and defense spending
- House and Senate Appropriators negotiating – Halted due to federal funding pause
- Federal Government “shutdown” possible

**FUNDING FOR  
THE FEDERAL  
GOVERNMENT  
EXPIRES ON  
MARCH 14, 2025**





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