

President Joe Biden's Infrastructure Bill: In Initial Draft Format

He promised while campaigning for the job of President he would, if elected, quickly present to Congress legislation to overhaul our infrastructure. Biden said the plan will invest about \$2 trillion this decade. He dubbed his proposal the "*American Jobs Plan*," which marks the first part of a two-part economic plan. Some programs and investments did not include a specific price tag. They are added at the end.

Infrastructure Plan

\$621 billion in transportation infrastructure and resilience.

- \$115 billion to modernize bridges, highways, roads, and main streets most in need of repair. This includes funding to improve air quality, limit greenhouse gas emissions, and reduce congestion.
- \$20 billion to improve road safety.
- \$85 billion to modernize existing transit systems.
- \$80 billion to address Amtrak's repair backlog.
- \$174 billion investment in the electric vehicle market.
- \$25 billion for airports.
- \$17 billion in inland waterways, coastal ports, land ports of entry, and ferries.
- \$20 billion for a new program that will reconnect neighborhoods cut off by historic investments and ensure new projects "increase opportunity, advance racial equity and environmental justice, and promote affordable access."
- \$25 billion for a dedicated fund to support ambitious projects that have tangible benefits to the regional or national economy but are too large or complex for existing funding programs.
- \$50 billion in dedicated investments to improve infrastructure resilience.
- Building a national network of 500,000 electric vehicle chargers by 2030.
- Electrify at least 20 percent of the yellow school bus fleet through a new Clean Buses for Kids program.
- \$111 billion to replace 100 percent of the nation's lead pipes and service lines to ensure clean, safe drinking water.
- \$100 Billion to build high-speed broadband infrastructure to reach 100 percent coverage.
- \$100 Billion to re-energize America's power infrastructure to form a more resilient grid that will place the United States "on the path to achieving 100 percent carbon-free electricity by 2035."
- This will include a \$10 billion investment to "put a new, diverse generation of Americans to work conserving our public lands and waters ... and advancing environmental justice through a new Civilian Climate Corps"
- \$213 billion to produce, preserve, and retrofit more than two million affordable and sustainable places to live.
- Includes establishing a \$27 billion Clean Energy and Sustainability Accelerator to mobilize private investment into distributed energy resources; retrofits of residential, commercial, and municipal buildings; and clean transportation.
- \$100 billion to upgrade and build new public schools through \$50 billion in direct grants and an additional \$50 billion leveraged through bonds.

- \$12 billion in community college infrastructure. States will be responsible for using the dollars to address both existing physical and technological infrastructure needs.
- \$25 billion to help upgrade child care facilities and increase the supply of child care in areas that need it most.
- \$18 billion for the modernization of Veterans Affairs hospitals and clinics.
- \$10 billion in the modernization, sustainability, and resilience of federal buildings,
- \$400 billion toward expanding access to quality, affordable home- or community-based care for aging relatives and people with disabilities.
- \$180 billion investment in R&D and the technologies of the future:
 - Includes \$35 billion in the full range of solutions needed to achieve technology breakthroughs that address the climate crisis and position America as the global leader in clean energy technology and clean energy jobs. This includes launching ARPA-C to develop new methods for reducing emissions and building climate resilience, as well as expanding across-the-board funding for climate research.
 - \$15 billion in demonstration projects for climate R&D priorities, including utility-scale energy storage, carbon capture and storage, hydrogen, advanced nuclear, rare earth element separations, floating offshore wind, biofuel/bioproducts, quantum computing, and electric vehicles.
 - 15 billion in creating up to 200 centers of excellence that serve as research incubators at Historically black colleges and universities and other minority serving institutions to provide graduate fellowships and other opportunities for underserved populations, including through pre-college programs.
- \$300 billion to strengthen manufacturing supply chains for critical goods
- \$50 billion to create a new office at the Department of Commerce dedicated to monitoring domestic industrial capacity and funding investments to support production of critical goods.
- \$50 billion in semiconductor manufacturing and research, as called for in the bipartisan CHIPS Act.
- \$30 billion over 4 years to create U.S. jobs and prevent the severe job losses caused by pandemics through major new investments in medical countermeasures manufacturing; research and development; and related biopreparedness and biosecurity.
- \$46 billion investment to jumpstart clean energy manufacturing through federal procurement.
- \$52 billion in domestic manufacturers.
- \$100 billion in proven workforce development programs targeted at underserved groups and getting students on paths to careers before they graduate from high school.
- \$5 billion over eight years in support of evidence-based community violence prevention programs. Biden is calling on Congress to invest in job training for formerly incarcerated individuals and justice-involved youth and in improving public safety.
- \$48 billion in American workforce development infrastructure and worker protection. This includes registered apprenticeships and pre-apprenticeships, creating one to two million new registered apprenticeships slots, and strengthening the pipeline for more women and people of color to access these opportunities through successful pre-apprenticeship programs such as the Women in Apprenticeships in Non-Traditional Occupations.

Some of the programs or proposals that don't involve money, or did not have a specific funding amount:

- Calling on Congress to tackle long-term unemployment and underemployment through a new subsidized jobs program.
- Calling on Congress to eliminate sub-minimum wage provisions in section 14(c) of the Fair Labor Standards Act and expand access to competitive, integrated employment opportunities and fair wages for workers with disabilities.
- Calling on Congress to ensure all workers have a free and fair choice to join a union by passing the Protecting the Right to Organize (PRO) Act, and guarantee union and bargaining rights for public service workers.
- Asking Congress to tie federal investments in clean energy and infrastructure to prevailing wages and require transportation investments to meet existing transit labor protections.
- Calling on Congress to provide the federal government with the tools it needs to ensure employers are providing workers with good jobs—including jobs with fair and equal pay, safe and healthy workplaces, and workplaces free from racial, gender, and other forms of discrimination and harassment.
- Biden is calling on Congress to take immediate steps to spur the construction and rehabilitation of homes for underserved communities.
- Calling on Congress to pass the Neighborhood Homes Investment Act, which calls for the creation of a new federal tax credit that will produce new equity investment dollars for the development and renovation of 1-4 family housing in distressed urban, suburban, and rural neighborhoods.
- Calling on Congress to quadruple support for the Manufacturing Extensions Partnership—increasing the involvement of minority-owned and rurally-located small- and medium-sized enterprises in technological advancement.
- Calling on Congress to ensure that new jobs created in clean energy, manufacturing, and infrastructure are open and accessible to women and people of color.
- Calling on Congress to invest in job training for formerly incarcerated individuals and justice-involved youth and in improving public safety.
- The President's plan will invest in vulnerable communities through a range of programs, including the Federal Emergency Management Agency's Building Resilient Infrastructure and Communities program, the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Community Development Block Grant program, new initiatives at the Department of Transportation, a bipartisan tax credit to provide incentives to low- and middle-income families and to small businesses to invest in disaster resilience, and transition and relocation assistance to support community-led transitions for the most vulnerable tribal communities.