

# THE BIPARTISAN INFRASTRUCTURE PACKAGE

A highly anticipated measure throughout this Congress has been the bipartisan infrastructure package – the Infrastructure Investment & Jobs Act. This package was the result of several rounds of negotiations between key members of Congress on both sides of the aisle, as well as involvement from the Biden administration. The package that emerged was formed by a group of 22 senators – 10 Republicans and 12 Democrats.

The House passed the infrastructure package by a bipartisan vote of 228-206 on November 5<sup>th</sup>. The measure previously passed the Senate back in August by a bipartisan vote of 69-30, and the measure was signed into law by President Biden on Monday, November 15<sup>th</sup>. The Biden administration has also announced that New Orleans Mayor Mitch Landrieu to serve as the Senior Advisor responsible for coordinating the implementation of the infrastructure deal.

The infrastructure bill provides for large investments in roads, bridges, transit, highways, passenger rail, water, broadband, electric vehicles/buses, and more. The legislation authorizes a total of \$1 trillion in spending for these initiatives - \$550 billion of which is new federal funding to be spent over the next five years. According to the Congressional Budget Office, the package will add \$256 billion to the federal deficit over the next decade.



# KEY PROVISIONS OF THE INFRASTRUCTURE BILL



## TRANSPORTATION

- \$110 Billion: Roads & bridges
- \$25 Billion: Airport maintenance
- \$17 Billion: Ports, waterways, and coastal resilience
- \$16 Billion: Large transportation programs
- \$11 Billion: Various safety initiatives, including a new \$5 billion Safe Streets for All program



## WATER & ENVIRONMENT

- \$55 Billion: Drinking water and wastewater, including PFAS and lead remediation
- \$50 Billion: Infrastructure resiliency against droughts and weatherization
- \$21 Billion: Environmental Remediation and Justice
- \$8.3 Billion: Western water
- \$3.5 Billion: Tribal water programs



## CLEAN ENERGY

- \$65 billion: Largest investment in clean energy transmission in U.S. history
- Creation of a new Grid Deployment Authority, which will coordinate deployment of transmission lines
- Invests in R&D for advanced electricity transmission technology
- Promotes funding towards smart grid technologies that prioritize resilience.



## TRANSIT & RAIL

- \$89.9 Billion: Transit programs, including \$39.2 billion for new transit modernization programs
- \$24 Billion: NE Corridor modernization grants
- \$22 Billion: Amtrak
- \$12 Billion: Intercity rail
- \$8 Billion: Capital Investment Grants
- \$8 Billion: Rail improvements



## BROADBAND & TECHNOLOGY

- Provides \$65 billion in dedicated funding for broadband initiatives across the country to address the digital divide
- Includes grant funding that will provide more affordable internet for rural and low-income communities
- Provides funding for cybersecurity programs that will bolster defenses at the state, local, and tribal levels



## ELECTRIFICATION

- \$7.5 Billion: Investments to create a large national network of EV charging stations
- \$5 Billion: Zero-emission bus infrastructure
- \$2.5 Billion: Zero-emission ferries
- Includes grant funding to encourage EV networks in low-income and rural areas

# THE PAY-FOR MECHANISMS

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The infrastructure package includes a range of funding and programmatic changes that are set to be used in order to pay for a fair amount of the \$550 billion in new spending that will be invested over the next five years. There was significant debate in finding these sources of revenue, but a key component of the bipartisan negotiations was securing these pay-for mechanisms.

In response to the CBO projection that the package would add \$256 billion to the federal deficit over the next decade, the lead Senate-side negotiators – Senators Sinema and Portman – emphasized that the “CBO is limited in what it can include in its formal score as the new spending is offset through a combination of new revenue and savings.”

- 1 Redirection of funding from unused COVID-19 relief.  
*Provides an estimated \$215.8 billion.*
- 2 Funding from spectrum and c-band auctions.  
*Provides an estimated \$77.2 billion.*
- 3 Redirection of unused federal unemployment supplements.  
*Provides an estimated \$53 billion.*
- 4 Growth created by a 33% return on investments.  
*Provides an estimated \$53 billion.*
- 5 Delaying the Medicare Part D Rebate Rule.  
*Provides an estimated \$51 billion.*
- 6 Clarifying cryptocurrency reporting requirements.  
*Provides an estimated \$28 billion.*
- 7 Extending fees on government-sponsored enterprises.  
*Provides an estimated \$21 billion.*
- 8 Reinstating certain Superfund fees.  
*Provides an estimated \$14.5 billion.*
- 9 Extending the mandatory sequester.  
*Provides an estimated \$8.7 billion.*
- 10 Return on sales from the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.  
*Provides an estimated \$6.1 billion.*
- 11 Extending certain customs user fees.  
*Provides an estimated \$6.1 billion.*
- 12 Saving funds from reduced Medicare spending.  
*Provides an estimated \$3.2 billion.*